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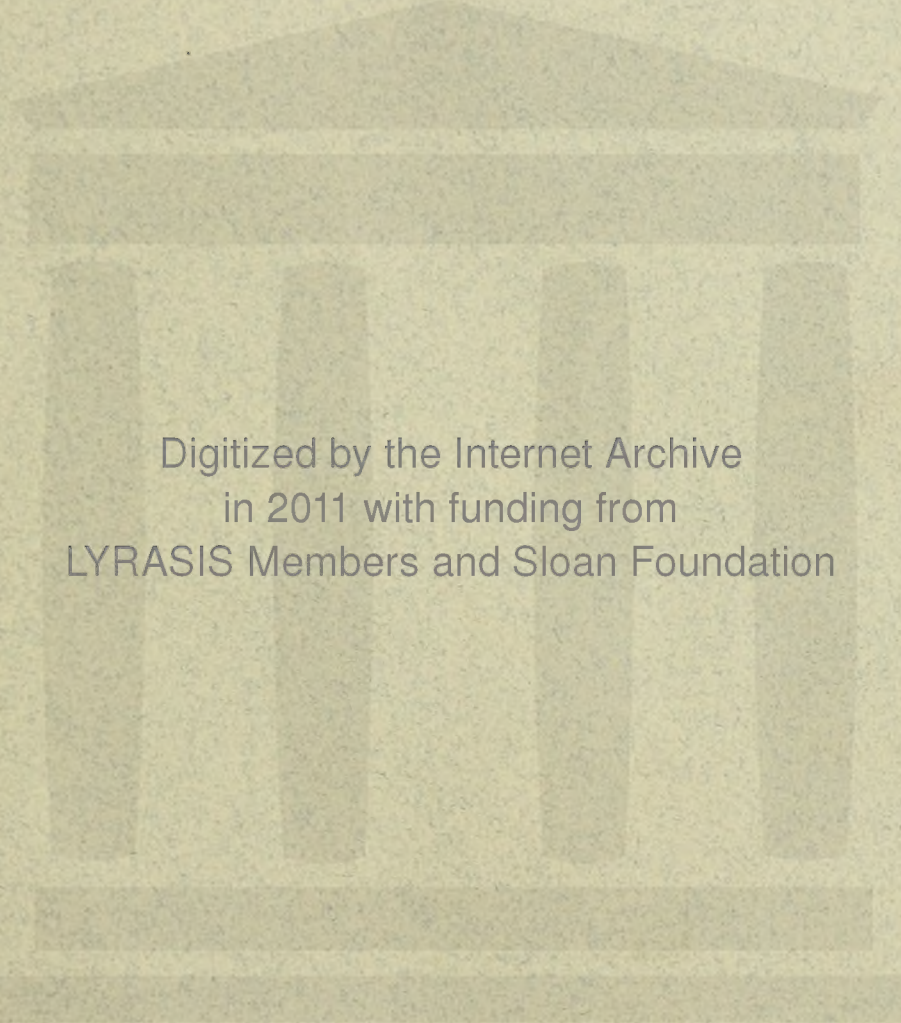
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CONTENTS.

NOTE.—Numbers in heavy type are for pages at the beginning of the volume.

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| An Unprofessional Journey, | | Cricket as She was Played (<i>Selected</i>), . . . | 67 |
| <i>Prof. F. B. Gummere,</i> | 186 | Commencement, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.,</i> . . . | 46 |
| AMONG THE POETS, <i>selected by E. M. Angell,</i> | 201 | Class Day Exercises, '88, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.,</i> | 48 |
| " " " " " | 53 | Class Dinner, '88, . . . | 49 |
| " " " " " | 90 | Class Statistics, . . . | 51 |
| " " " " " | 127 | Convention of the C. I. P. A., <i>E. M. Angell,</i> | 89 |
| " " " " " | 143 | Class Book, '88, . . . | 67 |
| " " " " " | 164 | Convention of the Inter-Collegiate Association, . . . | 199 |
| Athletics at Haverford College, | | EDITORIALS— | |
| <i>Pres. Isaac Sharpless,</i> | 28 | Athletics, <i>E. M. Angell,</i> . . . | 184 |
| Alumni Department, . . . | 44 | Absence of Prof. Harris, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . | 21 |
| Alumni Day, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . . | 46 | A Longer Vacation, <i>F. E. Thompson,</i> . | 21 |
| Alumni Song, <i>Thomas Wistar,</i> . . . | 153 | A Mistake, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . . | 37 |
| A Sonnet, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.,</i> . . . | 68 | A Plea for the Student, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . | 99 |
| A Letter from Prof. Harris, . . . | 101 | A Mistake, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . . | 101 |
| " " " " " . . . | 136 | A Point in Morality, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.,</i> | 114 |
| Autumnal Scenery, <i>J. F. T. Lewis,</i> . . . | 102 | A New Board, <i>W. M. Canby, Jr.,</i> . . . | 145 |
| Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, . | 152 | A Certain Kind of Man, <i>H. L. Gilbert,</i> | 146 |
| A New Industry, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . . | 154 | A New Appointment, <i>F. E. Thompson,</i> | 147 |
| An Experience of the Local Editor, . . . | 156 | A Misapprehension, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . . | 170 |
| Base-Ball, <i>D. H. Blair,</i> . . . | 201 | Advantages of the New System, | |
| " <i>W. M. Canby, Jr.,</i> . . . | 183 | <i>E. M. Angell,</i> | 172 |
| COMMUNICATIONS— | | Changes in the Faculty, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . | 37 |
| The Loganian Society, . . . | 197 | Conduct on the Foot-Ball Field, | |
| The Mutilation of Library Books, . . . | 29 | <i>D. H. Blair,</i> | 75 |
| The Colored Cords, . . . | 29 | Cricket Practice, <i>D. H. Blair,</i> . . . | 131 |
| The Alumni Prize, . . . | 29 | Condition of the Literary Societies, | |
| Hazing and Rushing, . . . | 65 | <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.,</i> | 169 |
| '88's Class Book, . . . | 84 | Exemption from Final Examinations, | |
| " Facts about Cricket," . . . | 85 | <i>F. E. Thompson,</i> | 100 |
| A Reply from '88, . . . | 105 | Foot-Ball, <i>F. E. Thompson,</i> . . . | 38 |
| Overwork, . . . | 105 | Foot-Ball, <i>F. E. Thompson,</i> . . . | 58 |
| Some Points in College Etiquette, . . . | 158 | Games with Grammar Schools, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> | 185 |
| Classical Men <i>versus</i> Scientific Men, . . | 158 | Honesty in Examination, <i>J. F. T. Lewis,</i> | 115 |
| The Track, . . . | 159 | Honor in Examinations, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . | 146 |
| Overwork, . . . | 159 | Haverford Literary Work, <i>H. L. Gilbert,</i> | 130 |
| Cricket, <i>E. M. Angell,</i> . . . | 32 | Introductory, <i>W. H. Fite,</i> . . . | 183 |
| " " " " " . . . | 54 | | |

45542

EDITORIALS.—*Continued.*

| | |
|--|-----|
| Interest in College Matters, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , . . . | 74 |
| Inter-Collegiate Sports, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 21 |
| New Life in the Societies, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> , . . . | 74 |
| News from Prof. Harris, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 75 |
| Opening of College, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 57 |
| Our Alma Mater, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 97 |
| Opening of Clark University, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 130 |
| Our Aims, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , . . . | 148 |
| Prospects for Cricket, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , . . . | 173 |
| Rushing Measures in Class Meetings, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , . . . | 73 |
| Sports and College Work, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 185 |
| Student Orations, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 166 |
| The Glee Club, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , . . . | 185 |
| Tennis, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> , . . . | 23 |
| The New Literary Societies, <i>D. H. Blair</i> , . . . | 37 |
| The Track, <i>F. E. Thompson</i> , . . . | 38 |
| The Cap and Gown, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 58 |
| The Literary Societies, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 73 |
| The College Halls, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 115 |
| The Class in Politics, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 116 |
| The Present Term, <i>W. M. Canby, Jr.</i> , . . . | 114 |
| The Honor System in Examination, <i>F. E. Thompson</i> , . . . | 131 |
| The Sports, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 129 |
| The Coming Competition, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 145 |
| The Marking System, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 167 |
| The C. I. P. A., <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 170 |
| The New Mode of Electing Editors, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 171 |
| The Next Board, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 171 |
| The "Communication" Column, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 172 |
| Valedictory, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , . . . | 165 |
| Youthful Work, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 113 |
| Education in Politics, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 191 |
| EXCHANGES, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 199 |
| " " " . . . | 31 |
| " " " . . . | 52 |
| " " " . . . | 71 |
| " " " . . . | 89 |
| " " " . . . | 108 |
| " " " . . . | 126 |
| " " " . . . | 142 |
| " " " . . . | 162 |
| " " " . . . | 182 |
| Errata, . . . | 200 |
| " . . . | 96 |
| " . . . | 184 |
| Egoism, <i>E. A. Valentine</i> , . . . | 42 |
| Facts about Cricket, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , . . . | 59 |

Fragments of a Letter from Mars,

| | |
|---|---------|
| <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 120 |
| Foot-Ball, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 91, 109 |
| GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS, <i>D. H. Blair</i> , . . . | 202 |
| " " " " . . . | 32 |
| " " " " . . . | 53 |
| " " " " . . . | 72 |
| " " " " . . . | 91 |
| " " " " . . . | 128 |
| " " " " . . . | 144 |
| " " " " . . . | 164 |
| Greek Sculpture, <i>H. L. Gilbert</i> , . . . | 38 |
| Haverford Metaphysics, <i>Frank E. Thompson</i> , . . . | 174 |
| In Memoriam—Plini Earle Chase, <i>F. G. Allinson</i> , . . . | 197 |
| India as we see it, <i>W. C. Goodwin</i> , . . . | 62 |
| Inaugural Address of Dr. Gummere, . . . | 82 |
| Junior Exercises, <i>E. A. Valentine</i> , . . . | 195 |
| LOCALS, <i>H. L. Gilbert</i> , . . . | 197 |
| " " " . . . | 30 |
| " " " . . . | 50 |
| " " " . . . | 68 |
| " " " . . . | 87 |
| " " " . . . | 106 |
| " " " . . . | 124 |
| " " " . . . | 140 |
| " " " . . . | 161 |
| " " " . . . | 181 |
| LECTURES, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 86 |
| " " " . . . | 123 |
| " " " . . . | 138 |
| " " " . . . | 149 |
| " (Contributed), . . . | 180 |
| Mrs. Cleveland's Visit, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , . . . | 28 |
| Obituary—Arthur Hallam Bailey, '87, . . . | 139 |
| PERSONALS, <i>W. C. Goodwin and D. H. Blair</i> , . . . | 195 |
| " " " . . . | 26 |
| " " " . . . | 45 |
| " " " . . . | 68 |
| " " " . . . | 87 |
| " " " . . . | 106 |
| " " " . . . | 124 |
| " " " . . . | 140 |
| " " " . . . | 181 |
| POEMS— | |
| Words, <i>H. L. Gilbert</i> , . . . | 195 |
| Nature's Reproof, <i>E. A. Valentine</i> , . . . | 26 |
| Rowing, <i>E. A. Valentine</i> , . . . | 46 |
| In May, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . . | 44 |
| Philosophy, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . . | 123 |
| In Leap Year, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . . | 124 |
| Reverie, <i>H. L. Gilbert</i> , . . . | 138 |
| Haverford, 1839-1889, <i>Dr. H. Hartshorne</i> , . . . | 154 |

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| "Rob Mossziel," <i>H. L. Gilbert</i> , | 75 | The College World, | ††† |
| Resolutions concerning A. H. Bailey, '87, . . | 152 | The Alumni Prize Contest, <i>E. A. Valentine</i> , . | 27 |
| Student Life in a Medical School, | | The Benefit Entertainment, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . | 27 |
| <i>J. H. Adams</i> , '87, | 78 | Tennis Tournament, '90, | 50 |
| Student Life at a German University, | | The Sports, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , | 109 |
| <i>Prof. R. W. Rogers</i> , | 149 | The Art of Sir Walter Scott, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , . | 116 |
| The Study of Biology, <i>F. E. Thompson</i> , . . | 188 | Thinkers, <i>W. H. Fite</i> , | 132 |
| The Sphere of the Imagination, <i>H. S. England</i> , . | 23 | The February <i>Collegian</i> , <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . | 163 |

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11



CONTENTS.

VOL. X. NO. I.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Editorials—Introductory, | 183 |
| Athletics, | 184 |
| Sports and College Work, | 185 |
| The Glee Club, | 185 |
| Games with Grammar Schools, | 185 |
| An Unprofessional Journey, | 186 |
| The Study of Biology, | 188 |
| Education in Politics, | 191 |
| Personals, | 195 |
| Poem—Words, | 195 |
| Junior Exercises, | 195 |
| In Memoriam Plini Earle Chase, | 197 |
| Communications, | 197 |
| Locals, | 197 |
| Exchanges, | 199 |
| Among the Poets, | 201 |
| Base Ball, | 201 |
| General College News, | 202 |
| Errata, | 200 |

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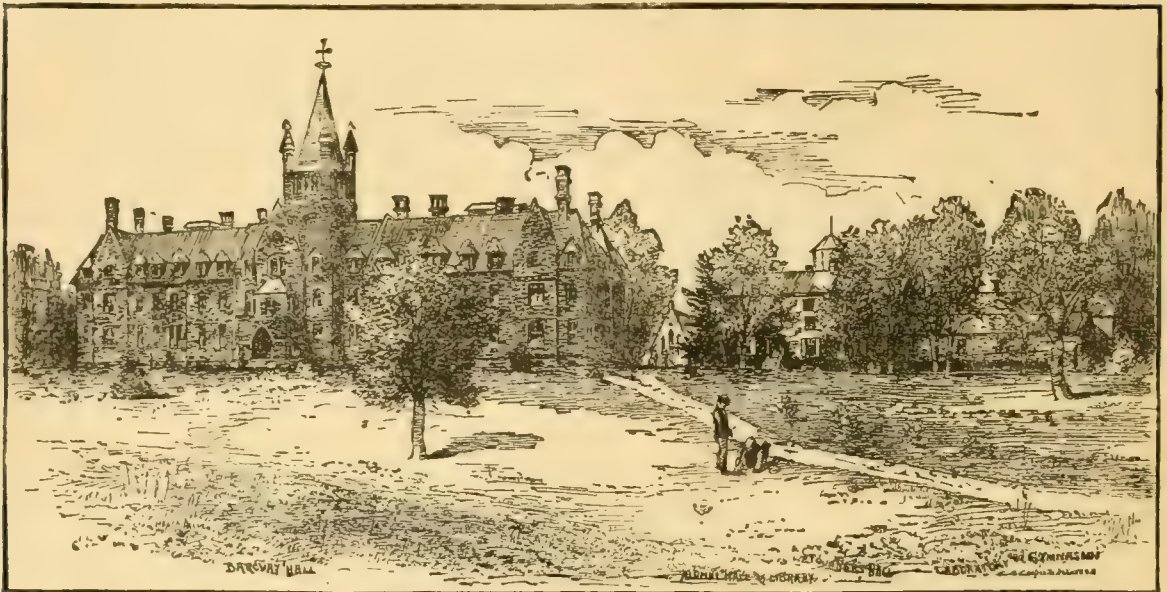
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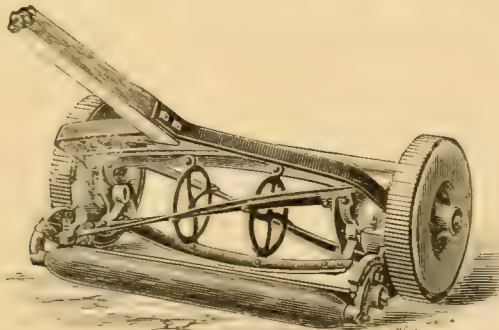
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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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D. H. BLAIR, '91.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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WITH the present number of THE HAVERFORDIAN a new board of editors assumes control. They cannot promise to publish a volume which shall be superior to all preceding volumes; they can only say that, in accordance with the law of progress which marks all things at Haverford, such a volume should be expected.

It is the wish and purpose of the present board of editors to make THE HAVERFORDIAN the centre of intellectual life at the college. They can only do this with the co-operation of all the students, to whom its columns are always open. The articles published in this paper should be an index and an exponent of the thought of the college. They are written not merely as the expression of thought to the public, but as communications from student to student. The editors will endeavor to put nothing into print which

has not been conscientiously and carefully worked up; and they venture the hope that their work will attract not only readers but critics, to whom they will gladly open their communication column. The editors will welcome communications on any subject not involving theological or Ecclesiastical discussion, whether on matters of interest concerning the college or on matters occupying the outside literary world. They, of course, reserve the right to reject any which, in their opinion, ought not to be published, and disclaim responsibility for the sentiments of all.

The present board of editors is the first which has been elected by the students as students. In conformity with the opinion that the society representation was too narrow for a college paper, they will endeavor to manage the paper for the interests of all the students. All games and other inter-class affairs will be treated with the utmost possible accuracy and impartiality. THE HAVERFORDIAN hopes that it may be a factor in maintaining and strengthening the organic unity of Haverford students as a whole.

The board of editors recognizes the debt which the paper owes to the Alumni, who have aided it both by subscriptions and by advertisements, and hope that it may still be a means of interesting them in their Alma Mater.

In conclusion the board of editors ask the support of all members of the college in their endeavor to make the paper a factor in the intellectual life of the college, and to present to the Alumni and to those of the public among its subscribers a faithful picture of Haverford life—such a picture as must always add to the reputation of the college.

AT present our thoughts naturally turn to athletics. The energies which have lain dormant all winter, or have been devoted to reading and study, are transferred almost with one accord to some favorite sport. Every one has some time at this season of the year to devote to games, and it is often a question with many to what they shall give the most attention. It may be said that in a certain sense it is best for each one to devote himself to that sport, that branch of athletics, which he most enjoys. Yet in another and more important sense this does not hold true. It really is no more right for a college man to conduct himself independently, act without any regard for the welfare of others, than it is for the business man. Especially is this the case in the matter of athletics. Nearly every college has a reputation to sustain in some branch of athletics, our own among the number, and it is evidently a duty we owe our fellow students and our college to do all in our power to assist in sustaining this reputation. Men should not devote themselves blindly to whatever comes along, but should reserve their skill and strength for a definite object. To spend the time which every one takes for exercise in practicing cricket, for instance, is as easy and beneficial to the health as taking a long walk, or an hour in the gymnasium, and it will do far more good to the college game which all want to see upheld successfully. As has often been said before, it is impossible for an institution of the size of Haverford to support in good style two games at once. Whatever attention is given to side issues, weakens in definite proportion the real college game. For it not only decreases the interest but even more the proficiency of the players.

Viewed in this light it is certainly a matter of regret that baseball has hitherto had such a hold upon the fellows, even

if it does continue only during the early spring. If the time that has already been devoted to other interests had been given exclusively to cricket, both elevens would be in better form than they are at present, and, what is fully as important, their hearts would be more with their work. But the past cannot be altered. The desired change is now being effected; we hear less and less concerning baseball, and more about cricket. Steady work will still accomplish wonders, for the season is but just opened. Every man on the elevens should pass all the spare time he is able to command in his cricket net, and practice, not with the conviction that it is of no avail, that we will be beaten in any case, but with the determination of making that practice do his share, at least, toward winning a victory in every match entered. Again, let it be insisted that it is the spirit with which a man enters a contest that tells powerfully for or against him. What applies to the individual applies similarly to the whole team. If it goes into a game having predestined a defeat, the probabilities are that it will meet one; but a firm resolve to win may make the chances decidedly more equal. Although no one anticipates the making of a brilliant record, yet it is not altogether unreasonable to expect our representative cricketers to present a showing of which we need not be ashamed. Let them at least do their best.

The college body will support and encourage them with all zeal and earnestness. The future of cricket at Haverford rests largely on their shoulders. If they are negligent and careless in practice, the defeats that are sure to result will omen badly for the game whose name seems to be linked so inseparably with Haverford. But on the other hand, if the men exert themselves as they should in keeping up our standard, next season will find us better equipped than the present one for successful cricket-

ing. We hope that our teams will show what steady work and determination can do in face of all the difficulties against which they have to combat.

AS sports have begun, it becomes necessary to keep in mind the words of President Sharpless: "Games must be kept subordinate to the moral and intellectual interests of the college." It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the moral rules and restrictions elsewhere in force have no exceptions on the ball field. Very important, also, is it to remember that games are played primarily for exercise and recreation, the aim of matches being to give interest and purpose to the exercise; and there is growing danger of exchanging, in the mind, the means for the end. But although we agree with President Sharpless in his intention to limit sports to their proper place, we regret that he has forbidden the cricket match with Longwood (and, therefore, possibly with Harvard), for we believe the welfare of Haverford to be partly dependent on her success in cricket, and unless other matches besides those with local clubs are played, we cannot attain a widespread reputation.

THE season of the Glee Club has now closed, and the members will no longer be observed wending their way through all kinds of weather toward the residence of Professor Edwards. The members are deserving of great praise for the manner in which they have sustained their Club. When the project was first discussed there were few to encourage and none to help beside the members themselves; but with very little encouragement they have industriously practised through the whole season, going through fair and foul weather to accomplish it. The fact that the interest has not abated in the least at the end of the

season proves how strong its hold has become on the members. The Club, which has now stopped on account of the demands which the sports are making on the time of the members, may look back and feel satisfied with the results obtained in its first season—results which do honor, not only to the members, and their instructor, but also to the whole college; and it may look forward to a still more successful season next term. The Club's success at getting up concerts has been amply shown, and we hope we may have another in the early part of next year at which not only members of the college but also friends will be present. In fact, the capabilities of the Club are such that if the college should need music on any occasion, it may surely rely on its Glee Club. Not a little of the Club's success has been due to the exertions of its able and zealous instructor, Professor Morley, who has had at all times the best interests of the Club at heart.

IT must be humiliating for the loyal Haverford man to reflect upon the games of base ball played recently with the Grammar School. To be sure, there is nothing to be ashamed of in the outcome of the games themselves. That a nine picked from a small number of men, playing a game to which they were almost unaccustomed, should be beaten by a practiced nine selected from a much greater number, even of boys, is not to be wondered at. In several instances the best players were not on the team. When one class did send down a full team the school was beaten three to one. The games were, at any rate, played only for practice; so that the score was immaterial. But it is the moral effect of the games which is to be regretted. The dignity of Haverford as a college is not increased when her men indulge in competitive games with the students of Grammar

Schools. If such games are played they should be confined absolutely to the Freshman class. Not to speak of the demoralizing effect upon the students themselves, the reputation of the college is seriously injured. The public, who do not know whether our best or our worst team has been playing, learn simply that we are beaten and judge us accordingly. There is no argument in favor of these games. A victory is no honor and a defeat is a disgrace. They cannot be defended on the ground of giving practice; for their teams are too weak to give our men good practice; moreover, in respect to the institution mentioned, it is positively necessary for the welfare of the college that the public, ourselves, and especially the students of the Grammar School should know that the College and the Grammar School are two separate and distinct institutions. Haverford has always been and is now prepared to meet on the field her equals in rank; rather than submit to the necessity of playing with those who are not her equals she had better withdraw entirely from inter-collegiate sports.

AN UNPROFESSIONAL JOURNEY.

THREE American professors met the other day in Jena, and went together on an unprofessional journey. Jena is one of those places, now so rare, where the town seems to have grown up about the University, and where all the students fall into the easy classification of young men with little caps and big dogs and hacked faces, and young men with long hair and a studious expression and a disdain for laundries. When you arrive in the town, they do not ask after your business, but rather what you have published, and what you are going to publish. Some of the professors there have published to considerable purpose; every scientific man is

under obligations to Häckel, and there are few Germanists better known or more respected than our host, Professor K. We had a charming evening with him and others at the "Black Bear," a well-ordered inn, which we unanimously marked with two stars. In the morning we did very evident and Baedeker-like things. We looked at Napoleon's battle-field, where our member from New York came out very strongly as an authority on tactics and strategy. He showed us what the Prussians ought to have done, and on the whole approved what was done by Napoleon.

Naumburg on the Saale is a very attractive little town, not only in itself, but by reason of its nearness to many places of interest. And if there is any purpose in this shuffling and unpremeditated article, it is to tell the readers of THE HAVERFORDIAN about a fascinating old school, which ranks among the oldest and most honored in Germany, and may be reached by a pleasant walk in about an hour from Naumburg. Schul-Pforta was a monastery until 1543, when Elector Moritz made a school of it. It is very richly endowed, and the Rector told us that the income grew from year to year in a most satisfactory manner. The school "is an institution for education and instruction, in which a definite number of scholars of Evangelical faith are taught . . . from 'Untertertia' upwards; and in a regular course of alternate study and recreation, far from the commotion of city-life, are prepared for a higher career—principally for university studies." Thus the circular. It goes on to say, in that labored tone peculiar to its kind, that the scholars must behave themselves and must have brains, otherwise a "consilium abeundi" may be confidently looked for. Scholars are expected to remain six years, and may enter at the age of twelve. The great majority of the scholars have board and tuition free; thus there are

sixty "royal" scholarships, besides a number of other foundations. The buildings are of all ages and kinds, and alone would repay a visit from any one interested in architecture. A long wall runs around the whole place, which lies most charmingly against a wooded hill on the border of the valley of the Saale. Every rock and every mound hereabouts are full of story, full of medieval associations, yet well enough furnished with modern instances. A short tramp through the hills brings one to the fields of Rossbach; while the Rector will remind you that here in the very school itself Klopstock planned and began his mighty epic. "Ah, yes," you say, dropping modest eyes; for sooth is that you have heretofore admired that great work from a distance.

The boys have something like the monitor-system of English public schools. They sleep in large dormitories, each of which is under the charge of an inspector—one of the oldest and most trustworthy scholars. They rise at five in summer and six in winter, put on a few clothes and go down to the wash-room; here they undress, and an immemorial custom, said the Rector, is now observed. Standing in long rows on a perforated floor, each boy fills his tin wash-basin with water, and dashes the same over his neighbor, taking care to wet him from head to foot. This may do in Germany; in an American school, the post of supervising instructor in charge of the affair would be a post—well, let us say, of honor. The Teutonic custom of running off from work every two or three hours in order to eat something, is also observed. We understood the Rector to enumerate five meals. Dinner we "personally saw," as Socrates' friend would put it. It was a very toothsome dinner. The boys sang a fine old Latin "Gloria" by way of grace, and then fell lustily upon their meat. The meal was distinctly superior to the Haverford College

dinner, as eaten in the year 1872; be it said with sorrow, which, nevertheless, cannot hide the truth. This is probably owing to the fact that at Schul-Pforta a "sample" of every article on the table is brought by the steward to the professor in charge of the room, who solemnly eats and passes judgment. Ah! . . . if in our day this sampling of every piece of meat had been a required course for the managers, and not an unpopular elective, . . . but that is all passed into history, and we will not revive the *dolor*.

But, as that fine old patriot remarked in the Democratic convention for nominating a president, "What are we here for, if it is not for the offices?" And why should we go to Schul-Pforta, but to see the school? We chose a Latin recitation of "Unterprima" in Horace's Odes. The boys average sixteen years of age; the teacher was a doctor with a merry eye, fat cheeks, and the usual pyramidal hair structure. When we came in all the boys stood up and bowed, and the master made a speech—the reporter's adjective would probably be "neat"—in admirable Latin, telling them to do their best, for three learned men (we winced a little) were come from far-off America (here he fairly glittered with classical turns of the neatest description) burning with desire to hear the Unterprimaner of Schul-Pforta interpret the ninth ode of Horace's first book! It could be wished that the whole noble army of orators who pester us teachers about "methods" had the chance to attend one of these recitations. It was evident the teacher had spent very little time on "methods" and a great deal of time on his subject. He knew his subject, and he taught it, and that was his method. A rapid reading of the text came first, with questions, *all asked, and most answered, in Latin*, about the metre. Then, as rapidly, the translation, not a grammatical question was asked, that

is, of the ordinary kind. Everybody knew that a boy who could not tell all about the ablatives and subjunctives could not be in *Unterprima*; they were studying Horace now, and not cutting their grammatical teeth.

In the second half-hour, the teacher, mostly in Latin, asked at random question after question about the meaning, structure and intention of the whole ode. A few of his suggestions and explanations were taken down in the shape of notes; but mostly the scholars brought out the point in a sort of Socratic dialogue. When the ode had been set forth in all its bearings, the teacher read a translation of his own in prose, and a metrical rendering by Westphal, and dismissed the class. Nothing more was attempted than just that ninth ode; but it was a rounded and admirable piece of teaching. The boys went out with a definite gain in ideas, a definite progress in their undertaking to come at the substance and style of Horatian poetry. Latin they had been absorbing almost unconsciously. It struck all of these three American professors that they had seen a teacher,—not a man who was hired to find out how much work had been done by his class, not an impractical pedant who had been firing over his scholars' heads, but a man who had taken into himself all of his subject that he could, and had done his best to give as much as was possible to his pupils. And, meditating on these things, they walked quietly back to Naumburg.

F. B. G.

THE STUDY OF BIOLOGY.

IN the following remarks no attempt will be made to go at all deeply into the subject, or to confine these remarks to any special part of the study. A brief mention will be made of the various standpoints from

which the science may be studied, and a few words said in favor of such study. Finally, we will glance rapidly at the science in the past and in the present, and see what it has in store for us in the future.

Biology is, briefly defined, the Science of Life. It embraces both Zoölogy and Botany, to the former of which belong Psychology and Physiology. Biology has also an intimate relation to Geology, which furnishes many interesting facts concerning life in the past. The true Science of Biology is simply a classification of facts, with a record of the logical conclusions deduced therefrom; but, in the endeavor to explain satisfactorily certain existing conditions, biologists have advanced many theories which have come to be regarded as being in the scope of the science. We have, therefore, two distinct divisions of the subject—the Field of Biological Research and the Field of Biological Speculation.

There has always been a strong inclination to regard with disfavor the pursuit of any study, the results of which are not distinctly conducive to success in every-day life; as it is hard to see how a knowledge of Biology will afford this help, we must study it with a view other than that of practical assistance in making a fortune. It is now our object to show that the science may be studied with both profit and interest.

Let us cite a few cases in which biological research has led to discoveries practically beneficial to humanity. Perhaps the most striking instance was the discovery of the universal presence of microbes, their effects on plant and animal life, with the means of prevention or cure when the effects were harmful, and the establishment of laws governing their growth and reproduction. So great is the importance of this subject that it has been made to constitute the special Science of Bacteriology. Again, the results of biological research constitute the basis of

Agriculture. The rotation of crops, the diseases of plants, and the parasites affecting them, were all originally made the subjects of biological study. The whole of our knowledge of the human body depends for its completeness upon a correct understanding of the circulation of the blood. The function of the circulation was pointed out by Harvey in 1628, who was engaged in studying Biology at the time. In fact, all our knowledge of life in general has been gathered by careful observation in this most embracing of all sciences.

We have seen how the pursuit of this subject has benefited humanity in general; it will do as much for the individual student. By work in the Field of Biological Research we arrive at results affecting the health and prosperity of the world; by thought in the Field of Biological Speculation we train our minds to grasp enlarged ideas, and finally to originate them. All of us can, no doubt, grasp most of the theories of the biologists, but how many of us could "go on speculating, as Tyndall once did on the Matterhorn, whether or not his pensiveness and thoughtfulness . . . were all potentially existent in the earliest nebula," with any great hope of arriving at a tangible conclusion, or how many of us could have developed Spencer's Doctrine of Evolution? When we ponder on such subjects as The Origin of Life, What is Life? What is Death? Does death end all? and others of like character, we find some difficulty in making much headway. With practice, however, though we may not be able to solve these questions, we can at least bring ourselves to think intelligently about them.

Objections are frequently made to the study of higher Biology in schools and colleges on the ground that the mind of the student is impressible and too easily influenced. It is claimed, among other things, that it has a tendency to promote atheism,

that it destroys, by too close association, the perception of the beautiful in nature, and that the practical work of dissection deadens the softer emotions of pity and tenderness. We will consider that first objection, after having first defined a few terms necessary to an understanding of the argument. Theism is belief in a God. Religion is a system of faith and worship, but true religion is simply a recognition of God as an object of worship and love, and we see that theism and true religion are very similar in meaning. Theology is an artificial science, treating among other things, of the doctrines we are to believe. These doctrines are founded, partly on true religion, partly on tradition, and partly on history. Now, if we take the various doctrines of Biology, we find that they are entirely compatible with theism or true religion. They may, and probably will, clash with religion as we have defined it, and with the doctrines of Theology, but with true religion they do not interfere. We will not go so far as to say that biological speculation has no effect at all on the minds of the young, as it is very apt to develop more or less skepticism. But skepticism is, in the young, rather an advantage than an evil. It has been well said that "skepticism in an honest and thoughtful young man, is like the chicken pox; very apt to come, but soon over, and leaving both complexion and constitution as good as ever." The second objection has less weight, and to most people would probably never occur. It is difficult to see how a knowledge of the infinite number of cells of which a flower is composed, can lessen for us the beauty of the whole, or how personal investigation of the minuter parts of a bird's feather can do otherwise than better enable us to appreciate the beauties of a bird's plumage. No biologist ever made any such objection; and perhaps the fact that so many of our eminent scientists have grown enthusiastic over this

very subject of the beauty of nature may have some weight. The third objection is a frequent one. It would be more applicable were the animals which are dissected capable of feeling pain. To lose that feeling of repugnance which we all experience when operating for the first time upon a subject, is not to lose any essential characteristic of tender manhood or womanhood, but is simply to lose a feeling of false delicacy. The consideration of the instruction gained, and the furtherance of scientific research, should more than compensate for this slight sacrifice.

The History of Biology is almost a study of itself, and a knowledge of it is essential to a thorough knowledge of the science. The slow growth and development at first, then its rapid progress, with an occasional discovery which advanced it many years, would form a most interesting course of study. The science in its infancy dealt with herbs and simples and the animals and plants useful to man; the next step in its growth was the classification of such plants and animals as were known; next we find investigation directed to the anatomy and structure of the forms, to their morphology and physiology; and lastly we come to the present state of the science, investigative and largely speculative. The history of biological controversy may be regarded as a division of the greater subject of the History of Biology. All the most eminent biologists have devoted their time, partly to research and speculation, and partly either to replying to attacks on their own works or to attacking the works of others; therefore we have before us a rich field in which we can find set forth the cherished theories of many great minds and the objections that have been made to them. The Doctrines of Evolution and Abiogenesis, or spontaneous generation of life, have been made the subject of the most controversy. A

noted and most spirited controversy was that between Geoffroy de Saint Hilaire and Cuvier, the former advocating the doctrine of development and descent, the latter upholding the doctrine of special creation. Saint Hilaire was strongly seconded by Goethe.

Practical work is an inestimable help to the study of Biology. Pages of the clearest description are not worth an hour's work in dissection or analysis. It is not necessary to have an extensive knowledge of the subject before entering unexplored fields. Many lines of investigation have hardly as yet been touched. Harvey says, in regard to practical work, that those who read without acquiring distinct images of the things about which they read, by the help of their own senses, gather no real knowledge, but conceive mere phantoms and idola.

The principal writers on practical Biology are Owen, Cuvier, Huxley and Gegenbar. De Candolle, Sachs and Du Bary are botanists. In the field of speculative Biology we find Huxley, who was the first to combine the sciences of Botany and Zoölogy, and who introduced the study of Biology into schools; Spencer, the synthetic philosopher, who conceived the idea of Evolution; Hæckel, who wrote a very audacious work, *The History of Creation*, and who was the first to construct a genealogical tree based on evolutionary principles; Agassiz, who founded Zoölogy on this side of the Atlantic; and Tyndall, more a physicist than a biologist.

In conclusion, a few words will be said as to the present position of the science and as to its future. The greater part of the biologists of to-day accept the doctrine of Evolution and Darwin's ideas of the Origin of Species and the Descent of Man. The question of the Inheritance of Acquired Variations is at present the leading subject of discussion in biological centres. The

question is simply, will variations acquired during the life of an individual be inherited by the offspring of that individual? Weismann and his school maintain that such variations will not be inherited, while Cope and Hyatt and their followers believe the contrary. The doctrine of Evolution is having fresh evidence continually collecting in its favor, and biologists are going deeper and deeper into the subject. One of the great questions of to-day is, What is Life? Theories in relation to this subject have been plentiful, but facts have been wanting. Even here, however, we are coming every day nearer and nearer the truth. One biologist claims to have found that life depends upon an aldehyde which is always present in living tissue. In the future we will probably see a complete generalization, including explanations of all the known phenomena of life, and embracing in its scheme the solution of all those questions which so sadly puzzle us to-day.

EDUCATION IN POLITICS.

THE expression "Education in Politics" is not intended in any sense as meaning a course in modern politics, or an education as a preparation for the life of a politician. Nevertheless, a truly liberal education should include some department which will enable every man to grasp for himself the key to social and political problems. It is only needed that all who have the advantage of what is popularly termed a higher education should pursue such studies as will fit them to hold an intelligent opinion on questions of state. That there are only too few men who are so educated is plainly evident. The reason is not that there is insufficient time for pursuits which would have this effect along with other studies, but that there is not enough importance attached to them by educators in general.

Every one realizes that if he is to take any part or interest in a certain line of thought or work, he should receive an education, tending to prepare him for such an occupation. This is equally true whether a man is to become a carpenter or whether he is to teach mathematics. It is also preëminently true for what every intelligent man has to think of and grapple with, more or less during his whole life,—questions of national, and hence personal interest. On these it is necessary for him to take a decided stand. It may be said, and truly, that there are many who are in no way interested in these matters, but this is not as it should be. Whoever takes little or no interest in the so-called questions of the day, fails in duty both to himself and his fellows. He cannot feel that sympathy with his surroundings which those thrown in association by chance or intention should feel. He cannot be said to live in the highest sense of the term. He is out of correspondence with a most important part of his environment. That is to say, he receives no enjoyment, no pleasure, no profit from that which is intended to affect man most seriously next to his personal welfare, and his duty to the Author of his being. This position of apathy is one which no intelligent person should retain, but, unfortunately, we think we are safe in saying it is a position occupied by many an otherwise liberal-minded man. It is a serious matter that such should be the case. It would not be if it were the ignorant who hold aloof, but these are always intense and blind partisans, and are seemingly very willing to see their intelligent neighbor apathetic.

A business or professional man must be able to form his opinions on all matters of social or political import by devoting but a limited portion of his time to their consideration. To do this worthily he must

have, beside his general education, a judgment trained for such work. This latter is what every man should have before he accomplishes that feat which is commonly known as "finishing his education," but we venture the assertion, that is what few do have. One of the most obvious duties of education is to develop the judgment. To be without this is to be in a worse plight than a seaman without a compass. Either may happen to take the right course, but if he does it is mere accident; in any case the condition is most unenviable. We hear constantly about the chief, if not the sole, object of education being to train the mind; but if the judgment is not simultaneously trained, the greatest practical good is necessarily lost. It may be urged that it would be impossible to train the mind without at the same time training the judgment, which is one of its most important faculties, and largely this is true. It is evident, however, that what improves the judgment for one class of subjects may only very remotely affect it for another. For example, the student in classics by patient application may have acquired such a vocabulary that his judgment has become almost infallible in selecting the most appropriate words to make a correct and elegant translation of a passage from Homer, but when the same student comes to attack a difficult problem in mathematics or science, he finds his former unerring judgment of little avail. In other words, the judgment must be developed in more than one direction. A liberal education by no means lies in the ability to make fluent translations, or work difficult problems. These have their place, but they should never be the *ne plus ultra* of the student.

Phenomena which are unintelligible to the average observer, to one having made investigations to a certain extent in the line in which they occur, are as clear as could

be desired. Social questions cannot be excluded from this rule. They can be understood only by those who have investigated parallel or at least similar problems. To attempt to carry a student through a course of conventional politics would doubtless be impracticable in the extreme. But, on the other hand, it is in the highest degree practicable that every man's education, no matter how theoretical or visionary he is, should be so directed that he shall be compelled by the very nature of that education to look upon passing events in an intelligently practical light. That is, the judgment must be trained and disciplined for their consideration.

It sounds well to say that we allow all an equal voice in the government, we take pride in granting to every one the power of helping to shape her policy. But what is more senseless and positively dangerous than that men should claim and be given this right, and still in no way endeavor to fit themselves for properly exercising it? We would ridicule the idea of a person who had been brought up to herd cattle being placed in a large engine-room, and given a right to express his orders as to how the machinery must be run. Yet that is precisely what we, as a nation, are doing every day. Those who have never given the slightest thought as to the manner of conducting human affairs, suddenly find themselves equipped with the power of expressing an authoritative opinion on political subjects, subjects heretofore utterly foreign to them.

The question naturally arises, how is this difficulty to be avoided? How is the judgment to be developed? How is it to be trained so as to decide intelligently governmental questions constantly arising? Or, to put the whole subject in a word, how is man to be educated in politics? The only answer to be given is, by the study of history. History is the story of the growth of

the modern state, of the gradual rise in the science of civil politics, a growth which has been as long in continuance as the existence of man. To trace this slow transformation, to investigate the causes which led to the breaking of old ties, to coalitions under new ones, to explain the whole course of human events in its relation to the thoughts and actions of men, this is the province of history. But to say that all history has or even aims at this result, would be far from the truth.

Here it may be observed that modern writers of history strive to attain too widely-different objects. One class aims only to make it eminently readable and interesting, the other to give it exactness and trustworthiness. The former strive to stir our feelings, to rouse us to enthusiasm as by the narration of some realistic tale; the latter aim to instruct, to convey us through a given period of national growth as through a trigonometric formula in which each step follows the other in logical sequence. One class would place history as a department of belles-lettres, the other would rank it among the sciences. One aims to magnify great deeds and great men, to confer "immortal glory and undying fame;" the other to investigate cause and effect, to draw just conclusions, to represent men and actions as they were, not as seen through the halo of time.

It is remarkable the hold these readable, entertaining histories have taken upon the general public. The public has come to judge an historical work by the same standard as one of a different character. It must have what is interesting or it wants nothing. Unless a history be written in the vivid, captivating style of a novel, it is popularly considered to be a failure. This criterion demands that the ordinary events of history shall be worked together into an interesting plot, that the characters shall be

well sustained throughout, and painted in the most striking and contrasting colors. It demands that the complicated course of events shall flow along in undisturbed narration; that obtruse parliamentary problems shall be avoided; that difficult questions of finance, which can only be understood after hard study, be made easy; that, in fact, the whole subject be rendered so simple that it could well come under the category of light reading. And light reading is what it really becomes. The reader involuntarily asks himself the same questions as in deciding the merits of a romance, if the interest is properly sustained, the characters well drawn, and the general effect pleasing and satisfactory.

It is said of Carlyle that in his writings he drew his historical personages either with chalk or charcoal, represented them in dazzling whiteness or inky blackness, lavished extravagant and admiring praises, or hurled thundering and overwhelming epithets. Neither is this peculiar to Carlyle. Many of our most popular historians have written in the same impassioned style, pleading at times with all the earnestness of an advocate, and rarely free from partisan spirit and prejudice. No doubt works of this character are interesting reading. They naturally would be, being varnished and embellished with all the touches of a fertile imagination. But the objection to them lies in this; they do not educate. They treat simply of deeds, often adorned highly above their original lustre; they do not enter at all into that analysis of history which alone can afford any real exercise for the judgment. They scatter general information and give scope for the play of the imagination, but the historical novel does as much. Indeed it often seems that both are written in the same spirit and with the same end in view. Both aim solely to please and to be popular. It is not intended to infer that there is no

place for such histories. On the contrary they fill an important portion of the world of literature. They constitute the main source of the general historical information of the public, and they hold an honored place on the shelves of every library. But they only touch the surface, and hence can form no part of that training, that education in politics, which is so desirable.

Let us turn to the other great class of historical writings. Here exactly the opposite tendency and effect are found. Here history is not regarded as a confused but highly interesting combination of actions, but as a department of science governed by fixed laws. Former men are not looked upon as having wandered aimlessly about the earth, falling into all sorts of quarrels, settling where chance led them, and accomplishing all that they did in a hap-hazard fashion. Rather, they are regarded as having slowly but surely been working out the great principles of government according to fixed laws, each more perfect polity succeeding the other as a natural result of the gradual change of man's mental condition from darkness to light. This is scientific history, and it is the study of this which has the effect of expanding the judgment and preparing the way for calm, deliberate and just conceptions in all one's views. It elevates the man, stimulates in him a desire to see the right and equitable prevail, and above all enables him to know which is the right and equitable.

Scientific history may almost be said to be a product of comparatively late growth. In fact it has not been very long since the conception of what the true province of history really is, has undergone a complete revolution. Its real and fundamental aim is to throw light on the progress of human affairs, social and governmental. And this progress of human affairs can only be understood as we go deeper than the surface,

go below mere actions down to the thoughts and ambitions of which they were the result, down to that continual evolution of the human mind which has formed what we call history. Whatever we may say of man himself, no one would be disposed to deny that his present condition socially has been reached by a gradual development, an evolution which has raised him so far above primitive man.

It is not claimed that the history which unfolds this development can be written in a fascinating style. The works from which mankind have received the greatest scientific knowledge are not the most popular with the general reader. No more can a scientific treatment of history be made to read like a ballad. The ordinary course of history is not at all romantic. Though intensely interesting while transpiring, events lose their greatest attraction as soon as they are a portion of the past. "We must all of us know of what heavy stuff history is made; acts of Congress or Parliament, budgets and taxation, currency, labyrinthine details of legislation and administration." In pursuance of this same idea a well-known historian has even gone so far as to insist that the only proper place to study history is in the statute books. It is more properly, however, the work of the historian to study there. He should formulate them for the student so that he may perceive from them the inner workings of the state, the secret agencies, which seem to hold the reins of government, and which tend to the perpetuation of certain institutions and to the downfall of others. In a word, the study of history should assume more the character of a science. It should become a science of states, and then, as one writer has expressed it, "The study of history is absolutely the study of politics." It is an education in politics, a training of the judgment in such affairs, which is necessary for

their just conception. It is a study which would transform the general and vague ideas on social and political questions, on the management of finance, on the relations of ruled and rulers, public and private enterprise, as well as many other important matters, and make them greatly more sensible and authoritative.

To a certain extent it is history of this nature which is being taught at present in many institutions of learning, and the custom is steadily increasing in vogue and popularity. We are beginning, perhaps, to look more to the practical and less to the theoretical phase of education. Educators aim not so much to leave their students with minds filled with a heterogeneous mass of ideas, as to leave them ready to rely on themselves, equipped with faculties and judgment trained to meet any question or emergency. Such men are the surest safeguard against corruption, the surest preventives of designed mismanagement in positions of trust.

PERSONALS.

L. Logan Smith, '85, has gone to England, and expects to enter Oxford as an under graduate in October.

Dr. J. H. Thomas, '51, is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Evangelical Alliance.

W. A. Blair, '81, principal of the Winston High School, was recently elected superintendent of the North Carolina State Normal School.

"Mr. Evans, '87, of the real estate firm of Browning & Evans, and Burroughs Edsall have returned from their trip to Southern California. These young gentlemen started from Glenwood, by wagon, about three months ago. They went from here to Grand Junction, and from there passed through Utah and Nevada into San Bernardino County, California. They sold their team there, and returned home by rail. Their adventures over mountain passes, with a runaway team, and with snow and cold, would make a volume of interesting reading."

—*Glenwood Echo*.

Our friends from the plantation of R. I. enjoyed their recent holiday greatly

WORDS.

Can words portray the landscape's lines
The sloping sward, the arched sky,
The sleepy brook that wanders by,
And through yon woodland twines?

The purple distance of the hills,
The drowsy hum of forest bees,
The stately silence of the trees,
Whence flow the song-birds' trills?

When fades the sun 'mid clouds of gold,
The twilight mist, the starry night,
Or breaking of the morning light,
Can these in words be told?

To me this vast, free loneliness—
The varied lines of wood and field,
And changing cloud, dim pleasures yield
That words cannot express.

THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

"Haec studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant."

ON the night of April 12th, the Juniors celebrated their annual exercises in Alumni Hall, before a number of friends.

President Sharpless opened the evening with a short address. He called the attention of the audience to the selection of subjects made by the speakers, which were all of a distinctly civil nature, saying that it had been the desire of the college to direct the minds of the students to a consideration of questions likely to present themselves for solution in their future lives.

S. P. Ravenel was the first speaker. The title of his address was "Tares." He spoke of the brilliant discoveries of science, of the prospects widening before the State; yet, withal, the seeds of discord and wrong were sown among this seeming advancement. The oft-drawn lesson of Nineveh sustained another example of glory and worldly power dashed from their eminence through the blatant confidence of her citizens. What shares and pits may not be laid for our unsuspecting feet? Mr. Ravenel then gave us a descriptive foretaste of the Utopia, no

longer to be a shadowy ideal with the advent of the twentieth century. But that this may be effected, we must eradicate the glaring evils of the present; monopolies must be abolished; plutocracy give way; the system of tenements and the care of the poor bettered; educational institutions multiplied, and, above all, we must conform to the stainless laws of Christianity in civil government.

W. C. Goodwin was the next speaker. He laid before us "Some Phases of Socialism." We were shown that Socialism was gathering an emphasis and threatening aspect that could no longer be quelled by contempt or severity. An outlook on the future must strike grave doubts and fears in every earnest mind. Inflammatory theories were current everywhere. The subject of free conscience—too volatile for definition—was touching the individual mind and militating against present government. He pointed out that the errors in extreme Socialism were as emphatic as those of the present administration. Mr. Goodwin closed by educing examples from the state of Europe.

"The Duty of the American Voter" was treated by V. M. Haughton. Again we were warned of approaching crises for the United States. He pointed out that the dissimilarity of national minds and creeds must be productive of anarchy and social evils. Under such intestine conflicts, unless the citizen was shaken from his inert selfishness, the institution of liberty—the pride and example of the world—must be subverted! Peace, not war, fomented hostility. He would plead for public intelligence at the ballot-box; that partisanship should not blind the eyes of right and fitness. Must it be futile that blood has been shed for liberty? One thing alone will stay its ruin—our country's welfare first in the mind.

He was followed by L. M. Stevens with an oration on "The Anglo-Saxon Race as

Colonizers." Mr. Stevens, with true patriotic zeal, praised "the inherent greatness" of the Anglo-Saxon character. He depicted the hardships of colonization, which the English mind, accoutred with their peculiarly invincible phlegm have successfully overcome, to queen it over half the world! Mr. Stevens believes this is due to the policy of restricted intercourse pursued toward this country in its colonial days, where the illusive aid of other countries was carefully excluded.

C. H. Burr introduced "Two Sister Principles." He deplored the state of modern civilization, wherein the groan of the impoverished blends with the rejoicing of the successful capitalist; where wealth and indigence are so disproportionate; where the interests of the weak are crushed under the feet of the strong. Mr. Burr thinks "Divine Equality" is a mistaken principle framed by men who had not the advantage of the clear light of truth now so generously poured upon us. "Sell thy goods and distribute to the poor, that all men may salt their bread with moderation." Equality of meals, not minds, was meant, as is now palpable. Communistic views fall into discrepancy with justice, nor can they better cope with modern demands than our own unworthy principles. The irreproachable government we then heard, is that in which the fittest man supplants the fraudulent politician now in the seat of office, in which the dictates of the Divine Law-Giver, "Do unto others as you would be done by," are followed.

W. F. Overman told us "Our Present Need" is elaborate systems of education, with compulsory attendance laid on the people. He especially pleaded for the South. The South, he told us, is a new country since the Civil War; that it has been brought to a just realization of its mistake in opposing those measures through which it

now gathers the greatest good. Its intellectual availabilities, however, have been strangely neglected by the central government. This should be remedied to complete the happiness and prosperity of the new South. The slavery of the body has been supplanted by the slavery of the mind. Education is the only pilot to save us from the shoals of the future.

W. F. Fite spoke on "The Church and Socialism." He said the Church's opinions should be thrown on the turbulency of socialistic matters, and other questions of government. He ascribes the present disorders to the violent ruptures of the last century. Equality was again treated. Mr. Fite's opinion concurred with Mr. Burr's, that falsity was attached to the trite phrase, "All men are equal." He, however, went further to show that by a spiritual definition lay the vital truth of universal equality, and that it could only become a veritable fact, materially, when men throw off their sluggishness alone, making the inaptitude and degrees of personal success. He lauded sobriety and energy. Determination triumphs over weakness and will. Fortune dilates and contracts under the influence of capacity, yet to inculcate this desire in a people prone to weakness, we should resort to the Church; thence learn the perfect law by which government may be rectified.

This closed the exercises of the evening, which were listened to with attention and interest.

IN MEMORIAM PLINI EARLE CHASE.

Jam rediit atque in caelo se anima abdidit alto
Expectata illic, integraque et sapiens:
Vitae ille integer et sapiens, si quis fuit alter,
Nunc nobis inter sidera cara sibi
Versatur, jam nota videns ignotaque mirans,
Auctorem agnoscens, ecce, suum et Dominum.
Sed tamen, O Plini, nos te usque dolemus abesse,
Tam bene amate tuis, tu ipse, magister, abes.

F. G. ALLINSON.

Baltimore.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Editors are not responsible for any opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

MR. EDITOR:

While I greatly approve of the general metamorphosis which our literary societies are now undergoing, there is one point in the report of the general committee against the adoption of which I wish to enter a decided protest. I refer, of course, to the name proposed for the Loganian, viz., the Loganian Debating Society. Now, considering the long and honorable standing of the Loganian as the society of the highest literary merit in college, it is surely a most belittling proceeding to dub it with any such name as *debating society*. The whole atmosphere of the name reeks with suggestions of the little commonplace "debating societies" of backwoods country school-houses. If the name of the Loganian must be changed, why not change it without doing an injury to the fair name of the society. To the name "Loganian House of Commons" there can be, so far as I can see, no valid objection, and, moreover, it is especially fitting, for nothing can be more appropriate than that the name of a society should correspond with its character.

LOGANIAN.

LOCALS.

Owing to the recent changes in the editorial staff, we feel it incumbent upon this department to again explain that nothing in this column is intended to hurt anyone's feelings at all, and, further, that gentlemen who take special umbrage at anything herein, may have satisfaction by calling on our fighting editor. Office hours: 12 to 5 A. M., except Sundays. Patients wishing special electrical treatment will kindly notify beforehand.

The class of '90 announce an entertainment to be held at Masonic Hall, Ardmore, on Friday evening, May 11, for the benefit of the Athletic Association of the College. Singing by the Germantown Glee Club, and banjo playing will vary the feats of legerdemain by Signor Bellar, as announced on the program. Tickets may be had from any member of the class, or at the door, for 75 cents.

The wise-fool class:

1st Soph. (gleefully): "I say, fellows, Tom didn't know who wrote the Philippics?"

2d Soph. (briskly): "Why, Saul wrote the Philippics." (Chorus.) "Ha! ha! ha!"

2d S., "Well, Paul, then! Same man, you idiots, only had his name changed."

"Murderous Moses: or, the Boy Body-snatchers of Montana," is the alliterative title of a ponderous volume that one of our mild Freshmen is engaged in writing. We wish you success, friend.

Mr. Albert J. Edmunds, of Haverford, has issued a neat little volume of short poems, with the notice that, should it meet with adequate attention, more pretentious works are forthcoming. We hope that Mr. Edmunds will soon feel justified in bringing out the remainder of his efforts, and that the students will show a proper appreciation of the present volume.

Scene: the ball-field. Time: evening.

Enter two base-ball bats. They meet and embrace.

1st Bat.—How are you, Ninety, my dear boy?

2d do.—Well, so-so, Eighty-nine. Not doing much lately, though. How is it with you?

Eighty-nine.—Haven't hit a ball for—but what deformed unshapely stick is this?

(Enter a broken bat, weeping and tearing its hair.)

Broken bat.—Alas, and have I come to this? Is all my strength to misery debased?

1st B. (aside)—Sh-h! friend, 'tis poor Ninety-one. Cheer up, O gentle sir!

(They approach and bind him together with their pocket handkerchiefs. He struggles and dies. Curtain.)

The work on the new running track moves on gradually, and students can begin to form some idea about its appearance when completed. Some just indignation has been expressed among the classes that men should have been taken from the track to work upon the building. Contractors ought to have enough men employed to keep both things going on constantly.

Charlie at the plate with his pet bat—said to be the thickest on record.

Ye naughty pitcher-man. "I say, Charles, have a window put in that, won't you, so that I can see the catcher?"

Deutsche.—Student (with difficulty). "The sun has set."

Prof. "Wrong tense!"

Student. "Oh, yes! the sun sits."

Fresh Translations.—The laughter-loving Aphrodite always saved him—shaved him regularly.

Virginibus puerisque—The pure virgins.

Student, trying to translate at sight. "I, myself, perceive who I shall turn, I do not know. I didn't quite get the sense of that when I went over it, Professor."

Professor. "No? Well, you have skipped a line between 'who' and 'I shall turn.'"

The Sophs. enjoyed a banquet in room 20 on April 30th. As a result two Sophomores appeared at lunch.

A sleepy Senior, before retiring, left the following for his room-mate.

NOTICE.

Please bring me over a couple of *rools* tomorrow morning.

We learn from a high mathematical authority that the District of Columbia was originally square, but since it has had two of its sides taken off, it only has three left.

The Junior exercises of April 13th were very successful. There was a large attendance.

One ear to right of them,
'Tother to left of them,
Fine nose in front of them,
Grew the six hundred.
Short, thick and dark of hue,
Thro' which the soft winds blew;
All 'round his neck they grew,
All 'round the mouth of St——,
Noble six hundred.

The two dogs, Beauty and the Beast (who was a Prince in disguise, as everybody knows), seem to enjoy base ball tremendously.

Semper Paratus.—"How do you know that, Mr. F.?"

Mr. F. "The grammar says so."

Prof. (with withering scorn). "That settles it! If the grammar says so, it must be so, I suppose."

Mr. F. "Well, *you* said so."

Prof. "Oh!"

A Senior reading in the German class that everything was so plentiful that a man would exchange a hen "des wohlgeschmackes wegen," for eight oxen; makes it "a hen of good taste for eight oxen."

According to an announcement on the bulletin board, the library will hereafter be closed on Sundays.

No improvement is noticed in "Eddie's" whiskers since his vacation.

The new college building, which is being erected directly west of Founders' Hall, is to be two stories high, and to contain four large and two small class-rooms, heated by open-grate fires and fitted with all the most approved appliances for lighting and ventilation. The large rooms are to be used by the classes in languages and history. The second story of Founders' Hall will be used as chemical, physical and biological laboratories.

A short time ago several of '90's best specimens clubbed together and bought one of the

finest tennis courts on the grounds. As is usual in such cases, each man waited for the others to roll it, until the approaching warm weather induced them to perspire together. After the court had commenced to wear a nice, smooth, inviting look, and images of the coming tennis rose before their minds, the president went out and calmly remarked that the new building was to be erected on the site shortly.

"Such is the lot of man: to-day he puts forth," etc.

Professor.—"The equation of a circle is $x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$."

Seeker after knowledge (eagerly).—"Professor, what sort of circle *is* that?"

Professor.—"A round one."

Haverford ought to have a sort of Volapük grammar to meet the growing needs of its students. We quote a few Haverford constructions.

"Do they want me to pitch to day? Well! my arm's a little weller to-day." "If the trees were near enough apart." "It couldn't be much worser."

The Glee Club will hereafter practice regularly in the Collection Room, on Wednesday evenings after collection.

Scripture: "Pharaoh's daughter was a childless mother."

Our earlier poet, who sang of the spring,

Intended a beautiful sonnet to May,

A delicate, intricate, wonderful thing;

But all his ambition has vanished away,

For all his former poems, so light and airy,
Have been "torn out" by the Private Secre-tear-y.

The boys were all glad to get home on the 13th of April. Ah!

And glad to come back on the 24th. S-s-s-s!

Henry Crew, Ph.D., a graduate of Princeton, will have charge of the physical laboratory next year. Mr. Crew gained the European fellowship in the competitive examination in Physics, has spent considerable time in Berlin, and been for three years connected with Johns Hopkins, where he is now assistant professor in Physics.

For the last few weeks Dr. Ford has been examining the physical condition of the students, and comparing it with that of five months ago. Almost universal improvement is noticeable, and is, in some cases, very marked.

H. P. B. has finished reading his thirty-two page letter.

The latest chant is due to Georgie;

"Three strikes out,

Base on balls,

Foul."

The Y. M. C. A. is working regularly, and shows a better attendance at the Wednesday evening meetings than it has for some time. The present plan of considering a special subject, and having someone who is prepared to speak upon it, seems to meet with approval.

EXCHANGES.

It is natural that an exchange editor should think his position a responsible one. His work must necessarily consist largely of criticisms on various college journals. Now, to criticise may be considered very easy; in fact, it is human nature to criticise nearly everything that comes prominently into our notice. But it is one thing to criticise at random and quite another to criticise with any degree of justice. In reality, no opinion should be expressed authoritatively without due thought and weighing of evidence, and in the great reviews of the day, it is not often done. However, it is different with the exchange editor, the critic of college journals. His opinions must generally be formed after a somewhat hasty review of the periodical at hand, and, of course, they decrease correspondingly in value. Although this is not as would be desired, nevertheless, were it otherwise, he would be obliged to spend nearly all his time among his papers, with the result that his curriculum work would be sadly neglected. Under these circumstances, it is with a realizing sense of the fact that his judgments will be far from infallible and his opinions often erroneous, that the new exchange editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN undertakes his duties. Yet he will endeavor to be fair and just in all his criticisms, favorable and adverse. Nothing will be commented upon carelessly, but only after as full a consideration as is possible. It is earnestly desired that whatever may be said unjustly will not be looked upon as intentional, but rather as a mistake which we would gladly have corrected. We welcome all new exchanges and hope that they will enjoy our company as greatly as we do theirs.

The editors of the last number of the *Purdue* displayed poor taste, we think, in reprinting from a current magazine an article covering over two pages. The article copied was an excellent one, but it is not the function of a college paper to reproduce directly the productions of other men's minds, but to give the students an opportunity to display their own ability. And to devote so much space to "Realism and Idealism," showed either a lack of original material or a disregard of the good which the editors should gain from their work. The exchange column of the *Purdue* is also unnecessarily weak.

On looking over the table of contents of the *Chronicle*, we notice a department headed "Ex-

changes," but having turned to it were disappointed to find only a page of college notes,—not a word about any of the exchanges of the *Chronicle*. We hope soon to observe a change, that things may be called by their right names. The paper contains an excellent series of articles, one of which is "Learning the Language among the Natives."

The last two numbers of the *Tuftsian* contain some very interesting letters from prominent Alumni of the college, in answer to circulars sent out by the board of editors. One among the questions asked in the circular was, "What branch of study do you think was the most neglected in your college course, as evidenced by your feeling a need of it in after life?" The answers of many are significant. Almost with one accord they deplore the fact that so little attention was given to the study of history, and think that it ought to be given a more prominent position in the curriculum. We fear that it is not only at Tufts that too little regard is paid to history. Instead of being considered, as it generally is, one of the lesser studies and having about two hours a week for a year given to its pursuit, it ought to rank among the very first and be given as much time as mathematics during the whole course. But few branches contain the elements of real and practical benefit that are comprised in a systematic study of history. It tends preeminently towards a liberal education and develops the man in many directions. It is doubtless too true that not only the Alumni of Tufts, but of many other colleges as well regret that they were not subjected to a more thorough historical course during their college days. This series of questions and answers in the *Tuftsian* is unique, and its success is a great credit to its enterprising projectors.

The *College Speculum* follows a custom which is also conspicuous for its bad taste in many other papers,—that of prefixing the name of the author to every article which appears on its pages. This practice evinces a desire for notoriety which is far from commendable in any one, and it is a matter of surprise that it is in vogue in so many college journals. In the exchange column of the April issue of the *Speculum*, during the progress of some remarks on college literature, the writer comments so sensibly that we can but copy his own words: "Is it not a fact that the more inexperienced the writer the greater questions he grapples with? Is it not a poor plan to attempt that which, before we commence, we know is beyond our scope? How many readers of a college journal care to read what a boy, of from sixteen to twenty, has to say about 'Can the

finite grasp the Infinite,' or even more terrestrial subjects, such, for instance, 'The effects of Socialism on the laboring classes of America?'—none but the boy himself and a few intimate friends."

The *Free Lance* is entering upon the second year of its existence in a prosperous condition. It is excellently conducted and THE HAVERFORDIAN wishes to congratulate her young contemporary on the success it has achieved. The last number contains a singularly beautiful poem, entitled "Dusk." After so much poor poetry, as is constantly met with, it is a relief to find a production of such real merit.

The *Wesleyan Argus*, among other good features, contains an excellent Alumni department. It should be one of the chief aims of every college paper to make this department complete and interesting. The Alumni should not only feel an interest in their *Alma Mater* herself, but quite as much in the periodical by which she is represented, and nothing tends to inspire their interest more than care and space devoted to their consideration. Many of our exchanges might well follow the example of the *Argus* in diligently collecting facts concerning their Alumni. The edition of April 7th of the *Argus* contains an interesting article on "Palmyra, its Past and Present." The writer's descriptions are vivid and his style flowing, and natural. In describing the present fallen condition of the once great city, he says: "Who could survey such a scene without having deep emotion kindled or imagination awakened? For the solitude is not that of lofty mountains or the uninhabited desert. The silence of the fallen city is the silence of Death; and as we look, the thought comes that here were exhibited all the workings of human passion. And a sadness creeps into our thoughts as we view the scene of past life and present death."

One of the neatest of our exchanges is the *Thielensian*. It makes no great pretensions as to size, but its contents are always interesting to the reader. Rather an exception, however, to this rule is the article in the April number on "Duties we owe our Government." The author evidently attempted something beyond his power, and, as a consequence, his production shows little originality and is labored and heavy.

ERRATA.

On page 173 of our last issue, three lines from the bottom, for "bird's," read "brick," and on page 174, twelve lines from the bottom, for "unexceptionable," read "unexpected."

AMONG THE POETS.

ILL-OMENED.

His arms with strong and firm embrace,
Her dainty form enfold,
And she had blushed her sweet consent
When he his story told.

"And do you swear to keep your troth?"
She asked with loving air;
He gazed into her upturned face,
"Yes, by yon elm I swear."

A year passed by, his love grew cold,
Of his heart she'd lost the helm;
She blamed his fault, but the fact was this—
The tree was a slippery elm.

—*Vale Record.*

DRIFT.

What came in with the tide to-day?
Bits of wood and sea weed gay,
Shells and moss and a broken oar,
Floating waifs from a foreign shore,—
Something else by the breakers rolled,
Something stark and white and cold,
Face upturned to the light of day,
Sullenly roars the sea with its prey.

—*The Dartmouth.*

A DELUSION.

"Woman is but a delusion,"
Said a bachelor with a shrug.
"Yes," quoth one, without confusion,
"And men oft delusions hug."

—*The Lafayette.*

GUIDANCE.

When night enwraps the restless sea,
When light is gone and day is done,
The sailor turns for aid to thee,
Fair star, the northern, constant one.
If thou dost guide him on his way,
Safe shall he sail through night to day.

So, through the weary, troubled night,
When doubt is rife, and day is far,
I look for aid to Hilda's light,
Her constant eyes my guiding star.
If I but follow where they guide,
No need to fear the wind or tide.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

ONE ADVANTAGE OF VOLAPUK.

Beyond the cheerless arctic circle,
In that realm of ice and snow,
Seated in her cosy snow house,
I can court an Esquimaux.

On far-famed Mt. Desert Island,
Buck-board, riding in the mud,
I can talk of Robert Browning,
With a cultured Boston bud.

In a yacht upon the ocean,
When becalmed I feel unwell,
I can share a bit of lemon
With a New York demoiselle.

'Neath the palm tree in the tropics,
Watching monkeys frisk about,
I can talk of Evolution,
With a fair Brazilian "sprout."

In the far off Fiji Islands,
When my fate is fairly booked,
I can court the Chieftain's daughter,
While I'm waiting to be cooked.

What is this strange advantage,
Which I have where'er I go,
When I can charm a Boston beauty,
And can court an Esquimaux?

What you ask is very simple,
Why, I always talk a streak,
For whenever I'm with strangers,
I converse in Volapük.

—*Williams Weekly.*

Her tempting face, so near to his,
He kissed—and thus did speak;
"Forgive, you cannot guess how much
I do admire your cheek!"

"I should not pardon you," she cried,
"This bold, unlicensed freak,
But, sir, I must acknowledge that
I, too, admire *your* cheek!"

—*Tech.*

BASEBALL.

The class championship games began on the
9th of April, '89 and '91 playing the first game.
It was an easy victory for '89, the score being
36 to 5 in their favor.

The next game was between '90 and '91.
The score was 14 to 1 in favor of '90.
'89 and '90 played on the 25th. At the end

of the fourth inning the score was 6 to 6, but in the fifth '89 men began their usual heavy batting, scoring twenty more runs by the end of the game. Score, 26 to 8.

On the 26th, '89 and '91 played their second game. The score this time was somewhat closer than in the previous game between these classes, '89 making 24 and '91 11 runs.

'90 and '91 played again on the 27th. The Freshmen played better this time in consequence of practice gained in their other three games. '90 made 17 runs and '91 9.

On May 1st, '89 won a second game from '90, and thereby gained the championship of the college. In the first inning neither side was able to score. In the second, '89 made three runs. In the third inning, the ball was fumbled by an '89 man and '90 made their score for the game, three runs. The game was now at the closest point. '89 made three runs in the third inning, two in the fourth, and rapidly ran the score up to eleven runs without taking the bat in the last inning. Both teams were in good practice and played exceptionally well. Haley pitched for '90 and did effective work.

The Sophomore Class played the Sophomores of the University of Pennsylvania on May 2d. Haverford won the toss and took the field, where they did excellent work throughout the game. The pitcher did good work and was well held by the catcher. Darlington made a phenomenal catch at third and played well throughout. Haverford's batting was extremely good. Baily and Bringhurst batted especially well. The University men played a fairly good game in the field. With the exception of a few wild throws to second, their catcher played a good game. They were, however, unable to bat against Haley. They hit the ball well enough, but could not place it. Score, Haverford 24, University 10.

A game was played on April 28th, between the College and Westtown Alumni. Only six innings were played, in which the College easily scored 24 runs to Westtown's 8.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The sub-committee of the overseers of Harvard to consider the subject of Athletics at the University, recommended "that the faculty be requested to prohibit the under-graduates from taking part in athletic contests with the students of any other college, or with any other organization not belonging to the University, during the college year." This committee believes that competition between the different classes should be encouraged.

Lacrosse is booming at Princeton.

The University of Pennsylvania has raised thirty thousand dollars for "The Babylonian Exploration Fund."

By the will of the late J. Summer Wheeler, the Harvard endowment fund will receive a large addition. The amount will be \$25,000 if the whole estate amounts to \$250,000, and \$50,000 if the estate is \$300,000.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has given \$20,000 to Vanderbilt University to enlarge its school of engineering.

On the 11th, 12th, and 13th of June, the University of Bologna will celebrate its 800th anniversary. It is the oldest university in existence.

Twenty-eight women are now studying at Columbia College.

Brown University has \$80,000 raised for a new gymnasium.

The Inter-Collegiate Baseball Association has adopted the League rules, but the batsman is not allowed to take his base if hit by a pitched ball.

'89 of Princeton have a missionary and a heathen baseball nine.

The *Ursinus College Bulletin* sends us the following:

"On May 1st, the catalogue for '87-'88 will be issued. It shows a total attendance for the year of 160 students,—the best record Ursinus has ever made. A lawn-tennis club, recently formed, promises to be very successful. It already numbers a large list of active members who practice daily on the spacious campus. The Alumni and several society libraries of the college, heretofore kept in different halls, have just been consolidated, and a general library room established. The change meets with the warm approval of the students, and, as a result, large additions of new books are coming in."

From the *Free Lance* comes the following:

"The condition of sports is not so promising as might be, owing to the appropriation of the ball field for the new laboratory. The new botanical building is erected but not complete. A department in Pedagogics has recently been established. The Washington Literary Society expects to give a public play early in May."

Professor G. S. Hall, of Johns Hopkins University, has accepted the presidency of Clark University at Worcester.

The senior class at Cornell will give a cinder track to the college.

Yale is the first American college to have lectures on "Volapük."

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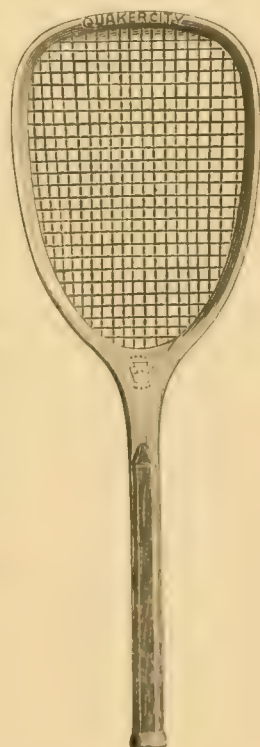
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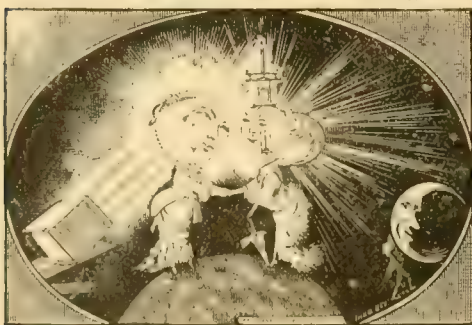
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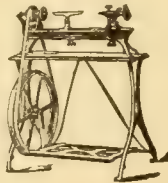
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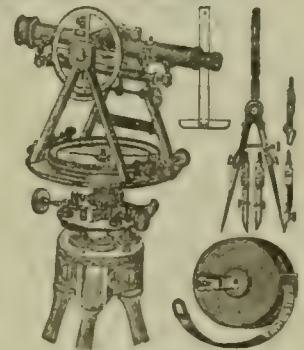
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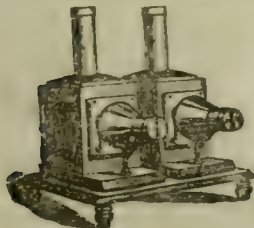
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CONTENTS.

Vol. X. No. 2.

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorials—Absence of Prof. Harris. | 21 |
| A Longer Vacation. | 21 |
| Inter-Collegiate Sports. | 21 |
| Tennis. | 22 |
| The Sphere of the Imagination. | 23 |
| Personals. | 29 |
| Poem—Nature's Reproof. | 26 |
| The Alumni Prize Contest. | 27 |
| The Benefit Entertainment. | 27 |
| Achieves at Haverford College. | 28 |
| Mrs. Cleveland's Visit. | 28 |
| Communications.— | |
| The Mutability of Literary Books. | 29 |
| The Colored Clock. | 29 |
| The Alumni Prize. | 29 |
| Locals. | 30 |
| Exchanges. | 31 |
| General College News. | 32 |
| Cricket. | 32 |

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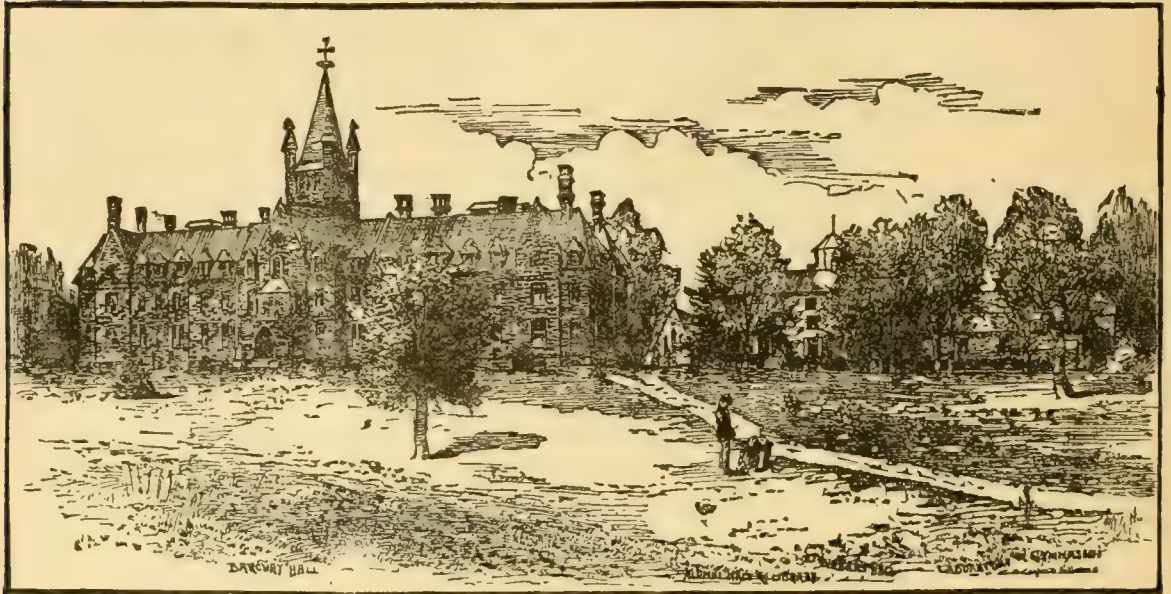
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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

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FRANK E. THOMPSON, '89.

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90.

HENRY L. GILBERT, '90.

J. F. T. LEWIS, '90.

EDWARD ABRAM VALENTINE, '91.

D. H. BLAIR, '91.

LINDLEY M. STEVENS, '89, *Business Manager.*

JOHN M. STEERE, '89, *Editorial Business Manager.*

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WE feel that we are uttering the general opinion of the students, when we say that the temporary absence of Professor Harris will be, for the time being, a definite loss of power in the college. During the two years in which he has been a member of the faculty, his influence has produced visible results in almost every department of the college. His own habits of personal investigation and independent thinking have had the effect of increasing the intellectual activity among the students; and his thorough and energetic manner of approaching a subject has not a little increased the pleasure and interest in study. Professor Harris leaves with the best wishes of all for the success of his expedition.

WE would draw attention to some of the disadvantages which arise from our present custom of beginning the college year so early as the middle of September. Making all due allowance for the time naturally elapsing before we get into regular working order in the Fall, we find that we do not settle down to steady work for from two to three weeks after the beginning of the fall term. This is due mainly to the effect of the warm weather. Our vacation is shorter than in the majority of colleges, for they recognize how injudicious it is to recall students in the midst of the hot weather, and expect them to plunge immediately into the routine of the college. The proposal to lengthen the summer vacation two weeks, and begin the college year about October 1st, meets with the approval of the students and many of the faculty, and we sincerely hope that a move will be made to lay the matter before the proper authorities.

INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS.

THE recent action of the Harvard trustees, with respect to athletics, has furnished a weapon which the opponents of inter-collegiate sports have not been slow to use. Comments and criticisms have appeared in almost every periodical in the country, notably in the religious journals. Among the latter, we are concerned at present with *The Friend* and the *Friends' Review*, both of which have published editorials appealing to the managers of Haverford to prohibit all games with outside colleges. So far as Haverford itself is concerned, their objections have been answered—we think, completely—by the reply of Pres. Sharpless to

the *Friends' Review*, which we publish in another part of this issue. We think, however, there is still a word to be said for inter-collegiate sports, independently of the colleges at which they may exist.

There is a class of people which constantly mistakes the expression for the thought, the indication for the thing indicated. In this class are many of the opponents of inter-collegiate athletics. Inter-collegiate matches may be and are the occasions of a great amount of gambling and drinking; but is it true that they are the cause of gambling and drinking? Do college students drink and bet only at inter-collegiate matches? Perhaps inter-collegiate sports offer an opportunity for the exercise of vice, but they are not the cause of it. Perhaps the suppression of matches with other colleges may lessen slightly the amount of vice, but it cannot, by any means, destroy it. If students are drinking men, they will drink in spite of all precautions; if they are betting men, they will bet—on even such a commonplace uncertainty as the weather. The existence of gambling and drunkenness to any extent at a college implies that there is something defective in the moral sense of the students at large; and a remedy far more radical and effectual than the mere suppression of inter-collegiate games is necessary. Indeed, it is not too much to say that, if these tendencies exist at a college, the surest way to give them expression and encouragement is by prohibiting inter-collegiate sports. It is not to be supposed that the suppression of sports will convert sporting men into students. The energy and interest which have been devoted to athletics will simply be transferred to other and harmful forms of amusement. The desire for bodily vigor, which now restrains students from habits which injure the health, will be wanting. Sports may be a poor substitute for intel-

lectual activity; but they are a better substitute than card playing, billiard playing, betting and drinking.

The Harvard trustees seem to have recognized that some competitive sports were necessary to maintain physical health among the students; and, accordingly, they proposed inter-class as a substitute for inter-collegiate games. On account of numbers, the conditions for such games are probably more favorable at Harvard than at any other college; and yet it is not necessary to explain to any student that inter-class contests are no contests. It is rarely possible to win a game from a higher class: strength and practice are always on the opposite side of the scale. Moreover, inter-class contests produce a state of feeling very unfavorable to the welfare of the college. A healthful spirit of rivalry is aroused by games between colleges which becomes harmful when existing between different classes of the same college.

If we were asked to name the benefits of inter-collegiate sports and of athletics in general, we should not have any difficulty in replying. We could easily show that they maintain sound bodies among the students and that they promote manliness; that the contests on the cricket or foot-ball field develop in the student those qualities which fit him for the more important contests of after life; that there is in the games themselves an intellectual and moral training, a development of perseverance, steadiness and self-control, which can hardly be obtained in any other way. But we shall not now dwell on these points. Says Mr. Edward A. Freeman, in the *Contemporary Review*, "It might be too much to say that it [college athletics] is formally inconsistent with real study, with real serious work of any kind; for there are certainly men of strong wills and strong bodies who contrive to combine the two. But for ordinary men the com-

bination is at least dangerous." The proposition to be proven by Haverford men is that the conditions of college life at Haverford render the combination not dangerous. The proof will be perfectly easy if the standard of athletics which has always existed at Haverford is not lowered; if, as has been in the past, the finest athletes shall be found among the best scholars.

TENNIS.

NOW that the cricket and foot-ball men are being so well provided for in the proposed new cricket grounds and running track, we would like to put in a plea for the game of tennis. Last year one of our locals gave the number of tennis nets stretched upon our lawn as sixteen. Some of these counted four players each, so this would seem to show quite a percentage of the college men as devoted to the sport. These nets were stretched in all imaginable corners and by-places, while most of the grounds occupied were wholly unfit for the purpose to which they were adapted. On account of their position it is almost impossible to roll them properly and regularly, as every tennis ground needs to be rolled in order to keep the turf level. As a result of poor accommodations nearly all of our best players are compelled to practice on the Merion ground. And the interest attendant on all good playing is consequently lost for the college. In view of such considerations, why should not the interested men originate an active movement to secure possession of the cricket ground after it is abandoned by its present possessors. The object of athletics is not to develop a few men into wonderful examples of physical skill, but to encourage a general development, and secure the active interest of hard-working students, thereby calling them away from their books for a short time. The possession of the

cricket ground would greatly increase the interest in tennis. And it seems as if such a rare opportunity for improving tennis should not be allowed to pass unimproved by the lovers of the game.

THE SPHERE OF THE IMAGINATION.

THOREAU says, in one of those sentences of his, so full of thought: "It is no more dusky in ordinary nights than our mind's habitual atmosphere, and the moonlight is as bright as our most illuminated moments are." However startling this statement may appear to us at first, a little thought is sufficient to prove its truth, and if we but pause and question what amongst all man's boasted knowledge he really knows, we are forced to the conclusion that the terrible darkness of the mind depicted here is really brighter than the reality. We are astounded at the littleness, the absolute nothingness of our attainments.

When we would view the sure foundations of our knowledge, they melt away like mists beneath our feet; when we would see the lights along our path, the lamps of learning flicker and go out, and we are left alone, and in the night, a night whose darkness we can not illumine.

It is as if, blindfolded, we were placed in the midst of an interminable network of infinite complexity. We can feel the nearer meshes, and come to a dim realization of the manifold relations of one cord with its immediate neighbors; but the beginning or the ending of even the smallest fibre is utterly beyond our powers to comprehend.

But why is the mind required to make this search before arriving at an adequate appreciation of its own utter darkness and helplessness? It is because each one is gifted with a peculiar power like a magic glass, by looking into which he sees the night around him shine like the noonday sun.

What is this wondrous power? We do not know. We cannot analyze it, nor even draw it out for our inspection from its elusive seat within the brain; but the fruits of this unknown faculty we call the imagination.

Standing in the night of our existence, we paint, by this strong power, on every side of our prison walls of ignorance, pictures, the fruits of our own minds. Yet, universal as is this faculty of the imagination, it is utterly impossible for one man to convey to another an adequate idea of the fancies in which his own mind habitually revels.

Did you ever stand upon the brow of some high hill, and drink in all the varied beauty of the landscape lying in loveliness before you, and, after having feasted the soul with nature's charms, have you turned and cast your eye upon the painting of some master hand portraying this same scene. However beautiful, however true to the original in every outline of form and proportion, did you not notice the total absence of all active life, the very deadness of the picture? Those fleecy clouds float not, nor change their forms; the tall trees stand still, no gentle breeze sways their huge branches; from out yon leafy copse no songs of birds float forth; the silvery waters do not flow; those cattle browsing in the meadow keep ever one position; and from that town, which seems so full of busy, bustling life, no sounds of industry are heard. Even the colors, chosen with the greatest skill, fail to convey the natural tints. What the proud artist would have us to believe a real representation, is but a poor pretense, a lifeless outline of the living, throbbing reality.

As are our master artists, so are our greatest masters of literature. Their conceptions may be vivid, aye, their whole lives may overflow with beautiful ideas,

but these ideas still defy their subtlest snares and cannot be confined.

All of us know how, trooping through the brain, throng myriads of living fantasies, to which even in our most gifted moments we can give no expression. What riches then must crowd the minds of those great men, the brilliancy of whose imagination so enchants us—riches of which we can form no conception; riches which even the rarest intellects fail to give us, not so much as is commonly supposed from their inability to find fitting terms of expression, as from the very impossibility of confining in fixed forms of language, a single living thought.

The beauties of the imagination, then, like the charms of external nature, can only be truly appreciated when revealed directly to our individual minds. Every man must dispel the gloom of his inevitable ignorance by fancies of his own construction, must overspread the blank, black walls around him with pictures of his own painting. And what wondrous pictures decorate this strangest, grandest of all galleries. On those narrow walls are scenes of every clime, and of every age, fairer than ever shone beneath the sun; there are heights of heavenly radiance and depths whose dreadful blackness yawns more terrible than death; there are men whose lives, all filled with piety, cast into shadow our most earnest efforts for the right; there are men, who, wallowing in depths of wickedness, make the most erring of our acts seem pure from the comparison; there, painted in the strongest light, are all things foul and fair, and in such magical perfection that even the natural objects around us seem but the dim reflection of our own fancies.

Such is the field of this strange power in its more commonly accepted sense, but in its wider meaning, in the true realization of our total ignorance of fact, all natural phe-

nomena are but the children of the imagination. It is this power which sets forth to us the glories of the sunrise, the light of day, and

"The clear moon and the glory of the heavens,
When in a blue-black vault she sails along,
Followed by multitudes of stars, that small,
And sharp, and bright, along the dark abyss
Drive as she drives."

We build by the imagination great schemes of human knowledge, and satiate our souls with pictures of the prizes we can never reach. By it we fill all space with myriads of worlds revolving around ten million, million suns. By it we dig into the paltry crust of our poor planet, and from the few and scattered fragments of unknown races of beings, we build up histories whose vast and awful cycles, reaching through unmeasured æons, defy and mock the puny comprehension of their projectors.

By the imagination we conquer the forces of nature, we measure the distance from star to star, we "count the sand and the sun's rays," and compute the relations of the finite to the infinite and of time to eternity. All these, and more, we do, and with such sublime confidence in our great and varied imaginations that we persuade ourselves they are the real truth.

There is another power of the imagination of which I wish to speak. It is that subtle gift by which we share the feelings of whatever the mind may chance to dwell upon, by which we may, in a certain sense, become the very object of our own thought.

It is related of Buckland, the great English naturalist, that, in the pursuit of his studies concerning the habits of the salmon, he would wade into the streams, and there, in the splashing water of the fish-ways, imagine himself a fish. Although half-unconsciously, we all make use of this special faculty to a greater or less degree. A recent writer has said, speaking of the man of im-

agination, "He has been victim and victor, pursuer and pursued, outcast and king, has heard the applause and curses of the world, and on his heart have fallen all the nights and noons of failure and success. He has lived all lives, and through his blood and brain have crept the shadow and the chill of every death. He knows the unspoken thoughts, the dumb desires, the wants and ways of beasts. He has felt the crouching tiger's thrill, the terror of the ambushed prey, and with the eagles he has shared the ecstasy of flight and poise and swoop, and he has lain with serpents on the barren rocks, slowly uncoiling in the heat of noon."

But this power extends beyond the borders of animate nature. We feel the rapture of the sun shedding his bounties over all the earth, we are his light and heat, and the creatures called into being by his influence. We feel the old earth's pride in all her manifold productions, and share the thrill of joy which flashes over every sunlit mountain top and fills the soul of every star reflected in the bosom of the lake. With the rough storm-wind, we struggle to uproot the sturdy oak, and with the forest chieftain we can feel our limbs grow stronger in the contest.

We leap and flow and eddy with the stream, and with the whispering reeds that line its margin we dip our hands into the shining tide. We share the awful flight of the fierce lightning, the thunder's crash and roar and lengthened groan, and with the pallid victim we grow still in the strange sleep of death. We brood and darken with the coming storm, and with the airy after-clouds we float serene, and melt away into the glorious light that floods the evening sky.

Such are the fruits of the imagination; without its aid we are as nothing. With this one power at our command we fill the

illimitable fields of our blind ignorance with every sight and sound, with every joy and grief, with the fond feeling of our own existence, and though our longest lives are but a moment in infinity, yet in that meagre moment we not only paint great pictures of an unknown past, of an unguessed present, and of a future the grandeur of whose giant possibilities we may not hope to grasp, but we ourselves of all these marvelous pictures are living parts, and standing face to face with all beings of all times, we share the courage and the fear, the dread, the doubt, the anxious groping and the steadfast faith of every age.

H. S. ENGLAND.

PERSONALS.

'87. On April 24th the students of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. J. Howe Adams, Haverford, '87, wrote a song for the occasion.

'76. Professor L. L. Hobbs, A.M. (Haverford), Professor of Languages at New Garden for many years, has recently been elected the first president of Guilford College, N. C.

'81. Jesse Moore is the principal of a successful academy which he established near Goldsboro, North Carolina. He is doing valuable service as a minister.

'76. R. Henry Holme has recently gone to Naylor's Point, Virginia, where he is busily engaged in a new canning enterprise.

'83. John Blanchard is now practising law at Bellefont, Penna.

'76. The West Philadelphia Mills in which Frank H. Taylor is interested were recently burnt. He was the captain of our cricket eleven while at Haverford.

'85. The engagement of Sam. Bettie to Miss Griscom was recently announced.

'87. William C. Wood is in business with his father in New York.

'87. Henry Stokes has become a partner in the publishing business with John Winston, class of '81.

'86. William P. Morris assumed the charge of the iron works at Pottstown on April 1st.

'87. George Wood goes in business in Camden about July 1st, having finished a special course at the Boston Polytechnic School.

NATURE'S REPROOF.

EDWARD ABRAM VALENTINE.

Touching his sense with a finger, she lifted him up
to her thought,
Till his soul was engulfed in her presence, and
dimly he caught
What is subtle in nature ethereal, the living full
veined
With the blood of the stars and the spirit, ere
backward he waned
To her lips, and the glow of the night-lamp knit
fast like a shroud,
And her beauty all pallidly perfect that clung in a
cloud
'Round the asphodel-red of her heart. Then she
sent through her breath
The slow sound of her word, sifted fine by her
teeth:
"O man! with the gesture of grief that is som-
berly set
In a seal on the grave of thy vision, continually
wet
With the longing of her who has perished, how
just would it be
That I gather a night on the eyelids that ever
you see
Between God and the sunlight! Each day folds
its petals at eve
With the dew of men's vision upon it, yet burns to
receive
The due share of your homage, the plenteous
sight that you strained
From your eyes like the wine from the wine-press,
in days that are drained
By the past,—O your eyes that are darkling to all
that I press
Into life for its beauty and daring, to all that we
guess
Through the rifts in the azure! I made you a
noon, in the mould
That was warm on my heart for a comfort in
green and in gold,
And I framed it for love in your window,—for
thought of your dead.
But your curtain, all purple and heavy upon it was
spread!

And I fashioned the stars in the heaven like the
thoughts of your love
In the mind, throbbing even as they do, and
caught from above
The long light of the moon in a lute-string for
fancy to thrill.
But you leaned in the night of your arm-fold with
tears dripping still.
Then I poured out the milk of sweet song from the
throat of the bird
Like a chalice of gold. But your heart in its pain
never stirred!
Could you not find her being in Beauty, her soul
in my days?
Could you not see the purpose of nature thrown
large on the gaze?
And the beams of her love focused hot on the
heart through your eyes—
Had you lifted their lids to the thoughts I prepare
and surprise?
Then I leave your hard grief like an agate set deep
in your heart
For the tears of your soul slowly dripping to melt
by their art!
And I breathe on the eye's crystal windows a frost
that will blind,
For the tapping of sight was unheeded,—the face
of mankind!

THE ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST.

THERE were seven competitors for the Alumni Prize, on the evening of May 25th. It was well contested. The subjects of the orations, varied and interesting; the delivery and action ably executed.

The following is a list of the speeches and speakers:

- "Science, Theology and Religion," C. H. Burr.
- "Napoleon," V. M. Haughton.
- "Triumphant Ideas," J. W. Sharp, Jr.
- "Two Theories of Government," W. D. Lewis.
- "The Sphere of the Imagination," H. S. England.
- "The Regeneration of Greece," W. F. Overman.
- "Leibnitz," E. M. Cox.

C. H. Burr's style, while constrained and inclined to mannerism, displayed genuine warmth and strength. His subject was drawn powerfully, but at times overcharged.

The gestures of V. M. Haughton were excellently expressive. His subject logical, but somewhat cold.

J. W. Sharp managed his flexible voice with admirable skill, giving his subject a large realistic force.

H. S. England had a well-controlled intensity of voice and gesture; his description rich and diverse, at times too highly colored.

W. D. Lewis spoke with great distinctness. His voice, although keen and powerful, was monotonous and slightly spasmodic, earnest, yet lacking in a certain element of sympathy.

W. F. Overman was quiet and graceful, yet without sufficient animation of voice.

E. M. Cox was earnest, but lacking in variety of tone. His oration showed much study.

The decision was announced shortly after the close of the contest.

The prize was awarded to Howell S. England, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Sharp obtaining honorable mention.

The committee expressed their pleasure at the excellency of the orations.

THE BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given under the auspices of the class of '90 for the benefit of the new athletic grounds was a complete success. It was held in Masonic Hall at Ardmore, on the evening of May 11th. The exercises consisted of singing by the Germantown Glee Club, banjo playing by the Germantown Banjo Club, and tricks of legerdemain by Mr. W. L. Baily (Senor Bellar). The night was rainy and disagreeable, but in spite of that the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by a fine audience from Philadelphia and the vicinity of Haverford. If the evening had been pleasant, many would surely have been turned away unable to gain admittance. It is needless to say that the singing and banjo playing was of the highest order, and both were well received. But what perhaps interested the audience more than anything else was the skill shown by Mr. Baily in the performance of his truly remarkable feats. In these he even seemed to rival the famous

Kellar himself. The most sincere thanks of the Athletic Association are due the gentlemen who so kindly gave their services for our interests. Over one hundred and fifty dollars were realized from the entertainment,—a very material aid to the furtherance of the work on the grounds. To the energy and perseverance of Mr. H. P. Bailey, '90, is justly given practically all the credit for the successful termination of the enterprise.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S VISIT.

The news of an expected visit from Mrs. Cleveland greeted the students returning from town on the 28th ult. In consideration of the event, and of Dr. Patton's address in the afternoon, a full holiday was granted. As the time for Mrs. Cleveland's arrival drew near the students assembled in front of Barclay Hall and impatiently awaited her coming. At about noon a blast from the bugle announced the approach of the tally-ho, and as the party came in sight they were welcomed by hearty college yells. The coach stopped in front of Founders' Hall, and President Sharpless escorted the fair visitor to Alumni Hall, where she held an informal reception. The members of the Faculty and their wives were introduced, together with the guests present. Then the committee appointed by the students to entertain Mrs. Cleveland were presented, consisting of Mr. Lewis and Mr. Morris, of '88, Mr. Ravenel, of '89, Mr. Walton, of '90, and Mr. Strawbridge, of '91, each of whom in turn presented his fellow classmates as they filed in through the library door. Owing to Mrs. Cleveland's indisposition, and also to the limited length of her visit, she was prevented from going over the grounds and dormitories. On leaving, Mr. Morris, in behalf of the college, presented Mrs. Cleveland with a very handsome box of cut roses and some photographs of Haverford, the collection of Mr. F. B. Kirkbride. Mr. Ravenel, representing the class of '89, also presented an elegant basket of beautiful roses. The college yell was then given, and amidst its echoes another blast of the bugle was sounded, and the coach was continuing its way to Bryn Mawr.

ATHLETICS AT HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

Several references have been made to this subject in the editorial columns of the *Friends' Review*. I am sure the officers of the College share in the views of the editor of the *Review*, that whenever inter-collegiate athletics tend to lower the moral or intellectual tone of the College they should be regulated or abolished. So

far as I know the views of our students, I think that they too would subscribe to this. I am glad that the Harvard authorities are considering the matter, for the evils connected with games in many of the larger colleges are manifest and growing. It is perfectly understood at Haverford that when these evils lift their heads above our horizon, there is plenty of willingness and power to meet the case effectively. So we are not being drawn into a condition which we do not understand with our eyes shut.

The evils connected with inter-collegiate games are the following: Extravagant expenditure of money and time, betting, drinking around the play grounds, and taking unfair advantages to secure victories. It would be most impolitic as well as wicked for Haverford to allow any institution to exist which afforded harbor or encouragement to any such practices. It is the pride of every true Haverfordian, and recognized in college circles generally, that our students for decades have maintained a moral standard above these customs. Every consideration of interest as well as duty demands of us that we shall support this standard. To maintain a college which shall uphold Quaker morality and give the best intellectual opportunities possible is worth more than all the college games in the world.

But it may be asked, Why will not the same causes produce the same effects in time at Haverford that are manifest elsewhere? In answer, there are several reasons. Our students in general come from homes which have trained them to regard immorality in its proper light. Immoral students when inadvertently accepted are not retained. The game most prevalent, cricket, is exempt from the evils mentioned above to a remarkable extent. The average Philadelphia cricket field is not an unsafe place for a young man to spend a Seventh-day afternoon. The matches are allowed only on Seventh-days and other holidays, so that the study time is not seriously impaired. And, most important of all, the students know that while athletics will meet with all encouragement and positive sympathy, and are valued, not only as means of recreation, but as a means of education, it is an imperative condition that they be kept in their proper place.

But why should inter-collegiate games be tolerated at all? Will not systematic physical training and games inside the college answer every purpose? In the first place, systematic physical training is very valuable, and we require it through the winter months. But it lacks two essential elements—the idea of sport, which is very healthful, and the moral and intellectual training which a rightly conducted game undoubtedly gives. In the second place,

much zest is lost from a game if there is no outside match to look forward to. And any one who appreciates how much more desirable it is for college students in their daily recreation to be found playing on their own grounds rather than aimlessly wandering about, will not esteem the encouragement to constant practice a light argument in favor of inter-collegiate athletics.

The liberties in the way of playing games, mainly cricket, with outside clubs, have been gradually extended at Haverford for several years past. So far as I know no harm has resulted. We are not conscious of any lowering of the moral or intellectual standard as a result. So, while we agree with the editor in the desirability of guarding our college from the sporting evils, we have not yet seen it right to forbid the games at Haverford because these evils exist elsewhere.

—Isaac Sharpless, in *Friends' Review*, May 24.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor:

Permit me through the columns of the THE HAVERFORDIAN to protest against a practice which, though happily not very common, is so reprehensible that it merits the severest censure. I refer to the custom of some conceited students of inscribing their opinions in the books which they read. Of course a few remarks and underlinings by a competent *professor* are often of great assistance to readers, but I think it will be generally conceded that no *under-graduate* is fitted to exercise such a delicate prerogative. The impressions made by reading a book should be stored up in the reader's mind, and not, as the perusers of "Dream Life" seem to think, be put down on the margin. Now if these exhibitions of self-conceit are annoying in ordinary books, they become insufferable where they occur in scientific works of recognized worth. Who would contend that there is now, or ever has been, among the students anyone properly qualified to make even the smallest criticisms on a book like Fiske's "Cosmic Philosophy?" And yet on reading the latter work recently I found abundant traces of the amusing but irritating egotism of some previous reader. Innumerable passages were underlined, while the margin fairly bristled with most arrogant question marks. Now if by these latter our embryo philosopher wished to call in question the accuracy of the statements designated his presumption is amusing. However, I was soon able to gain an idea of his mental status from the fact that the pencil marks were not found after the third chapter, which showed clearly that this promising youth had hopelessly

lost himself in the mazes of the profound work which he had undertaken to criticise.

The case is even worse when such a man attempts to *correct the grammar* of an eminent author. Nevertheless, some one has felt called upon to perform this service for no less a man than Lowell. In the latter's work, "Among My Books," the following clause occurs: ". . . dread at the thought of what the human mind may be brought to believe not only probable but proven." Now comes our experienced commentator and not having ever seen the word *proven* before, sagaciously concludes that it must be a mistake, and he therefore carefully crosses it out, and writes *proved* on the margin! How edifying all this is! If a few individuals continue thus to abuse the privileges of the library in order to exhibit their own ignorance, the only remedy is to enforce the rules relating to the mutilation of books, and when the offenders have been ferreted out to fine them heavily.

BOOK WORM.

Mr. Editor:

After a trial of several months, the question arises whether the Haverford cap and gown is not a more beautiful garment without the colored cord around the yoke. The wearing of this cord entails upon the wearer the trouble of changing it every year; it prevents him from borrowing a gown from a member of another class, in case of an accident to his own; and, in the end, it has no particular meaning. The cord might have its place in distinguishing the different colleges or different departments of a large university; but it is hardly necessary to distinguish different classes at Haverford. Moreover, it hardly seems fair to men of the lower classes to decorate them on all public occasions with a color which brands them as lower-class men.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that to abolish the colors would be the course both of beauty and of wisdom.

A HAVERFORDIAN.

To the Editor:

A year ago, the Alumni were asked to change the time of holding the oratorical contest for the Alumni Prize. In reply they referred the matter to Professor Gummere, who is to take charge of the department of English next year. I hope the matter will be brought to Professor Gummere's notice early in the year. No time in the year could be more inconvenient than the present time of holding the contest. The Junior Orations are given but little more than a month before, and the commencement takes place less than a month after the contest for the

prize. The work of preparing a finished oration involves, even among the most gifted students, an immense expenditure of time and thought. Ideas and thoughts sufficient to form the subject matter of an oration are not acquired at will. Moreover, the mind is rarely at its best when working under pressure. Now, in all the requirements for preparing an oration for the Alumni Prize, the Haverford Juniors and Seniors are obviously at a disadvantage. Every one who could cherish any hopes of obtaining the prize would certainly be elected to speak either on Junior Day or at Commencement. Thus he is required to deliver two orations almost within a month. If I have rightly understood the purpose of the prize, it is not merely to single out one student as having ability superior to the others, but to encourage the development of oratorical powers among all students. I feel sure that this purpose can be better advanced by changing the time for giving the orations. Various times could be appointed: possibly the best would be in December, immediately before the holidays.

W.

LOCALS.

Our friend in the dining-room, who makes a "Paris by night" to compose his mind, wants to know if "Chesterfield Arthur's dead; that man that took Jim Blaine's place." Well, after all! what's in a name.

Since the change in stewards the boys have had to loosen their belts for Comfort.

Professor J. Rendel Harris (chair of Biblical Languages and Literature), will sail shortly for the East to make some researches in Biblical and Oriental MSS. The corporation has granted leave of absence. Students intending to take Hebrew next year are glad to know that Professor Harris leaves such a competent man as Professor R. W. Rogers to take his place in that language.

We were surprised to learn that many of the U. P. base ball nine, who played here some time ago, played under *synonyms*.

Professor in English History: "Quite right! and when William the Conqueror wanted to do anything he—?"

Student: "Did it."

Professor: "Yes, yes! Now the next."

"Jack" couldn't find Apulia on the map of the United States.

Professor Sanford entertained the Glee Club in Founders' Hall, on Wednesday evening, May 9th. Both Professor Sanford and Professor

Morley made addresses. There was a good display of *taste*.

"Bobbie" wants to know the Duke of the Dutchy of '88.

The freshman class will be doubled next year. One of the newcomers is six feet high and weighs over two hundred. These may seem to be disconnected statements, but—

They say that there's a man in the freshman class as nice as he Canby.

President-elect Patton, of Princeton, addressed the students of Haverford on Monday afternoon, May 28th, on Education. Dr. Patton is an easy speaker, and is possessed of a vein of original humor with which he points an argument forcibly and skillfully.

The "focusesi" give "Daddy" no little trouble.

Professor: "No one hearing evidence can help but form an opinion unless he is so deaf he cannot hear." And he wonders why they laugh.

No, Daddy! *gaster* does not mean "market-place," although we have heard it translated bread-basket.

We learn that Albert J. Edmunds is preparing a second volume of his poems.

On Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, June 6th and 7th, the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis met at Haverford. Among the papers read was one on the Diatessaron of Trian by Professor J. Rendel Harris.

One of '90's lights describes the feudal custom of Commendation as "putting one's hands in the hands of another with his arms off."

The Juniors have discovered a new German verb: "evens, fite, feet!"

Have you seen Nutty's "perfect defence?"

The gymnasium work for the five winter months shows some good results, particularly in the class of '91. The following is the strength improvement in pounds of a few members of that class: Whitney 228.8, Handy 170.5, Fuller 165.4, Thomas 156.1, Crawford 111.8.

Jack is undecided whether the German for brother is brudder, frater or brutter.

An esthetic Junior recently asked at the table for the "laxative fluid of the bovine."

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z., etc., Lewis is the name of the race-horse in conics.

Repartee. "I say, Dave, if you don't draw the line on ice cream and mince-pies you'll be a confirmed dyspeptic by the time you are forty."

"Old man, by the time *you* are forty, you will have been in your grave ten years."

One of our aspirants for social success recently met with an accident. "Really," said Miss X to him, "I am beginning to believe that any one can have a voice for the cultivation."

Aspirant for S. S. (enthusiastically), "Oh, Miss X, I am sure that, after hearing you sing, no one could doubt it—that is er—well, that wasn't what I meant to say but"—etc.

EXCHANGES.

Judging from accounts in the *Campus* the students of Allegheny College (Meadville, Pa.), must differ greatly from those in similar institutions. It is well for the reputation of our colleges that not another instance of such action has ever been known. It appears that a number of students instituted themselves as spies upon their fellows, discovered several affairs they had taken part in derogatory to their character, and reported the same to the faculty. But the faculty, not deeming the offence of sufficient flagrancy for expulsion, meted out a lesser punishment. Thereupon these spies circulated a paper and obtained a large number of signatures demanding the faculty to visit upon the implicated men the severest penalty,—that of expulsion. The faculty, naturally indignant at this interference, peremptorily refused to again consider the matter. An instance of such criminal zeal in spying out the doings of fellow-students, and then of such unheard-of impudence as was embodied in the petition to the faculty, is as rare as disgraceful. The *Campus*, in a well-written editorial, gives a full account of this strange proceeding.

The *Marietta College Ohio* appears in mourning attire, in respect for the memory of the venerable ex-president of the college, Dr. Andrews. The paper contains a long biographical sketch, which speaks very highly of the great and important work of Dr. Andrews in building up and improving the college.

The exchange man of the *Hesperian* seems to be arousing almost universally the wrath of his brother editors. They think that his criticisms are always prejudiced, seldom just, and full of invective. While we have no ground for complaint ourselves, yet we cannot but think that he largely deserves his unpopularity. Often he is certainly needlessly severe, and his at-

tempts at sarcasm are anything but soothing. Sarcasm may have its place somewhere, but surely it is not in what is intended to be unbiased criticism. If the *Hesperian* representative would moderate his tone, his remarks would be more respected and consequently more effective.

The *Hill School Record*, a new publication, is welcomed as an exchange. It is tasty in appearance, and its reading matter would be a credit to the genius of any body of students.

The *Concordiensis* from Union College comes to us with a portrait of Prof. H. E. Webster adorning its frontispiece. Prof. Webster has since been elected president of the college, and in him the trustees seem to have made a wise choice. He is well known in educational circles, and under his rule Union will doubtless prosper. We congratulate the students on their good fortune, and considering the fact that they have been without a president for four years, do not wonder at their resolution to cut recitations a week in celebration of Prof. Webster's election.

Coup d'Etat wonders why its eastern exchanges, mentioning especially the *Dartmouth*, devote so much space to poetry. There is no cause for wonder. Right here is one of the main points of superiority of our eastern college papers over many western papers. College poets seem to flourish here more than in the west, and their writings give to our periodicals grace and literary merit. In looking over the pages of the *Coup d'Etat* we were unable to find a single stanza of poetry to break the dull monotony of prose. It must have been evident to any one reading the paper that a few short, spicy poems would have added not a little to its interest.

A recent number of the *Lafayette* emphatically denies the reports that have been circulated to the effect that the college must soon close for want of funds. In an editorial, however, it complains, and seemingly with good reason, that the college is not better supported by the religious society which it represents. The fact is dwelt upon that although the Presbyterians raise large sums for other purposes, a legacy has never yet been left the college which has stood out so strongly in the interests of Presbyterianism. Surely Lafayette is worthy of better treatment, and it is to be hoped that fortune will soon smile upon her.

The *Brunonian* puts in an appearance with a new white cover. This greatly improves its outward form, while with the interior it would be difficult to find fault.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Four hundred Harvard men are taking boxing lessons.

1,012 men at Johns Hopkins are taking the Loiset memory course.

Yale is going to import a professional cricketer to train her team.

The Princeton trustees have voted Dr. McCosh an annual pension of \$2,500.

A Yale senior is preparing a book which will contain accounts of all Yale's athletic contests from 1840 to 1888.

All Cornell students who have a standing of 85 per cent. during the term are excused from examinations.

W. H. Corbin, of Yale, was elected president, and J. H. Sears, of Harvard, secretary of the American Inter-collegiate Foot Ball Association.

Columbia has recently admitted women to all her higher courses, and henceforth women will be entitled to all the privileges the institution affords.—*Ex.*

The plan of having Monday for a holiday instead of Saturday has been tried at Cornell, and is a success. Other colleges are discussing this plan.

At the Pennsylvania Inter-collegiate Athletic meeting, University of Pennsylvania won the championship cup, having 7 firsts and 5 seconds; Swarthmore came next with 6 firsts and 3 seconds; Dickinson was third; Lafayette fourth, and Lehigh fifth.

Mr. C. Powell Karr, a graduate of School of Mines, Columbia College, has in preparation a Manual of American Colleges, which proposes to give in classified form all the leading Colleges, Universities, Technical and Professional Schools, their requirements for admission, courses of study, cost of tuition and living expenses, and, in a word, a systematic resumé of all the information needed by parents, guardians and students to enable them to decide intelligently what college or institution of learning it is best to attend. It is to be issued from the press of William T. Comstock, New York.

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CRICKET.

— — —

HAVERFORD VS. BELMONT.

HAVERFORD opened the cricket season on May 5th, in a game with the Belmont club at Elmwood. All were anxious to know the prospects of our team, and were

awaiting the result of this opening match as indicative of our strength or weakness. It is enough to say that the result was eminently satisfactory. Considering the fact that the Belmont club won the championship of Philadelphia last year, and hence is entitled to be considered the strongest cricket team in America, the showing of our men against them was remarkably good.

Haverford was especially strong in bowling, that of Sharp and Baily being perfection itself. With two such bowlers on the team, and with the support they receive from the fielders, it is safe to say that we need entertain no fear that very large scores will be made against us. Great improvement in the fielding of the team was noticeable in comparison with our record of last year. In this Burr and Bringham carried off the honors, stopping with great precision everything that came in their reach. In running the team showed poor judgment, but that is easily remedied by sharp practice in scrub matches.

Belmont was first at bat, W. Scott and Colladay facing Sharp and Baily. Colladay played in phenomenal luck, four chances,—the only ones offered during the game that were not accepted by our men, being given to retire him before he was finally bowled by Sharp. The Scott brothers played in excellent form for their respective scores. Toward the end of the inning the play was much quicker, the wickets falling with great rapidity. For Haverford Banes made a remarkable stand of fully an hour. Although making but one run on account of perhaps excessive carefulness, his services in keeping up the wicket for so long were invaluable. No one else was able to stand long till Burr came in, who batted nicely for eleven. The others were retired in quick succession except Reinhardt and Evans, our two last men at bat. They were rapidly scoring, when unfortunately Evans was run out, thus end-

ing our inning for a total of forty-eight.
Score:

BELMONT.

| | |
|---|----|
| W. Scott, c Burr, b Hilles | 13 |
| S. R. Colladay, b Sharp | 23 |
| J. A. Scott, c Burr, b Bailly | 12 |
| J. W. Muir, b Bailly | 2 |
| S. M. Rood, c Morris, b Bailly | 8 |
| M. C. Work, c Burr, b Sharp | 7 |
| C. Coates, b Sharp | 5 |
| F. C. Yarnall, b Sharp | 0 |
| F. L. Altemus, not out | 6 |
| E. Watson, c Branson, b Sharp | 1 |
| H. H. Hallowell, c Evans, b Sharp | 7 |
| Byes, 8; leg-byes, 1 | 9 |
| Total | 93 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| J. W. Sharp | 122 | 27 | 9 | 6 |
| H. P. Bailly | 156 | 40 | 10 | 3 |
| J. T. Hilles | 66 | 17 | 3 | 1 |

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

First Innings

| | |
|--|----|
| R. C. Banes, c Colladay, b Muir | 1 |
| F. W. Morris, Jr., c Work, b Colladay | 0 |
| J. T. Hilles, c Coates, b W. Scott | 1 |
| J. W. Sharp, Jr., c W. Scott, b Colladay | 0 |
| T. F. Branson, b Colladay | 6 |
| C. H. Burr, Jr., b Muir | 11 |
| H. R. Bringhurst, run out | 2 |
| H. P. Bailly, c Work, b W. Scott | 4 |
| J. P. McMurrich, c Colladay, b W. Scott | 0 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, not out | 11 |
| W. H. Evans, run out | 8 |
| Bye, 1; leg-bye, 1; wides, 2 | 4 |
| Total | 48 |

Second Innings

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| b Rood | 12 |
| Not out | 1 |
| b Rood | 21 |
| c J. A. Scott, b Watson | 8 |
| b Watson | 2 |
| Byes | 2 |
| Total | 46 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| W. Scott | 76 | 19 | 6 | 3 |
| S. R. Colladay | 60 | 11 | 5 | 3 |
| J. W. Muir | 30 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| C. Coates | 42 | 9 | 5 | 0 |
| Wides, Scott, 1; Colladay, 1. | | | | |

Second Innings

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| E. Watson | 30 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| F. L. Altemus | 24 | 15 | 1 | 0 |
| S. M. Rood | 24 | 11 | 1 | 2 |
| J. W. Muir | 18 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First Innings

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Belmont | 21 | 40 | 42 | 56 | 72 | 74 | 74 | 81 | 83 | 93 |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Haverford | 0 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 21 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 48 |
|---------------------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

Second Innings

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----|----|----|
| Haverford | 5 | 16 | 41 | 40 |
|---------------------|---|----|----|----|

HAVERFORD VS. MERION.

Our second game was played with Merion on the afternoon of May 13th. The team showed all the improvement of which the previous match gave promise. The running and batting was much better, while in fielding and bowling there was little room for progression. Haverford was first at bat, Banes and Burr taking their stand before the wickets. They batted with good effect, twenty runs being scored before the combination was broken, when Banes was retired with a well-earned thirteen to his credit. Morris played in splendid form for eighteen invaluable runs—the top score of the day. The wickets of the last four men were quickly taken, Haverford retiring with a total of sixty, which was surprisingly good, considering the softness of the wicket.

Merion went in with the full determination of exceeding our score, and for a few minutes it looked as though they would have no difficulty in so doing. But after Thompson was bowled and Edwards run out, the wickets fell rapidly. Towards the end both sides watched the telegraph with great anxiety, as the Merion score was approaching dangerously near our own. The seventh wicket had gone down with a total of forty-nine, but when Thayer hit the ball out of the grounds for six, the hopes of Haverford men dropped like lead. At sixty runs,—just our score, the ninth wicket was swept away by a perfect ball from Bailly. Excitement now ran high, and when Bailly having bowled from one end went also to the other and bowled there, he was roundly applauded. He bowled a wonderfully accurate maiden over; then Sharp captured Earle's wicket with the first ball he gave him. The game was

over and the score tied, a feat which has not been accomplished in a first eleven match since the season of 1883. The bowling of Law for Merion and of Baily for Haverford was a striking feature of this interesting contest. Score:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

| | |
|--|----|
| C. H. Burr, Jr., b Thompson | 8 |
| R. C. Banes, b Law | 13 |
| J. W. Sharp, Jr., b Law | 1 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, b Law | 0 |
| F. W. Morris, Jr., c Etting, b Law | 18 |
| H. R. Bringham, Jr., b Bates | 3 |
| J. T. Hilles, c Etting, b Thompson | 8 |
| H. P. Baily, b Law | 0 |
| T. F. Branson, not out | 0 |
| W. H. Evans, b Law | 0 |
| J. P. McMurric ^h , c Edwards, b Law | 2 |
| Byes, 0; wide, 1 | 7 |
| Total | 60 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Law | 86 | 15 | 6 | 7 |
| Thompson | 120 | 26 | 4 | 2 |
| Bates | 30 | 12 | 2 | 1 |
| Thompson 1 wide | | | | |

MERION.

| | |
|--|----|
| C. S. Edwards, run out | 15 |
| A. G. Thomson, c Reinhardt, b Baily | 15 |
| F. L. Buly, c Morris, b Baily | 0 |
| N. Etting, b Baily | 4 |
| S. Law, run out | 3 |
| W. E. Bates, c and b Hilles | 8 |
| G. Ashbridge, c Morris, b Hilles | 0 |
| J. B. Thayer, Jr., c McMurric ^h , b Baily | 0 |
| G. C. Thayer, not out | 9 |
| W. G. Thompson, b Baily | 2 |
| S. Earle, c McMurric ^h , b Sharp | 0 |
| Byes | 4 |
| Total | 60 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Sharp | 43 | 13 | 2 | 1 |
| Baily | 73 | 25 | 3 | 5 |
| Hilles | 30 | 18 | 0 | 2 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Haverford | 10 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 32 | 53 | 55 | 58 | 58 | 60 |
| Merion | 20 | 22 | 26 | 30 | 42 | 47 | 49 | 57 | 60 | 60 |

HAVERFORD vs. YOUNG AMERICA.

May 16th our team played Young America on our own grounds. The wicket was again very soft and prevented large scoring. The visitors came two men short,

but the event proved they were not needed. Haverford was first in the field, and carried away their opponents' wickets for a total of 61 runs. Newhall batted in splendid style. He sent the ball to all parts of the field at will, making 33 not out. Baily's bowling was too much for the other batsmen, and he soon had all their wickets to his credit. It was a remarkable piece of work, and proves he has few equals with the ball.

Our team in their first inning gave as poor an exhibition of batting as could well be found, and so lost the game. It was in their own hands, and by even ordinary playing it could have been won. Banes, Burr, Reinhardt, and Bringham did well, but six of the others fanned out for nothing,—a showing little short of the ridiculous. A second inning was begun, and if there had been twenty minutes more in which to finish it, Haverford would easily have won the match. For the Young America men had all been retired for 24 runs, and we had made 26, thus making our total score only nine behind theirs when time was called, and the score had to go back to the end of the first inning. Score:

YOUNG AMERICA.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

| | | | |
|--|----|-------------------------------|----|
| E. W. Clark, Jr., c Sharp, b Baily | 4 | b Baily | 0 |
| F. E. Brewster, c Branson, b Baily | 2 | not out | 14 |
| J. S. Clark, c Reinhardt, b Baily | 11 | b Sharp | 1 |
| A. F. Schwartz, run out | 1 | c Morris, b Hilles | 0 |
| D. S. Newhall, not out | 33 | c Burr, b Baily | 9 |
| G. R. Davis, b Baily | 0 | c Morris, b Baily | 0 |
| L. F. Pease, b Baily | 3 | b Baily | 0 |
| C. R. Palmer, c Sharp, b Baily | 0 | c Bringham, b Baily | 0 |
| I. T. Starr, c and b Baily | 1 | b Sharp | 0 |
| Byes, 3; leg-byes, 3 | 6 | | |
| Total | 61 | Total | 24 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. | | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Sharp | 84 | 20 | 4 | 0 | Baily | 61 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| Baily | 70 | 35 | 2 | 7 | Hilles | 30 | 8 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | | Sharp | 30 | 3 | 4 | 2 |

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

| <i>First Innings.</i> | <i>Second Innings.</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|
| C. H. Burr, Jr., run out . 12 | b Brewster 0 |
| R. C. Banes, c Starr, b Brewster 7 | |
| F. W. Morris, Jr., b Brewster 0 | not out 2 |
| J. T. Hilles, c Starr, b Brewster 0 | b Brewster 7 |
| J. W. Sharp, Jr., c J. S. Clark, b Palmer . . . 0 | c Palmer, b Brewster . . 3 |
| H. R. Bringham, Jr., not out 8 | b Brewster 7 |
| T. F. Branson, c and b Brewster 0 | run out 0 |
| J. S. Stokes, b Palmer . . 0 | |
| H. P. Baily, c Starr, b Palmer 3 | 1 b w. b Palmer 1 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, c and b Brewster 10 | c E. W. Clark, b Palmer . 2 |
| W. H. Evans, c and b Brewster 0 | |
| Byes, 5; leg-byes, 5 . 10 | Byes, 2; leg-byes, 2 . . 4 |
| Totals 50 | Totals 26 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| <i>First Innings.</i> | <i>Second Innings.</i> |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| B. R. M. W. | B. R. M. W. |
| Brewster . . . 104 25 7 6 | Brewster . . . 30 18 0 4 |
| Palmer . . . 102 15 11 3 | Palmer . . . 24 4 0 2 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| <i>First Innings.</i> | |
|---|--|
| Young America 5 17 18 43 43 51 51 61 x x | |
| Haverford College 17 19 19 22 26 28 29 35 48 50 | |
| <i>Second Innings.</i> | |
| Young America 2 2 2 3 20 21 24 25 x x | |
| Haverford College 1 6 9 13 17 26 | |

HAVERFORD vs. OXFORD.

By far the worst played game of the season was lost to the Oxfords on June 2d. We do not wish to criticise unjustly, but really for a team like ours to go all to pieces, and allow nine wickets to fall for but 19 runs, is simply inexcusable. Surely the men have played enough matches by this time so that they need not feel obliged to go out on the second or third ball whenever they face a strange bowler, especially when that bowler happens to be a poor one. How Salter rattled down the wickets of our players as he did cannot be understood. Even they themselves admit that he was not

extraordinarily hard to play. If we are ever to win anything the men must steady down and play cricket. Yet they have played good games before, and we shall look for them to do it again. This one match must not be taken as a criterion any more than is possible, but rather let it be called an off day for the team, which is the most encouraging way to explain the defeat. To the general bad playing, however, two notable exceptions must be made, for the work of Hilles and Audenried was a fine exhibition of batting. But for the latter's being run out through Salter's ungentlemanly trick, even then the result might have been different. Audenried's long hit far over the fence was as pretty a drive as is often seen. Baily's bowling was as effective as usual, and the fielding of both teams was excellent. The game was only won by Oxford through Haverford's apparent inability to bat.

Score:

OXFORD.

| | |
|--|----|
| C. Salter, run out | 13 |
| J. Solly, c Audenried, b Baily | 4 |
| J. France, c Branson, b Sharp | 4 |
| G. Cooney, b Baily | 0 |
| R. Halstead, run out | 3 |
| R. Cooney, b Baily | 6 |
| A. Cooney, b Baily | 0 |
| G. Henry, c Hilles, b Baily | 2 |
| E. Lukens, b Sharp | 4 |
| C. Dixon, c Stokes, b Baily | 6 |
| R. Thomas, not out | 1 |
| Total | 43 |
| Byes, 3; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1 | 5 |
| | 48 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-----------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Sharp | 120 | 29 | 7 | 2 |
| Baily | 119 | 14 | 12 | 6 |

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

| | |
|--|----|
| R. C. Banes, b Salter | 3 |
| C. H. Burr, Jr., b Cooney | 5 |
| H. R. Bringham, Jr., c Dixon, b Salter | 3 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, c and b Salter | 0 |
| J. W. Sharp, Jr., b Cooney | 3 |
| J. S. Stokes, b Salter | 1 |
| J. T. Hilles, not out | 13 |
| H. P. Baily, c Halstead, b Salter | 0 |

| | |
|--|----|
| T. F. Branson, b Salter | 0 |
| J. P. McMurrich, c G. Cooney, b Salter | 0 |
| W. G. Audenried, Jr., run out | 11 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Total | 39 |
| Bye, 1; wide, 1, total | 2 |
| | 41 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Salter | 71 | 22 | 3 | 7 |
| G. Cooney | 66 | 17 | 2 | 2 |

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Oxford | 18 | 20 | 20 | 27 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 40 | 44 | 48 |
| Haverford | 7 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 41 |

SENIORS *vs.* FRESHMEN.

In the first class match of the regular series, played May 22d, '88 defeated '91 with ease. '91 was first to bat and the whole side only made four runs, Sharp's bowling being entirely too much for them. Then without much effort '88 made 68 runs, Sharp, Wood and Morris making the highest scores. '91 were given a second inning, and this time made 48, due largely to the fact that their opponents' change bowlers were given a chance to show their skill. Fuller bowled well for '91, taking all the wickets except one, and in the second inning Fischer and Crawford distinguished themselves by batting, making 17 not out and 14 respectively.

SENIORS *vs.* SOPHOMORES.

Friday afternoon, June 1st, '88 and '90 met to test the cricket strength of the two classes. The contest was a very exciting one, but finally resulted in a victory for the Sophomores by the close score of 25 to 23. As is shown by the score, it was almost entirely a bowlers' battle, Sharp and Hilles doing the work for '88, and Baily and Bringhurst for '90. Sharp and Baily were especially effective; the respective batters being unable to do anything whatever with them. There were no batting features in the first inning, no one reaching double figures. The Sophomores having been first at bat were given a second

trial, and this time Baily batted in splendid form for 17. When time was called the side had 29 runs for three wickets, but of course the score went back to the end of the first inning.

SLIPS.

Bringhurst is an excellent cover point.

Burr plays a very steady game, both in fielding and batting.

Morris is doing excellent work for the Merion second eleven.

Reinhardt pounds the ball for all he is worth. He generally makes his ten or twelve runs in about five minutes.

Sharp has been batting in hard luck this year, but his fielding and bowling are even above his old time standard.

The class of '92, according to present prospects, will have some excellent cricketers; among them will be Muir, of Belmont, and Martin and Firth, of Young America.

It looks as though Sharp and Baily would do the greater part of the bowling for Merion this season. The latter has also been batting for them in good form.

Banes seems to be always sure of making a moderately long stand at least, and it is interesting to notice whether his wicket or Burr's will drop first when the two go in together.

In Merion's first cup match against Belmont, Baily took three wickets on three successive balls, thus performing the so-called "hat trick." According to custom he was presented with a new silk hat by the club as a memento.

The last few weeks have brought very poor cricket weather on account of so much rain. This has necessitated the postponement of two of our matches so far, namely, Haverford *vs.* University of Pa., May 23d, and Haverford second *vs.* Young America second, May 26th.

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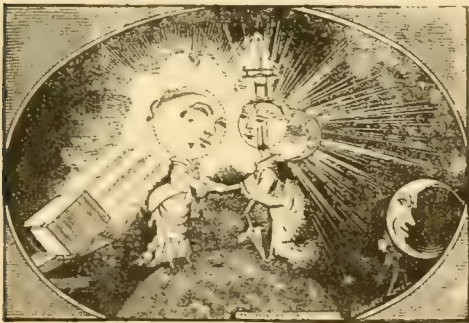
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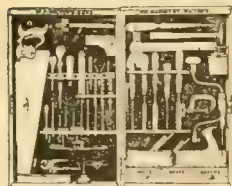
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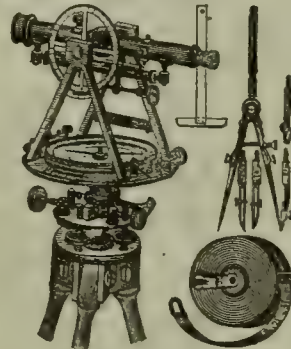
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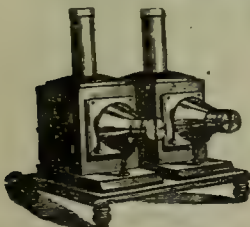
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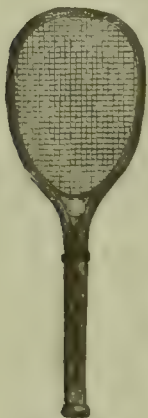
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CONTENTS.

VOL. X. No. 3.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| Editorials—A Mistake, | 37 |
| Changes in the Faculty, | 37 |
| The New Literary Societies, | 37 |
| Foot-Ball, | 38 |
| The Track, | 38 |
| Greek Sculpture, | 38 |
| Egoism, | 42 |
| Poem—In May, | 44 |
| Alumni Department, | 44 |
| Personals, | 45 |
| Poem—Rowing, | 49 |
| Alumni Day, | 46 |
| Commencement, | 46 |
| Class Day Exercises, '88, | 48 |
| '88's Class Dinner, | 49 |
| '90's Tournament, | 50 |
| Locals, | 50 |
| Class Statistics, | 51 |
| Exchanges, | 52 |
| Among the Poets, | 53 |
| General College News, | 53 |
| Cricket, | 54 |

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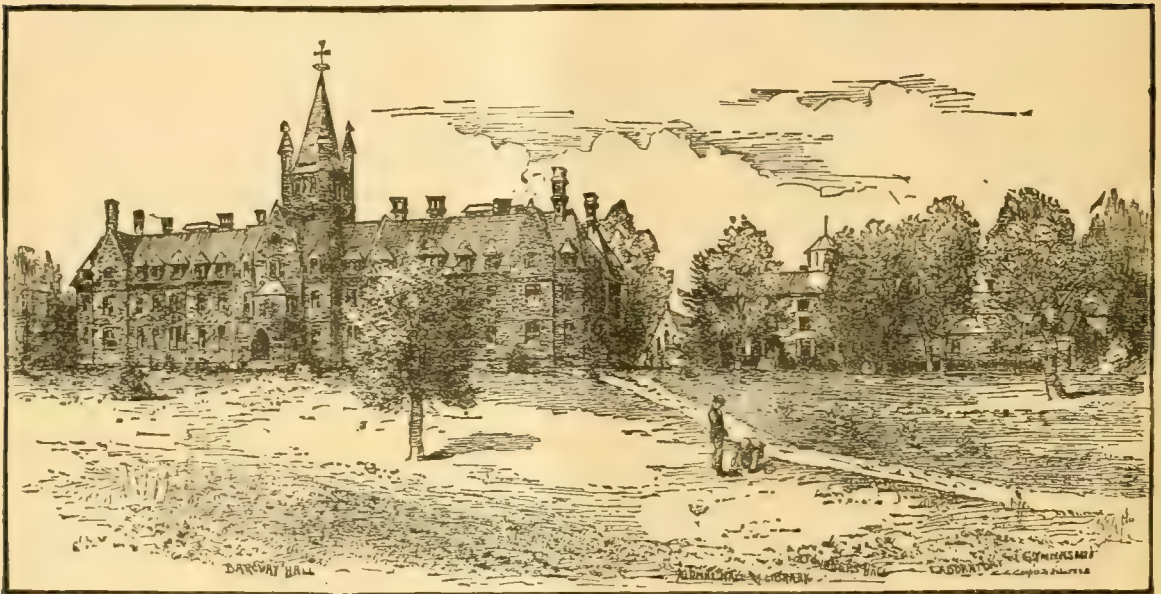
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The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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“BEHOLD what a great fire a little spark kindleth.” Who would have thought that the substitution of one figure in THE HAVERFORDIAN would have outraged the religious sense of the community? By an unfortunate error in the June number, a cricket match, which was played on Saturday, May 12th, was reported as being played on May 13th. To the astonishment of the Faculty, letters were received from careful readers of THE HAV-

ERFORDIAN asking why Sunday cricket matches were allowed at Haverford. We make use of this opportunity to correct the error, and to thank those who notified us of it.

FOR the first time in several years, THE HAVERFORDIAN has few changes in the Faculty to notice. Death and other causes which have changed our Faculty in past years, have not affected us this year; and, as a result, we shall have next year a Faculty generally more complete and efficient than we have ever had before. The college has been obliged to make a sacrifice to the great world of learning, by granting Professor Harris a leave of absence for a year. Professor Rogers will take his classes in Hebrew, and Professor Thomas will have the Ecclesiastical History. Professor Gummere, who has been studying in Germany, will return to take charge of the department of English, which has been under the charge of Professor Thomas during his absence. Professor Gifford will confine himself entirely to instruction in Greek, and the German will be taught by Professors Gummere and Rogers. Dr. Crew, of Johns Hopkins University, will be the instructor in Physics, and Professor Ladd will return from Europe to take charge of the French. All other departments will remain unchanged.

THE apparent decline of literary activity among the students of Haverford has long been a subject of much comment. The only solution to the difficulty lay in a union of all literary men in the college. But this, however, involved so much in the way of destroying old traditions and old prejudices,

that it was always considered out of the question. However, with this gradual elevation of the Haverford curriculum, has been noticed a change for the better in the quality of work done in the literary societies, and the disadvantages that were so apparent to the men in each of the societies finally induced action among some of the leaders. Committees were appointed to confer as to the general lines on which the proposed union should be effected. Having come to an understanding, they reported favorably, and a committee for drafting a new constitution was immediately appointed. The work on hand was energetically carried forward, so that the new society would be ready for action on the opening of college in the Fall. All things seemed to move on smoothly, and the first officers under the new constitution were elected a few weeks ago. Especial mention should perhaps be made of the disposal, by the Everett, of the large accumulation of funds in its treasury, perhaps the most delicate point of all to be settled. The members of the Everett, however, magnanimously donated it to be used for prizes in the new society. That the union is a change for the better admits of no doubt. There are, however, some points we regret could not have been accomplished during the general transaction. Among these was the substitution of a different name than the one selected. Why the name "Chase" could not have been adopted, as was proposed by several members, is a matter of some regret. It would have been at once distinctively Haverfordian, while honoring the memory of two very eminent officers of the college. There are, however, points in favor of the name chosen.

And now that we have united in one body the best literary ability of the college, let us hope that we shall be stimulated to higher efforts, and that literary efforts may be more truly literary for the future.

IN this, the last issue of the year, a fitting opportunity is found to say a few preparatory words concerning sports, before they are upon us in the Fall. We would impress upon the students the necessity of beginning to train immediately upon our return. Every student in the college should practice for foot-ball, as we expect to present a very strong first eleven, and also a second eleven who shall play local games with teams of a strength equal to its own, and practice matches against the first. In these practice matches, it would be advisable to play the first eleven half-backs at times against their own rush-line, both to equalize the teams, and to afford the more practice to rush-line and half-backs.

UPON our return in the Fall, we may expect to find the track finished, the slopes sodded, and the inclosed field graded for use as a cricket field. It is not probable that we shall find either a grand stand or a dressing room awaiting us, but the intention is to erect a temporary structure to serve as a dressing room, some time after the arrival of the students. The total amount collected towards the athletic grounds was \$1,635, of which the track itself has taken approximately \$1,000. At a meeting of the committee who had charge of the work, the question arose as to the disposition of the remaining \$635—whether it should be used to pay for the erection of a grand stand and dressing room, or whether it should be made to go as far as possible towards leveling the proposed cricket field. The committee decided in favor of the latter suggestion.

GREEK SCULPTURE.

SO much has been written, thought, and said upon this subject, that it seems almost superfluous to put before college

students anything more about it. But the influence of Greek art upon Greek life was so much greater than we of this mechanical and practical age acknowledge from the whole realm of poetry, art, and even the all-pervading novel, that our imagination half fails to comprehend it. Even in our colleges, where the language and literature of the home of art are diligently studied, little or no time is given to this very important element of the composition of Greek life.

If anyone will have patience to follow this article through, he will not be entangled in a maze of technical terms, nor, we hope, blown away in the usual cloud of enthusiastic phrases raised by writers on this theme. As an excuse for entering upon it, we may plead the prevalence of Greek art in our modern galleries and homes, and, where the true antique is lacking, the influence of its spirit, as it touches our modern art through the atmospheres of ages.

Analogies have been drawn and laid aside as false, similarities have been traced, and, at some unbridged chasm, broken, between the art of Greece and that of Egypt. To students of history, and to men of evolutionary cast of mind, let us leave the contest over this question, content if we can, with our limited space and great subject, present one iota of fact, or suggest a thought to the patient mind of a reader.

When, then, Time was young, and Daidalos was to be, the statues of Greece, like the ginger-bread images of the candy-shop, had straight lines for eyes, lines to mark where their arms and their sides met, and lines to show where one limb began and the other stopped. Daidalos attempted to give some shape to the eye, and separated the limbs; at this remarkable innovation the vanity of that age cried out that they would have to be bound to prevent them from running away: but the vanity of a

later age made answer that "the master would have made himself ridiculous by such works in our day." But Daidalos is one of those curious compounds of myth and fact which seem to stand by the confines of the region of history, and blend its brief knowledge of the present into its awful ignorance of the past.

Boutades, likewise, the Sikyonian potter, seems semi-mythical when we read the curious story of the portrait of his daughter's lover, which she traced where the glowing embers cast his shadow upon the wall, and which Boutades filling out, made into the first bas-relief.

Dipoinos and Skyllis, two Cretan overlayers, marked upon their works, "Chios is celebrated, not alone for its vineyards, but for the works of the sons of Achermos." These at least were real men.

But it is not till about 500 B. C., that the wild, natural growth of Greek art becomes systematically trained and cultivated; that schools are opened; that there is perceptible a unity of æsthetic effort. At this time begins its regular ascent, to be culminated in the era of Alexander, and to fall away with the happiness of Greece.

From its earliest beginnings, one characteristic distinguished Greek art from that of contemporary and preceding peoples; even its most puerile stage is marked by grace, and an evident appreciation of the beauty of the human form. Take any statuettes, tracings on vases, coins or prints that will give a fair idea of the original Greek, and compare them with those of Egypt, for example. Notice, after the first absurdity passes away, how graceful are the lines of the Greek, and how angular those of the Egyptian. The Greek line always has a meaning; the Egyptian is mechanical and purposeless.

Having then gotten over to the period of systematic progress, and finding in our

catalogue Myron's *Discus-thrower*, let us take a brief view of this exquisite piece of semi-humanity—it is almost human, and a little fancy will make it breathe,—and wonder, as we can scarcely help doing, how far the downward swing of the arm will carry the disc. There is a feeling about most of the ancient Greek statues that they are not men, but something akin and more ideally beautiful; but the *Discus-thrower* has always seemed to us a man, young and athletic. The strain of the weight on the muscles, the arm drawn back to its furthest limit, the toes of one foot slid forward and grasping the ground of the arena, the other foot just keeping the balance, and the earnest look on the face; all these indicate the masterful feeling for action of the artist. "There is no better piece of anatomy in Greek sculpture," said one of our best anatomists once in the writer's hearing. "Myron multiplied Nature," said Pliny.

Greek sculpture, without question, reached its culmination in the works of Phidias, and the greatest work of Phidias was the *Olympian Zeus*.

He spoke, and awful bends his sable brows,
Shakes his ambrosial curls and gives the nod,
The stamp of fate and sanction of the god:
High heaven with trembling the dread signal took,
And all Olympus to the centre shook.

Thus Pope, none too literally, renders the lines of the *Iliad* from which Phidias claimed his inspiration for Zeus.

To have a clear idea of the statues of that day, it is necessary to remember that they were made mostly of an overlay of gold and ivory (chryselephantine), the gold for garments, the ivory for flesh. Such was the construction of the huge and valuable *Olympian Zeus*, and when Phidias was accused of purloining some of the material, he temporarily saved his freedom by removing and weighing the plates; but only temporarily. The portrait of a beardless,

bald-headed man with a little pug-nose and butcher-like appearance on the shield of Pallas Athene was too clearly the portrait of Phidias. He was charged with sacrilege, thrown into prison, and ended his days there.

The Elgin marbles, brought by Lord Elgin from Greece to England, comprise almost all the works of Phidias extant, and unfortunately even these few are but fragments; yet the skill with which each denoted detail is blended in the mass, the majestic repose and the almost breathing realism of these fragments, draw every art-student into the hero-worship of Phidias.

One of the most exquisite feminine heads that a sculptor ever carved, is the Niobe in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence. Niobe, who had boasted herself of her many children, and demanded that the worship of Leta should be directed towards her, was severely punished by the gods, who destroyed her children. In the statue she was endeavoring to save her last daughter, who, terrified, clung to her mother's knees. Niobe, overcome with horror and the curse of the gods, is turned to stone; and thus she is in the statue, with head thrown back, and a look of imploring misery on the delicate, symmetrical, luxuriant beauty of the stony face. Whether this statue is the work of Praxiteles or of Scopas is a matter of considerable dispute among critics; it is of such a nature that either might have created it.

Praxiteles, who ranks perhaps second only to Phidias in sculpture, excelled rather in delicacy of finish and refined grace than in the loftiness of conception and simple breadth of his superior. The greatest work of this artist was a nude Aphrodite of such rare charm that Nicomedes of Bithynia offered to free the people of Cnidos from their entire state debt for its possession. In the Capitoline Museum at Rome is preserved an

antique copy of a faun of Praxiteles, which inspired "The Marble Faun" of Hawthorne.

Although, after the time of Phidias and Praxiteles, Greek art begins to decline, there is one work which stands out from the general decay, on account of its grandeur and grace, the *Venus of Milo*—the *Victory* of the critics. With the left foot slightly advanced and resting upon an unknown support, and, as now restored, a shield upon her knee, there is a poise of rare grace about the body almost masculine in strength, and a lofty majesty of head that at once indicates the divinity to the most untrained eye, while the careful student goes away with the feeling that there is much there not to be copied.

Such a statue as the *Milo* stands out from the common decline of sculpture with pristine excellence, but the falling greatness of this period is too well seen in the *Dying Gladiator*, the *Knife Sharpener*, *Laocoon*, etc., and though these works, like the ruins of an Eastern city, tell the splendor that was, the thought in no wise betters the ruin that is.

The *Dying Gladiator*, as it has always been called in modern times, is now conceded to be representative of a dying Gaul; the rough hair well down on the neck, the decided indentation at the juncture of nose and forehead, the prominent cheek bones, the clumsy set body, the twisted neck-band, and the curved battle-horn—all these are the distinguishing traits of the Gaul, and show the tendency of the period towards portraiture.

The *Knife Sharpener* is another example of the portrait of a barbarian, and indicates how the characteristics of race and individual lie in the entire body and not only in the face, and what a keen insight into this fact the Greek possessed. This portrait movement was carried to its perfection by Lys-

ippus, who, with Apelles, is alone reputed to have portrayed the features of the son of Philip.

About this time it is curious to note how the inclination of the Greek artists to work in company, which inclination always seemed to have a shadowy existence—materializing in public works now and again—now took the definite shape of a systematized plan.

The *Laocoon* and the *Farnese Bull* are notable instances of this; the first, the work of three artists, Agesandros, Athanodoros, and Polydoros; the second, of two, Apollonios and Tauriscos. To the artist, as to the author, of to-day, so essential does it seem that the interpreting of the idea should be by the hand of the conceiver, that we fail to understand how a fine, successful piece of work could be the production of several men. Although, indeed, we have literary productions to-day purporting to be the result of united effort, such works are generally rather curious than admirable. Certainly it seems to us the best works of art and fiction must always be the production of a single hand.

In the *Farnese Bull* one notes the turning aside from pure sculpture to the pictorial and symbolic. This was not a sudden turn in the road; sculpture had been coming to it for some time. An appreciation of composition must be in the sculptor's mental make-up; when this effort for the pictorial is nourished at the expense of simplicity, sculpture trespasses upon the realm of its sister art, painting, and becomes correspondingly degenerate, as a man might be spoiled by the effeminacy that would give charm to a woman. So we think the *Farnese Bull* marks a decline in Greek art, a decline so gradual, so slow in its completion, that our loss is unmarked and swallowed up in admiration of that which is truly fine in the work; it is only when we raise our eyes to the height we have left, and mentally elevate

this plane of our descent to the summit where stands the Parthenon, that direct comparison shows the vast discrepancy. In the one we have the pure, simple and majestic delineation of the highest ideal of the Greek mythology, and *that* at a period when the gods *existed* for men; in the other, the portrayal of two figures holding, with more grace than power, a struggling bull. Almost under the rearing hoofs of the bull reclines a female figure; several little images of beasts, and one of a child, with no attempt at proportion, are symbolically scattered around. Such is the contrast of the summit and the base of Greek sculpture.

But there are works more worthy of Greece which belong to the period of her decline; the *Wrstlers* in the Uffizi Gallery at Florence, where are stored so many treasures of Greek art; the *Borghese Gladiator*; the *Belvidere Torso*; the *Venus de Medici*, and the *Apollo Belvidere*.

Of these, the Torso and the Apollo bear some traces of the old spirit, but the Venus is decidedly the work of a later school; the very model of female softness and delicate beauty, one cannot but be charmed by the skill of the artist who could create such a pliant, delicate, graceful creature out of the rough and hard stone. While we mourn the want of majestic simplicity seen in the Venus of Milo, we pay tribute to the delicate finish of this product of Cleomenes. The one is the unattainable divinity; the other, the loving woman.

Thus we have endeavored to run quickly through the great art-gallery of Greece, noticing a work here and there, and making our remarks upon it as a farmer might pass judgment upon the stock of a jeweler. It must not be supposed, however, that this is all Greece produced, any more than one would take a small outline map of England, and suppose that the country was all a bar-

ren waste except for the Thames and London. Indeed, depending on the map, one would probably not recognize England if he were landed there, and so he would have no real idea of Greek sculpture *in toto* from the study of isolated examples. Imagine, therefore, all the interstices between the few remarkable men we have picked out filled up with numerous artists, "to fortune and to fame unknown" perhaps, and attach to this frame-work a long train varying from the true artist to the little more than skilled handicraftsman, which stretches along to and through the ages of decay. Nor is this too strong a presentation of the case, for Greece was a nation of artists. The climate of the country, the temperament and the education of the Greek, conspired to make him, willing or unwilling, an artist and an art lover. Here was cultivated all that would delight the senses; here the physical man was brought nearest to perfection, and the delineation of the physical man is the province of sculpture. If we ennoble this delineation with the Greek idealism, and bring around our thus imbued production the applauding admiration of the multitudes, what wonder is there that we have in sculpture such a success as Greece presents?

EGOISM.

IT was Descartes who said that the mind is not for the sake of knowledge, but knowledge for the sake of the mind. It is not infrequent that what is a platitude to the lip is an alien to the understanding, and it is not what is new but what is true that we need most impressed on our mental being. The present is so replete with issues, that by a kind of magnetism it draws all the personality of the past in recurring vehemence to itself for possible benefit. By no means the least of the interests of the time is the attitude of knowledge toward the mind. The mental need of the occasion calls us to

hoarseness, and how weakly can we respond, even to the condensation of our whole vitality to one effort in one direction—the mightiest Thor-draught scarcely lessening the giant beaker of our needs. And yet each man-atom feels himself the Atlas of an universe that burdens his consciousness of duty—scorns the principles of dependence, subordination—looks to impossible possibilities with something like assurance.

The inequalities of the individual mind confront us at every instance. The impassioned orator, the tocsin of liberty, the galvanizer of human impulse—how often is he the leader of the physical action he has incited? Even among the Greeks, Archilochus, “the greatest of soldier poets,” dropped his shield in the face of contest. The student, labor as he will, acquires not certain faculties of the mind which are the inheritance of the robust peasant. We scarcely ever find the mind and will in proper conjugation, the scales of intellect, at equipoise. The mind, it seems, like a planet, is lighted only on one side at a time.

Present civilization has done nothing to rectify such inequalities—nay, the intensity of our enlightenment has but served to throw them into fuller disproportion; for the elaboration of the present educational systems makes universal mastery impracticable in the meagre allotment of a life-time. If we are ambitious of erudite distinction, we become specialists, choosing between science and art, as if we recognized a contrariety as well as a difference in them, and yet by no means is the rotundity of the mind accomplished by specialism.

While this is the case we cannot trust for a perfect understanding of even the minutiae of laws and principles, either to others or to ourselves. When we would frame systems and theories we must accept axioms which are self-evident through the eye of another, postulates which are postu-

lates by authority. From such obscurities we draw our so-called explications. This being so, how can a healthy mind satisfy itself of the reality of existence and the troop of actions implicated in our personality which it generates? And yet on such a base we rear all our belief in human knowledge. Laws are laws because certain conditions, from which we form our data, recur without perceptible modification. Asseverations cannot be more than asseverations, however solemn, and their weight of authority corresponds only to our limitation of credulity and impressibility.

We must settle the question of practical individuality. Grant that the mind has independence; the necessary sequence must be that it has the needful capacities adherent and inherent, which are also individual. When does nature create its organisms without due provision for their entirety? If so, then we need look for no new process of mental retention, no diverged powers of receptivity, or the abnormal grasp of a mind-Gyas, to encompass our sapient desires, but a free mental dependence on ourselves.

Self-reference is vastly slighted, even by the most thoughtful. How unabashedly we wear our Midas-ears, copiously fashioned for the garrulity of the world! while every reed whispers of our enervation in accepting rather than investigating. It is a wonder of a past day, a carefully glass-encased being, a desiccated Thothmes with a grandeur even in its mustiness.

What the powers of the personal mind are, we cannot judge by present exposition, reduced as it is to imbecility through neglect. Carlyle says, scoffingly, it is “a mill of which memory is the hopper, grinding out codification and treatises like meal.” We half confess it automatic—its key in God’s keeping, its sensibilities sawdust; uncoiling its vital springs to the unit of negation—death.

That the mind is not merely for knowledge, the modifier of its peculiar adaptations, is distinctly true, as every flash of inspiration and genius satisfies us; but knowledge for the use of mind, which is a distinction of more or less subtlety.

"To know rather consists in opening out a way whence the imprisoned splendor may escape, than in effecting entry for a light supposed to be without."

What this bears pointedly to us is the illimitable resources of individual understanding, capable of response or application. This knowledge is most difficult of appreciation—the recognition of our personal powers, the hardest, yet the most sublime,—attainable by close and constant intercourse with ourselves. It extends to our notice in animal magnetism, innate force, genius, mental admonition. Yet it is simply our own familiar personality that we will not trust, masked in Protean titles.

Need this be made more tangible to us? It can be made a veritable experience in our daily life by resignation to our own spirits, by intensifying ourselves to mental impressions, by exposing ourselves to the workings of quietness, and lastly, but how far from least, disengaging ourselves from what is militant to these things in the living. This is the test of our earnestness in the desire for understanding. To know is to suffer; but to know is also to *be*.

IN MAY.

The land is laden down with bloom;
On every hill, in every vale
Are blossoms 'mong the new-born leaves,
Their beauties every sense assail.
I love them, love them, but I turn
E'en from the loveliest flowers that blow,
For ah, they cannot match the charms
Of one I know.

The land is flooded o'er with light;
A golden light illumines the day.

And in the crystal vault of night
Serenely fair the moonbeams play.
But nature's kindest, sweetest beams
Forget to please, forget to glow,
When e'er I look into the eyes
Of one I know.

The land is all alive with song,
From every copse, from every tree,
The careless lovers of the air
Pour forth a rapt'rous melody.
I revel in the joyous strains,
But ah, the sweetest, lifeless grow,
When e'er I hear, entranced, the voice
Of one I know.

The streamlets of the land are pure;
Pure is the white cloud's mountain snow,
Pure are the crystal gems of dew,
And pure the evening's afterglow;
Pure are the skies by night, by day,
But purest things that earth can show
Are not so pure as is the soul
Of one I know.

The land rests calm in love's delight,
The sunbeams kiss the meadows fair,
And roses blush in rarest bloom
At fond embraces of the air,
Each cup with love's rich joy is full,
But mine, mine sure doth overflow,
For I have won the virgin love
Of one I know.

—H. S. ENGLAND.

ALUMNI DEPARTMENT.

An old Haverford man gives us below some interesting

RECOLLECTIONS OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

... South of this building [Founders' Hall] was a long arbor with two varieties of grapes; at the continuation of this arbor there was a conservatory containing some three or four hundred plants. The most of these plants belonged to the Franklin Institute, and were sent out there to be kept through the winter, being removed again to the city during the summer. Some of these plants were owned by the college. Near the entrance of the conservatory, one met first an immense rose-bush, called a "Trinidad;" it was twenty feet in height, and was estimated to be worth five hundred dollars. Another variety in this collection was a black rose, which will perhaps be remembered by

some of the old students. At the side of this conservatory was a series of gardens, each of them being about twenty feet in length by five in width. Each student had one of these under his jurisdiction, which he endeavored to keep in as good a condition as possible. Every ten gardens had a manager, who was selected from among the students. A prize was given by these managers to the student who kept his garden in the best condition. The grounds were covered with the most beautiful shrubs and trees, and beautiful walks.

In front of the college, on a raised mound, was a large *Magnolia Grandiflora*. In the interior of the college there was a large "collection room;" where the students would all assemble together to study; and from this room each professor would take his students to a separate class room to recite. Across a narrow entry was the Loganian Society room, where there was a fine collection of minerals, shells, and books of a literary character; in this room lectures were delivered upon chemistry, philosophy, and other subjects, scientific and instructive; meetings for discussions were also held in it.

After continuing some twenty years, for the want of funds the college was obliged to suspend for one year, during which time an offer was made to purchase the college by the Catholic College near by, which the trustees thought best not to accept. However, contributions and bequests were soon received from different sources, and the college studies were renewed under a more severe regimen, especially in the higher classics and mathematics, comparing favorably with other colleges in this respect.

PERSONALS.

'85. Rufus M. Jones was married to Miss Sarah H. Coutant, on July 3d, at Ardonia, N. Y.

'85. Marriott C. Morris was present on Alumni Day.

'86. Edw. D. Wadsworth has completed the study of law at the University of Pennsylvania. He is frequently seen at Haverford.

'86. Horace E. Smith attended the Alumni Meeting.

'87. Barker Newhall spent a few days at Haverford recently.

'87. Alfred C. Garrett, Henry W. Stokes, Geo. B. Wood, Chas. H. Bedell, Arthur H. Baily, and Richard J. White have visited Haverford recently.

'86. Israel Morris, Jr., and Wm. S. McFarland were at Commencement.

'89. Walter E. Smith sailed for Europe on June 27th.

'88. A. W. Slocum will probably spend next year at Harvard University.

'87. Hugh Leslie and Wm. W. Trimble were among the visitors at Commencement.

'63. Wm. M. Coates attended '88's Class-Day Exercises.

'80. Charles F. Brédé attended the Friends' Educational Convention at Haverford College.

'70. Stuart Wood was among those who attended the Alumni Association's Meeting.

'88. Francis C. Hartshorne sailed for Europe on June 27th.

'88. W. D. Lewis will study law at the University of Pennsylvania.

'88. M. B. Stubbs will be the assistant in the laboratory, and H. V. Gummere the assistant in the observatory at Haverford next year.

'88. Chas. H. Battey will study art at the Art League in New York.

'89. T. F. Branson and John S. Stokes will attend Mr. Moody's summer school for Bible study at Northfield, Mass., in July.

'90. H. L. Gilbert will attend Mr. Moody's school.

'88. J. Esrey Johnson will enter the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

'88. J. T. Hilles will enter the iron business.

'88. L. P. Beidelmann will be chief draughtsman in a locomotive works in Cleveland.

'89. F. N. Vail will spend the summer in Newfoundland.

'91. Wm. G. Fischer, Jr., has left college.

'65. A correspondent reminds us that in Mr. Garrett's speech at the Alumni Dinner, referring to Haverford men in politics, he failed to mention that Hon. Benj. A. Vail, '65, of Rahway, N. J., served with distinction as State Senator and President of the Senate.

Professor J. Rendel Harris, A. M., sailed for Europe, June 27th, *en route* for Syria.

Professor Robert W. Rogers sailed for England on June 27th, and will spend the summer copying inscriptions in the British Museum.

Professor Lepoids will spend the summer in France.

Professor Morley sailed for Europe on June 23d.

ROWING.

EDWARD ABRAM VALENTINE.

Long, straining strokes with a formless oar,
The soundless flow of a severed stream,
A darkness dead, and a hidden shore,
And the blind, blind sight of a conscious dream.

A broken strain of an opera air
From out the lips of a faint, far wave,
The turning breath of its golden care,
And the wondering chill of a spaceless grave.

ALUMNI DAY.

THE annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held at the College on Monday afternoon, June 25th. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President, DR. JAMES J. LEVICK, 1842.

Vice-Presidents, RICHARD M. JONES, 1867; JOHN G. BULLOCK, 1874; EDWARD T. COMFORT, 1878.

Treasurer, SAMUEL MASON, 1880.

Secretary, EDWARD P. ALLINSON, 1874.

Orator, GEORGE C. MERCER, 1877, with HOWARD M. COOPER, 1864, as alternate.

Another mid-winter dinner was decided upon for next year, to be held in Philadelphia.

The Alumni Prize Medal was presented to Howell S. England, '88, according to the report of the judges. Dinner was served in Founder's Hall, at 6.30, and at 8 o'clock the Association assembled to hear a lecture by the orator of the evening, Dr. Morris Longstreth, on "Science Teaching in Relation to General Education."

Dr. Longstreth reviewed the present methods of teaching sciences, and the objects for which sciences are taught. He pointed out the defects in general educational methods, and the little good that is derived from much of the instruction in languages. All teaching, he thought,

should be done as far as possible by object lessons. The old meaning of the word *science* was simply "knowledge;" now the word implies a study of cause and effect. Consequently, in teaching sciences, the accumulation of facts must be subordinate to the development of the thinking powers. In the earlier stages of scientific education, the cultivation of habits of thought is almost the only important thing. Everyone should have a general scientific training selected without reference to his future course in life. Of all methods of teaching science, Dr. Longstreth thought the old apprenticeship method the best, because, by this method, teacher, scholar and subject were brought into direct contact. There are, however, some advantages in the classroom method, and the teacher of sciences will do well to select what is good in both methods.

The Association voted to have the address printed.

COMMENCEMENT.

ON the morning of the 26th ultimo, Alumni Hall was thronged with the usual assemblage of relatives and friends anxious to see the new graduates receive their sheepskins, and deliver their parting orations.

The first speech was the Latin Salutatory by Mr. E. M. Cox. We have no doubt the sentiments were very fine and very well expressed, but owing to a limited familiarity with Latin, the audience, for the most part, were forced to receive these facts on faith.

The second oration was by Mr. William Draper Lewis, on "The Cause of Poverty." Mr. Lewis asserted that though the cost of every article of food and clothing had been reduced, and though the advance of philanthropy had been most notable, there yet remained poverty and wretchedness unalleviated. Demagogues point to this sad con-

dition as due to the injustice of our laws. But the cause cannot be traced to malicious legislation, nor to man's inhumanity to man. In vain can vice be sought as the source. It increases but does not cause the poverty. A vagabond may spend his last penny in drink, but poverty, doubtless, induced the habit. The fundamental cause of want is the niggardliness of nature. The earth can support but a limited number of people. It is this pressure of population upon subsistence that embitters the lives of the lower classes. It is not, however, necessarily sufficient to increase their opportunity for earning money, for instead of bettering their condition, they may remain unimproved, and the increase of money go towards supporting a larger number in the same wretched state. The reason of this is that, except in newly-settled countries, there is always the greatest number of people that can subsist in a given condition. An illustration is the fact that the crowds of immigrants flocking to our shores do not, but temporarily, decrease the population of the countries they leave. Therefore, the only fundamental remedy for poverty is to raise the poor man's standard of living. Let us not only elevate ourselves, but all mankind.

The next oration was "The Most Probable," by Mr. Howell Stroud England. Mr. England said that what he should say would not affect us whose beliefs were illumined by the light of inspiration, but for us not to look with scorn upon those groping in the darkness. "They that are whole have no need of a physician, but they that are sick." He traced the vain search of the ancients to find the origin of things in the mystic number, and also in innate ideas. Is there not any bark in which we may sail over the depths of agnosticism into which we are thus plunged? Can we know nothing? Do not we exist? Is there not cause and effect, is not every-

thing the child of all that preceded? Is there not an uncaused cause? Indeed, these things are probable, and it is upon this strong stairway to truth that we must take refuge—the most probable.

The next oration was on "Practical Education," by Mr. F. W. Morris, Jr. Latin and Greek, said Mr. Morris, were once cultivated to the exclusion of more important subjects. Now higher mathematics share their place, and the newly-built laboratories attest a changed condition. Many manual training schools have been established. Indeed, in many cases, the tendency is to train the hand more than the mind. The aim should be to educate both mind and hand, so that one may grasp the situation and be able to better it. Why is it that so many college graduates, fine scholars, cannot find employment? Their education does not suit the requirements of business, or the ways of business are not suited to their education. As the conduct of business cannot be altered, education must be adapted to its needs. There is still more work to be done in the future than in the past, and we are those who must be fitted to accomplish it.

The next oration was on "Agnosticism and Religion," by Mr. F. C. Hartshorne. The curve of progress, said Mr. Hartshorne, has many abrupt descents. Sisyphus-like, when we think we have made a great advance, it is often only to have our efforts frustrated, and our labors must begin anew. The blows of science sometimes shake the edifice of misconstrued theology. Scientists do not always observe the marks of a designer in the wonderfully-planned universe. Laplace for fifty years swept the heavens without seeing a trace of a creator. If there be a soul, asks the rationalist, why does not the Indian come upon it in cutting off a scalp? Why does he not come upon an idea or a thought? might also, with equal justice, be asked. Christianity is assailed

by intellects as great as Herbert Spencer's, as well as Ingersoll's. The speech closed with a fitting and beautiful quotation from Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

The Valedictory was delivered by Mr. Joseph W. Sharp, Jr. He alluded to the experience of the past four years, the influences which had had their effect in moulding the character of the class. He spoke of the encouraging outlook for the future of Haverford, whose horizon is gradually broadening. He dwelt upon the regret of the class at leaving its *Alma Mater*. "There are other friends," he said, "whom we grieve to leave." Then, turning to the Faculty, he said, "I have called you friends. The poor may call the rich friends; the weak, the strong; the unlearned, the wise. Should you, with kindly eyes, follow us in our careers, may occasional deeds of piety or greatness reward you in part for your labors in our behalf."

President Sharpless delivered the Baccalaureate Address. He welcomed the class into the guild of college graduates. This guild, he said, contained most of the learned and most of the wise. They should not under-estimate their own attainments, for a certain amount of ability and application were required to stand where they did. On the other hand, true knowledge makes one humble. Astronomers ignorantly presumed that the earth was the center of the universe, around which revolved suns and planets. Knowledge revealed our true relation—a small planet revolving about a small star. Newton was a notable example of the humbling influence of knowledge. President Sharpless alluded to the memento which their kindly hearts had devised, and their skillful hands executed. He said, no doubt they all expected to be reformers. This is a very laudable ambition, and one which, in a great measure, they could attain. President Sharpless, in closing, spoke of Christian-

ity, the manifold blessings it bestowed on the world, and how it did not conflict with their ideal of a reformer, but one guided by its light would be aided in all his labors to ennoble and make better.

Degrees were conferred as follows:

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

Clement L. Smith, A.M.

MASTER OF ARTS.

Thomas J. Battey.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Exum Morris Cox, Howell Stroud England,
Allison Wing Slocum, Martin Bell Stubbs.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Charles Heaton Battey, John Cowgill Corbit, Jr.,
Morris Evans Leeds, Henry Volkmar Gummere,
Francis Cope Hartshorne, Joseph Tatum Hilles,
William Draper Lewis, George Brinton Roberts,
Joseph Webster Sharp, Jr.

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING.

Lawrence Peterson Beidelman,
Joseph Esrey Johnson, Jr.,
Frederick Wister Morris, Jr.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES, '88.

THIS occasion was a new departure for Haverford, or rather a revival of an old custom.

Its success, however, equaled the hopes of the Seniors and justified their experiment. The grounds were illuminated with numerous lanterns, and Alumni Hall was very prettily decorated. On all sides were visible the marks of the taste and thoughtfulness of the fair friends of '88 who assisted in the decorations.

Mr. Morris opened the exercises with "The President's Address." He alluded to the novelty of the exercises and their purpose, and welcomed the guests on behalf of the Class of '88.

Mr. Lewis then told of the close friendships which bound the class together, and also expressed their sorrow at leaving their *Alma Mater*. Therefore, that they might

see something on revisiting Haverford which would remind them of old times, and which would attest their gratitude to Haverford, they presented a tablet of their own workmanship. A curtain was then raised which revealed a bronze tablet inscribed, "To our *Alma Mater*, in grateful appreciation of the careful instruction received at her hands by the Class of '88."

Mr. Slocum next spoke on the dependence of the mind upon the body, and the consequent advantage of physical training upon the intellect. No game of modern times, he said, was so well adapted to healthful exercise as foot-ball. As an incentive to the practice of that game, and as a stimulus to a healthy class spirit, he presented, on behalf of the Class of '88, a cup, to be yearly contested for by all the classes.

The class poem was then read by Mr. England. He sang of the various glories of '88, and touched upon each member of the class alphabetically,

"Making one little break
For sweet modesty's sake."

To illustrate the character of these allusions, we quote one which was especially well received:

"Our eleventh's a dreamer, and poet sometimes,
Though he cares not for rhythm, nor for meter,
nor rhymes.

In his mind are fair visions of beautiful curls,
Of red lips revealing their treasures of pearls,
Of deep eyes full of promise, of waltzes' gay
whirls ;

And anon through his fancy there happily swirls
A dog cart, fair driver, the whip's graceful twirls,
For our Freddie much loveth the dear *little girls* ;
For, for him, girls have lost all attractions divine,
If in years they've advanced but a half beyond
nine.

But alas ! how oft nature is crossed in her plan,
For our mild, dreaming bard's a mechanical man !"

The next exercise was entitled, "The Social Column Illustrated." A present was given to each member of the class, with a

few appropriate remarks, by Mr. Hilles. The presentor showed great ingenuity in the choice of his gifts, and much wit in presenting them.

Then came the "Presentation of the Class Spoon." Mr. Hartshorne explained the custom of the Sophomores giving the Freshmen a spoon at the close of the year, in token of their advance, and that this spoon was given to the most popular man in the class on graduating. He presented the spoon to Mr. Sharp, on behalf of the class. The enthusiastic applause of the audience showed that they endorsed the choice of the class. Mr. Sharp graciously received the spoon, and said that he would regard it not as his own, but as belonging to '88.

The visitors, on leaving Alumni Hall, found a bounteous collation awaiting them in Founders.' The weather rendered the refreshments by no means unwelcome, and everyone left with the pleasantest impressions of the entertainment.

'88's CLASS DINNER.

AT 6.50 P. M., of June 19th, the Seniors started amid cheers and yells, in a four-horse coach, for Devon Inn. The last class dinner was about to be partaken of. After a jolly ride of an hour and a half, the coach rolled up the beautiful drive leading to Devon, and the gay throng which crowded the piazzas stopped their promenades, and pressed to the railing to hear the words of the old college song ring out,

"Our strong band can ne'er be broken,
Formed at Haverford," etc., etc.

The Seniors soon repaired with due dignity to the dining-hall, and there did ample justice to the sumptuous repast set before them.

The courses were so arranged that there was a space of from ten to fifteen minutes

between them, and during these intervals, the "Class History" was read by the historian, Mr. F. C. Hartshorne. After having enjoyed the many reminiscences brought to mind by the history, songs were sung, and toasts were responded to by Messrs. Lewis, Hilles, Johnson, and others. The class next took a glimpse into the future, and, guided by the divining spirit of the Class Prophet, Mr. J. W. Sharp, Jr., saw the varied lives which her members are to lead. The "Class Poem" was then read by the Poet, Mr. H. S. England.

After the singing of several additional songs, and the making of apt replies and further toasts, the election for "spoon man" was held, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, Jr., was unanimously chosen. A permanent class organization was also effected, and Mr. W. D. Lewis was elected president, and Mr. J. W. Sharp, Jr., secretary and treasurer, each to serve for a term of five years. At 1.45 A. M. the banqueters again mounted the coach, and during the ride home in the moonlight, aroused the sleeping country with class and college songs. And yet, in spite of all the jollity and song, there seemed to be a feeling of sadness in the hearts of all—a sadness they could not conceal, for every one realized that the class, as such, could dine together nevermore again. Haverford College was reached as the first faint streaks of dawn crept up the eastern sky, and thus ended the last class dinner of '88. *Haec olim meminisse juvabit.*

♦ ♦ ♦

'90's TOURNAMENT.

THE tournament held this spring by the Sophomores for the prize racquet offered annually by Mrs. Simpson, was fully as interesting as that of last year. The preliminary rounds were played on college courts, and the result was that Messrs. Bringhurst and Haley remained as con-

tants in the finals. These Mrs. Simpson wished to have played on her own grounds in the presence of the entire class. Accordingly, on the afternoon of June 8th, the whole class left college in a large omnibus for the residence of their hostess at Overbrook. A large number of young ladies had been invited to meet the students, and in their presence the afternoon passed most pleasantly. Of course, the feature of the day was the tennis contest. This was won easily by Mr. Bringhurst, who defeated his opponent, Mr. Haley, in the first two sets by the scores of 6-1 and 6-0. Then the victor was presented with an elegant Beekman racquet, which was tastily hung with ribbons of the class colors, and inscribed on a silver plate with the names of the giver and winner. The presentation was made by Mr. Gilbert, '90.

Late in the afternoon the young ladies departed. Not so, however, with the students, who stayed to a superb supper given them in the evening. After this a pleasant hour was passed in singing college songs, and in listening to delightful music rendered by Mrs. Simpson. Then with a hearty class and college yell for their hostess, the students drove away. After a long drive about the country, they brought up at the college at a late hour, and dispersed to their rooms. It was a most enjoyable time, and thoroughly appreciated by all.

♦ ♦ ♦

LOCALS.

Sophomore spelling.—"Cicero visites Cilicia as Agur."

In history.—Professor: "What ancient custom was similar to that of kissing the toe of the Pope?" Rufus: "W-e-l-l, certain religious sects washed their feet."

The immortality of Matthew Arnold is accepted by a member of the Bryn Mawr Faculty. —Recently he said, "Young ladies, I regret to say that Matthew Arnold is dead. He is the greatest of living critics."

"Jim," who has not unfrequently delighted the readers of this column, lately said that "several were killed: two mortally."

The Seniors enjoyed a supper at the house of Mrs. Morris on Saturday, May 26th.

On Saturday evening, June 2d, Professor Sanford invited all those who remained at the College over Sunday to meet him in his room. Refreshments were served, and the evening passed pleasantly.

An absent-minded student recently walked up to the door of one of the closets in Barclay Hall, and, after knocking, remarked reflectively, "Well, I guess he's out."

The pride of the local column is "Nutty." He was delivering his favorite discourse on "What I know about cricket," to one of the Canadians at Ardmere. "See that fellow batting with his left hand. What nonsense! A left-hand batter is never any good, etc., etc. . . . How many left-hand batters are on your team?" "We have seven," was the reply, "and I am one of them."

The naïve "Billy" thinks that a penalty is unconstitutional which interferes with the happiness of the criminal.

Generosity.—"Sorry, old boy, but I'm going out myself to-night, and will need my umbrella. But wait! It doesn't look much like rain. If you think it won't rain, you may have it."

German students, mind your pronunciation. Not long ago, as one of our promising German scholars was taking refreshment in a city restaurant, he was accosted by a German, who looked at him inquiringly, and pointed to the word "fowl" on the bill of fare.

"*Huhn*," answered our German student, in an easy, off-hand way.

"*Hund*?" exclaimed the astonished Teuton; and departed quickly in search of a more tempting *menu*.

Recent astronomical developments.—"When does an eclipse of the sun occur?"

"When the moon is between the earth and the sun."

"And an eclipse of the moon?"

"When the sun is between the earth and the moon."

Now is the time of the year when the student who has been sleeping all winter rouseth himself to consult the list of electives, and chooseth a course which will enable him to sleep through another winter.

After examination.—One professor to another: "How many men hast thou slain to-day?"

After the Commencement Exercises, Mr. Sharp presented the cricket prizes. He said that cricket this year at Haverford had been a success, although hard luck and wet creases had prevented us gaining more victories. He considered our team one of the best fielding teams in the country. Only one opposing team had made more than a century against us. We tied Merion for sixty. The first eleven bat was awarded to J. T. Hilles, average $9\frac{2}{3}$; the ball to H. P. Baily, average 5.45; the belt to C. H. Burr. The second eleven bat was awarded to Thomas Evans, average $8\frac{1}{3}$; the ball to C. R. Wood, average 7; the belt to G. S. Fuller. The improvement bat was awarded to W. G. Audenried, with honorable mention of J. Stuart Auchincloss. The class prize ball went to '89.

The following are the rules governing contests for Class '88 class championship foot-ball cup:

"This cup shall be played for annually by the teams of the several classes, and awarded to the class winning the championship of the college.

1st. *Provided*, that each team shall play at least one full game with each of the other classes.

2d. That each class team shall be composed solely of members of that class.

3d. That the game shall be played under the inter-collegiate rules of that year, if published; if not published shall be played under the rules of the preceding year.

4th. That the dates of the games shall be agreed upon by the majority of the captains of the several teams, and shall be posted at least two weeks before play.

5th. That the class holding the cup shall be responsible for its careful keeping."

CLASS STATISTICS.

'88.

Average age, 20 years, 2 months.

Average weight, 153½ lbs.

Average height, 5 feet, 7½ inches.

Republicans, 12

Mugwumps, 4

Friends, 9

Episcopalians, 7

FUTURE OCCUPATION:—

Iron Business, 2

Engineering, 2

Law, 1

Artist, 1

Will continue study, 3

Undecided, 7

'89.

Average age, 20 years, 6 months.
 Average weight, 148.4 lbs.
 Average height, 5 feet, 8 ½ inches.

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| Friends, | 11 |
| Episcopalians, | 7 |
| Presbyterians, | 4 |
| Not given, | 3 |
| Republicans, | 15 |
| Democrats, | 2 |
| Mugwumps, | 5 |
| Prohibitionists, | 3 |
| " Liberal," | 1 |

'90.

Average age, 19 years, 1 month.
 Average weight, 145 lbs.
 Average height, 5 feet, 8 ½ inches.

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Friends, | 8 |
| Episcopalians, | 5 |
| Presbyterians, | 2 |
| Not given, | 9 |
| Republicans, | 20 |
| Democrats, | 3 |
| Prohibitionist, | 1 |

'91.

Average age, 17 years, 3 months.
 Average weight, 135 ¾ lbs.
 Average height, 5 feet, 7 ½ inches.

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Republicans, | 13 |
| Mugwump, | 1 |
| Friends, | 6 |
| Presbyterians, | 3 |
| Methodist, | 1 |
| Episcopalian, | 1 |
| Not given, | 3 |

EXCHANGES.

The *Adelphian* is a spicy sheet, one which it is always a pleasure to peruse. There is no stiffness about it, but everything seems to be arranged in the most natural manner possible. Too much space is not given to one department, literary matter and athletics being filled in with pleasing variety. The new board of editors evidently understand the work which they have to accomplish.

An article on Bryant, in the May number of the *Geneva Cabinet*, is worthy of more than a passing notice. The style of the essay is excellent. The author is of the opinion that the works of the poet are read much less than their merit deserves. This may be true to a certain extent, yet there are very many by whom the writings of Bryant are prized very highly, and who do not hesitate to class him among their

most read and favorite authors. Had he written nothing but the *Thanatopsis*, this alone would have made him almost immortal. In spite of a few errors of judgment, the writer of the article mentioned has evidently studied his subject well, as is shown by the masterly manner in which he has treated it. The editorials of this number of the *Cabinet* are not all that could be desired. They are too long and prosy, and on subjects too remotely related to the college and to college interests.

The *Nassau Lit* has come to us as an exchange for the first time. It is a remarkably good magazine, one of the few which seem to be up to an ideal standard. The June number contains portraits of Dr. Patton and Dr. McCosh, both perfect likenesses. There is also a long article on Dr. McCosh's administration, which gives a clear outline of his work, his manner of government, his personal traits, and ends with an account of his present activity in literary labors. Among the communications is one severely criticising the management of the college athletics. Various reasons are brought forth explaining why defeat has so often attended the college during the past year, among them being the use of favoritism in selecting men for the different teams. This certainly is an evil which will do more than anything else towards dragging down athletics. The poetry of the magazine, although not very plentiful, is of the highest order.

The Swarthmore *Phoenix* is deserving the generous praise bestowed upon her by many representatives of the college press. The paper has shown great improvement during the past year, and is certainly an excellent one. The articles are all interesting, and the local and exchange departments are well kept up. The *Phoenix* expresses pardonable pride in the record made by Swarthmore in the inter-state sports.

The *Earlhamite* for June is filled almost from beginning to end with long, declamatory prize orations. Apparently aware of the fact that this needed some explanation, a short editorial states that the editors are of the opinion that these productions of the prize contest will prove interesting to the readers of their paper. Well, possibly this is true. Yet it would seem that if the editors of the *Earlhamite* were even ordinarily industrious, they could find more acceptable matter for their pages than orations on such school-boy subjects as "A Plea for Americanism," and "The Supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon." Does nothing happen at Earlham except prize orations? One would think not, judging from the contents of the college paper. Still, we are not sure but that the offending ora-

tions are even as interesting as the productions which have heretofore appeared in the columns of the *Earlhamite*,—essays on psychological, philosophical and religious subjects by the professors and other learned friends of the college. These articles have their place, but never in a college journal, which is supposed to be, and in nearly every case is, the exponent of the literary thought of the students themselves. Why does not the *Earlhamite* institute a much-needed reform, and take the place it should in the literary college world?

A more live paper in every sense of the word than the *Bowdoin Orient*, recently received, it would be difficult to find. It enters heartily into the spirit of college affairs, and, as a natural consequence, makes spicy and enjoyable reading. An article on "Small Colleges," in the issue of May 30th, is overflowing with good points. A lengthy editorial on athletics is far more interesting than that much-written-of subject is generally made.

A very amusing thing in the last number of the *W. P. J.* is the article called "A Literary Curiosity." The cover of their paper strikes us as being too dark and dingy, but the inside is bright enough to make nearly ample atonement.

AMONG THE POETS.

A GLOVE.

A glove with a hole in the thumb,
Very much mended and worn ;
But away from that tiny white hand—
No wonder it looks so forlorn.

Yet it still bears the fairy-like mould
Of the hand that it once did enclose,
And an exquisite, delicate scent,
Like the breath blown away from a rose.

If only her slender white hand
Were inside of that soft little shrine,
I wonder if, just for a while,
She would let it remain within mine ?

But, if her heart never is touched
By that cruel young tyrant called Love,
If she never will give me her hand,
At least I have stolen her glove.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.

The sunshine was chasing the shadows one day,
A frolicsome game of hide and seek ;
The sun for a moment would laughingly play,
Then a shadow would give it not even a peek.

My love and I were down in the lane,
Beneath the apple trees branching low ;
She had something to tell, it was very plain,
Some girlish trouble that vexed her so.

What did I do as the blossoms fell ?
What you would have done had you been in my
place,
If you cannot guess I shall not tell ;
And the sunshine came in her fair, sweet face.

ON THE COAST.

The night is dark and the wind blows east,
The spectral fog creeps in from sea,
The breakers are white as foaming yeast,
But sheltered safe and warm are we.

A gust of wind and a dash of rain,
The storm has reached the coast at last,
The gale moans low like a thing in pain,
Then shrieks and roars, a raging blast.

The waves sweep over the reeling deck,
The vessel staggers in the sea ;
She drifts in the trough a helpless wreck,—
While warm and sheltered safe are we.

—*The Dartmouth.*

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

At its anniversary the University of Bologna conferred degrees on Gladstone, Spencer, Huxley, Lowell, Renan, Jebb, Max Müller, David Dudley Field, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Profs. Cayley, Adams, and Agassiz, and many others.—*Princetonian.*

On June 16th, a violent storm visited Princeton. The University club house was badly injured, the new baseball cage was completely demolished, and some of the other buildings suffered considerably.

The four most important female colleges in America are Wellesley with 620 students, Smith with 367, Vassar with 283, and Bryn Mawr with 79.

Williams College will send a scientific expedition to the Bahamas this summer.

Cornell has established a chair of journalism.

President Fairchild, of Oberlin, has been teaching in the college for fifty years.

Harvard's pitcher, Bates, struck out forty-five men in the three games with Princeton.

Crom, of Oxford University, England, recently beat the English amateur record by running six hundred yards in one minute, twelve and four-fifths seconds.

More than thirteen hundred members of the University of Cambridge are opposed to the admission of women.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that "the college students of legal age may vote in college towns."—*Ex.*

The students of Pennsylvania State College have petitioned the Faculty to excuse from examinations all those receiving eighty-five per cent. or more.

Williams College will place a memorial tablet in the college cemetery in memory of its late ex-president, Dr. Mark Hopkins. The tablet will be made of New Westerly granite, and will weigh about six tons.—*Dickinsonian.*

CRICKET.

JUNIORS *vs.* FRESHMEN.

THIS match was played off on Monday, June 4th, and resulted in an easy victory for '89. '91 was first at bat, and made a total of 37, Strawbridge and Thomas obtaining the highest scores. For '89, Banes made 46, and T. Evans 20. But six wickets were taken when time was called, the side having a total of 89. Stokes and Branson did the bowling for the Juniors, and Fuller and Fischer for the Freshmen.

SOPHOMORES *vs.* FRESHMEN.

May 7th occurred the game between '90 and '91. '91 won the toss and took the bat, but could do nothing with the bowling of Baily and Bringhurst. They were all retired for 9 runs, 3 of which were extras. Audenried and Auchincloss did the best batting for '90, the latter making 9, and the former by splendid playing ran up his score to 32. The total for the side was 65. Fuller did the most effective bowling for the Freshmen, the remainder being done by Fischer and Whitney.

HAVERFORD *vs.* PENNSYLVANIA.

Our game with the University of Pennsylvania, played June 8th, on the Merion

grounds, was rather disheartening. That we cannot cope with the University, while it has such a team as at present, was clearly shown. The batting of Patterson and the Scotts was a fine exhibition, but very destructive to our hopes. After four wickets had been taken, the rest of the men retired when they had made two or three runs, and Haverford was given a chance to bat. The only ones to take advantage of it, however, were Baily, Branson, and Audenried, the others going out for almost nothing. Score:

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|---|-----|
| G. S. Patterson, run out, | 56 |
| W. Scott, c. and b. Baily, | 19 |
| A. G. Thomson, c. Audenried, b. Baily, | 8 |
| J. A. Scott, retired, | 66 |
| N. Downs, retired, | 4 |
| H. I. Brown, retired, | 4 |
| S. R. Colladay, c. Burr, b. Baily, | 0 |
| W. Goodwin, retired, | 4 |
| W. B. Henry, retired, | 4 |
| F. Yarnall, not out, | 2 |
| W. C. Wiedersheim, c. Audenried, b. Hilles, | 0 |
| Byes, | 7 |
| Total, | 194 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Sharp, | 192 | 36 | 19 | 0 |
| Baily, | 222 | 87 | 8 | 3 |
| Hilles, | 75 | 32 | 3 | 1 |
| Morris, | 54 | 32 | 2 | 0 |

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|----|
| R. C. Banes, c. Goodwin, b. Brown, | 0 |
| J. W. Sharp, Jr., c. J. A. Scott, b. Patterson, | 0 |
| H. P. Baily, c. Brown, b. Patterson, | 10 |
| C. H. Burr, c. Wiedersheim, b. W. Scott, | 3 |
| F. W. Morris, Jr., b. Patterson, | 0 |
| W. G. Audenried, l. b. w., b. W. Scott, | 19 |
| J. T. Hilles, run out, | 1 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, b. Patterson, | 4 |
| J. S. Stokes, c. Downs, b. W. Scott, | 0 |
| T. F. Branson, not out, | 11 |
| C. R. Wood, b. W. Scott, | 0 |
| Leg bye, | 1 |
| Total, | 49 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Brown, | 30 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Patterson, | 77 | 30 | 1 | 4 |
| W. Scott, | 52 | 15 | 2 | 4 |
| Goodwin, | 12 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

HAVERFORD SECOND *vs.* BELMONT SECOND.

A closer or more interesting game than this has seldom been witnessed. It was played at Haverford on the afternoon of June 9th. Until the very end victory seemed ours, for Branson was batting splendidly and we had only three to make, when, unfortunately, he was caught by a block holer from Reaney. Fuller then came in with Janney, but he proved unequal to the emergency, and the game was lost by one run. It was hard luck, for it seemed as though the second eleven was going to break the list of defeats sustained by the first. Most of the work for Belmont was done by Newlin, Muir, Seeger and Yarnall in batting, and by Reaney in bowling. On our side the batting of Branson and Stokes and the Bowling of Bringhurst were the most noteworthy features. Score:

BELMONT SECOND.

| | |
|---|----|
| F. Sheaffer, c. Branson, b. Bringhurst, | 1 |
| H. P. Newlin, b. Bringhurst, | 14 |
| T. R. Reaney, c. Auchincloss, b. Bringhurst | 0 |
| J. W. Muir, c. Branson, b. Fuller, | 16 |
| C. F. Seeger, b. Wood, | 12 |
| F. C. Yarnall, c. and b. Bringhurst, | 16 |
| E. B. Watson, b. Stokes, | 0 |
| Dr. C. P. Grayson, run out, | 0 |
| W. W. Bell, not out, | 3 |
| R. K. McCall, b. Fuller, | 3 |
| L. R. Hammersley, Jr., b. Fuller, | 0 |
| Byes, 3; wide, 1, | 4 |
| Total, | 69 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Wood, | 54 | 18 | 4 | 1 |
| Bringhurst, | 96 | 20 | 8 | 4 |
| Fuller, | 56 | 19 | 4 | 3 |
| Stokes, | 24 | 9 | 1 | 1 |

HAVERFORD SECOND.

| | |
|--|----|
| J. S. Stokes, c. Seegers, b. Reaney, | 12 |
| J. S. Auchincloss, b. Muir, | 1 |
| T. Evans, not out, | 5 |
| T. F. Branson, b. Watson, | 29 |
| W. G. Audenried, c. Sheaffer, b. Reaney, | 0 |
| C. R. Wood, c. Bell, b. Reaney, | 4 |
| H. R. Bringhurst, b. Reaney, | 2 |
| G. Thomas, b. Reaney, | 7 |
| G. T. Butler, b. Reaney, | 2 |

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| T. S. Janney, not out, | 0 |
| G. L. Fuller, b. Reaney, | 1 |
| Byes, 4; wides, 1, | 5 |
| Total, | 68 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Muir, | 24 | 17 | 0 | 1 |
| Reaney, | 57 | 22 | 2 | 7 |
| Watson, | 30 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| Newlin, | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Belmont, | 3 | 3 | 24 | 34 | 52 | 55 | 55 | 61 | 68 | 69 |
| Haverford, | 7 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 32 | 47 | 60 | 62 | 66 | 68 |

JUNIORS *vs.* SOPHOMORES.

This was the most exciting match of the inter-class series, played Thursday, June 14. For a time it looked as though victory would go to the Sophomores, but late in the game Goodwin made an unexpected stand with Burr, during which time enough runs were made to settle the issue. The principal feature of '89's work was the fine batting of Burr, who made 36 not out. Reinhardt and Stokes also batted well, making 18 and 12 respectively. The bowling of Baily and Bringhurst for '90 was excellent, and Audenried's long stand at the bat for 29 not out was a good exhibition. '90 appeared rather weak in fielding and '89 in bowling, which defects about counteracted one another. Altogether it was a very creditable victory for '89, and though won by a small score was well earned. Score, 76 to 86.

SENIORS *vs.* JUNIORS.

This game was forfeited by '88 on account of being unable to get their players together, thus giving to '89 the inter-class championship.

HAVERFORD SECOND *vs.* MERION SECOND.

The second eleven was defeated by the Merion second, June 16th, in a game which, until Merion's next to the last wicket had fallen, was very evenly contested. Kennedy

and Hunter, however, made a remarkable stand, putting together 77 runs before the former was bowled by Wood. This easily gave the match to Merion. Haverford was first at bat, and made the small total of 56. The best batting was done by Evans and McMurrich, the former making his 17 in a very few minutes by hard and pretty hitting. Hunter's bowling was decidedly puzzling for our men, and that of Brooke was also effective. The most noteworthy feature of Merion's inning was the very excellent batting of Hunter and Kennedy. Bates and Thayer also played well. Score:

HAVERFORD SECOND.

| | |
|---|----|
| J. S. Stokes, b. Brooke, | 0 |
| J. S. Auchincloss, c. and b. Brooke, | 2 |
| T. Evans, b. Hunter, | 17 |
| T. F. Branson, b. Brooke, | 3 |
| H. R. Bringham, c. Bates, b. Hunter, | 5 |
| J. P. McMurrich, c. Earle, b. Hunter, | 13 |
| A. W. Slocum, b. Earle, | 6 |
| G. Thomas, b. Hunter, | 0 |
| T. S. Janney, b. Hunter, | 0 |
| C. R. Wood, b. Hunter, | 0 |
| R. E. Strawbridge, not out, | 0 |
| Byes, 3; leg byes, 7, | 10 |
| Total, | 56 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Brooke, | 48 | 25 | 2 | 3 |
| Hunter, | 78 | 15 | 8 | 6 |
| Thomson, | 30 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Earle, | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

MERION SECOND.

| | |
|--|-----|
| G. McFadden, b. Wood, | 0 |
| A. C. Knowles, run out, | 0 |
| H. L. Bates, run out, | 17 |
| H. C. Thayer, b. Bringham, | 11 |
| G. G. Brooke, c. and b. Stokes, | 9 |
| W. S. Thomson, c. Stokes, b. Bringham, | 1 |
| S. R. Earle, b. Bringham, | 0 |
| A. Kennedy, b. Wood, | 40 |
| H. C. Hunter, not out, | 37 |
| Byes, 5; wides, 1; no balls, 2, | 8 |
| Total, | 123 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Wood, | 42 | 29 | 1 | 2 |
| Bringham, | 60 | 34 | 2 | 3 |
| Stokes, | 54 | 44 | 0 | 2 |
| McMurrich, | 12 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Slocum, | 6 | 5 | 0 | 0 |

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|
| Haverford, | 3 | 20 | 20 | 23 | 40 | 40 | 48 | 52 | 52 | 56 |
| Merion, | 0 | 1 | 26 | 39 | 40 | 51 | 52 | 123 | | |

HAVERFORD VS. BALTIMORE.

With but 6 first eleven and 4 second eleven men, the Haverford team went to Baltimore on June 30th, and played the best game of the season. Haverford's fielding was, if possible, above the usual standard. At the bat the team put up 74 runs, the longest score of the season. Branson made an admirable stand against Brune's bowling, making 35 runs. Hilles made 10 runs. With a full first eleven, a victory would have been certain.

The members of the team expressed their appreciation of the way in which they were received by the Baltimore men.

The following is the score:

BALTIMORE.

| | |
|--|----|
| H. M. Denison, run out, | 0 |
| W. S. Marston, c. and b. Morris, | 6 |
| John Glenn, Jr., b. Woodcock, | 3 |
| T. Smith, b. Woodcock, | 7 |
| H. M. Brune, c. Woodcock, | 8 |
| H. Ridgely, c. and b. Woodcock, | 22 |
| A. McLane, b. Woodcock, | 2 |
| Oldham, c. Burr, | 7 |
| J. E. Carey, b. Hilles, | 13 |
| J. S. Hodges, c. Stokes, | 13 |
| J. N. Steele, not out, | 3 |
| Byes, 8; leg byes, 2; wides, 3, | 13 |
| Total, | 97 |

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|--|----|
| Burr, b. Brune, | 4 |
| Morris, c. Oldham, | 5 |
| Woodcock, c. Denison, | 2 |
| Branson, b. Brune, | 35 |
| Hilles, c. Steele, | 10 |
| Stokes, b. Smith, | 0 |
| Evans, b. Brune, | 1 |
| Strawbridge, not out, | 7 |
| Handy, b. Smith, | 0 |
| T. Janney, b. Smith, | 0 |
| G. Pennington, b. Smith, | 0 |
| Byes, 6; leg byes, 2; no balls, 2, | 10 |
| Total, | 74 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Woodcock, | 144 | 26 | 11 | 4 |
| Hilles, | 67 | 27 | 3 | 2 |
| Morris, | 66 | 30 | 2 | 3 |

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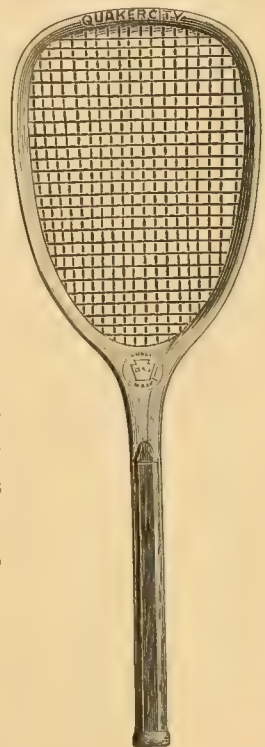
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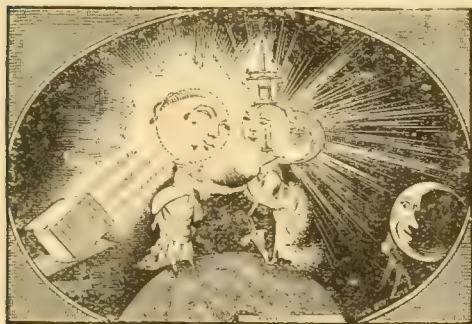
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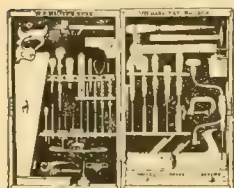
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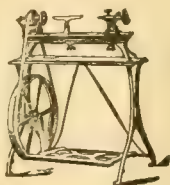
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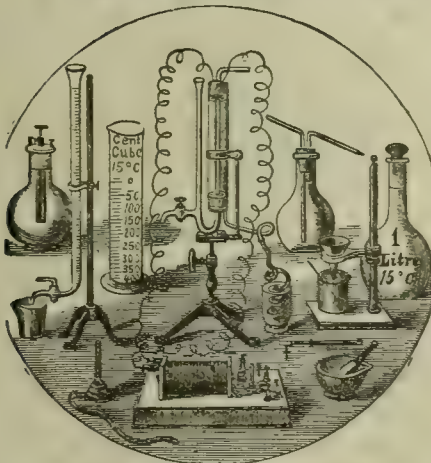
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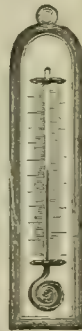
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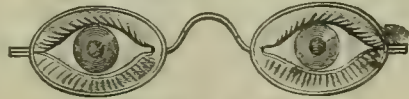
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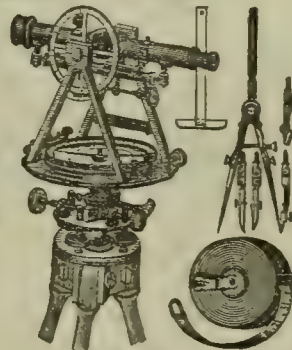
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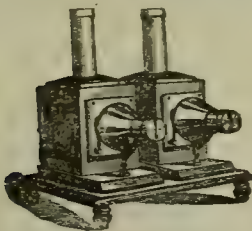
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1888

CONTENTS.

VOL. X. No. 4.

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorials—Opening of College, | 57 |
| The Cap and Gown, | 58 |
| Foot-Ball, | 58 |
| Facts about Cricket, | 59 |
| India as we see it, | 62 |
| Communication—Hazing and Rushing, | 65 |
| The Track, | 66 |
| Cricket, | 67 |
| '88's Class Book, | 67 |
| Cricket as She was Played, | 67 |
| A Sonnet, | 68 |
| Personals, | 68 |
| Locals, | 68 |
| Exchanges, | 71 |
| General College News, | 72 |

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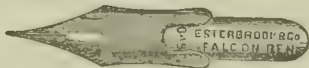
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VOL. X.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., October, 1888.

No. 3.

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TRUE to her spirit of progress, Haverford begins this year with a more auspicious prospect than ever before. The additions to the Faculty, the increased number of students and the superior facilities and equipments promise even greater success than those of the past.

We deeply feel the temporary loss of Prof. Harris, but we must rejoice at such an opportunity to advance the cause of learning, and looking ahead we can but be glad that his present absence will enable him to return with the fruit of his research.

Haverford may well be proud of the new members of her Faculty. Prof. Francis

B. Gummere (A. M. and Ph.D., Freiburg), takes charge of the English and German departments. Prof. Gummere is a graduate of Haverford and Harvard, and during the last year has pursued special study at Christianity and Berlin. His talents and acquirements render him eminently fitted for the chair he fills.

Prof. Henry Crew (A. M. and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins), takes charge of the Department of Physics, and adds a valuable course in electric engineering to the curriculum.

The French this year is under the care of Prof. Wm. C. Ladd (A. B. and A. M., Brown). Prof. Ladd has spent the past fifteen months at the University of France, and is a thorough master of the French language.

The absence of '88 changes the appearance of things at the college. Her foot-ball cup and her other memorials will constantly remind us of her interest. We naturally turn to the fresh faces of '92, to know the future of Haverford studies and sports. We are glad to say that among these unsophisticated youths there is material which, metamorphosed by a course of training, will do credit to the scarlet and black.

We note with pleasure the privilege granted to Seniors and Juniors of "cutting" five recitations per term. Though this is of little importance in itself, we are confident that the students will prove worthy the confidence, and that the success of the system will warrant its further extension. The Senior course is practically elective (except cricket and foot-ball), and the Juniors have a good foretaste of the elective system. These and like privileges tend to foster the idea that when a student escapes receiving

knowledge, it is his own loss—not the Professors'. As one of our new Professors expressed it, students should feel that they are the crew of which the Professor is stroke, and all pull together—not against each other.

The buildings and grounds have not been unaffected by the general spirit of improvement that has pervaded Haverford. A handsome, well-equipped building, Chase Hall, has arisen, in our absence, to meet the growing need of additional room. Last, but not least, the much talked-of running track is now completed.

IT seems hardly necessary to repeat the arguments which last year induced a majority of the students to adopt the cap and gown. Those who have adopted the gown have found in it every thing to make it a desirable college custom. To students who spend their afternoons in athletic exercises, it is a most convenient garment in which to appear at the college lectures, and the meetings of the literary societies. It is certainly the most graceful garment in which one can appear upon the platform of the Alumni Hall; and its economy cannot be disputed. It distinguishes the students from the visitors, a distinction necessary in the Alumni Hall; and it is altogether a useful and beautiful garment.

It is probable that the gowns will be worn this year without the cords around the yoke. There is really no distinction of classes necessary at Haverford, and no departments to distinguish. The colored cords do not add to the dignity of the gown, but only to the expense. Therefore it will be better to do without them.

THE time is now at hand when foot-ball should occupy the spare time of all. Heretofore, we have always been late

in beginning, as the first two weeks after our return are spent in playing cricket or tennis. This is simply a great waste of valuable time, as cricket scrub matches in the fall are of little use, since we play no match games at this season of the year. We have now a track, and it is of the utmost importance that all who intend to play foot-ball should practice running, and do good conscientious work in this way every day. The twenty best men should be chosen, and the training should begin immediately. Especially should the half and quarterbacks practice kicking and passing the ball for a specified time each day. Our prospects for a good team are very bright, as the larger part of last year's team is still here. The first scrub match was played a few days ago, and it was the best seen on the ground for several seasons. We should feel greatly encouraged by the good showing made by the new men, several of whom played with spirit and pluck. A second eleven has been organized, mainly to give practice to the first, though games will be arranged with local teams in which the substitutes of the first eleven, together with the second eleven, will take part. By this means those men whose play will not secure them places on the first, will be given an opportunity to play against outside teams of their own rank.

A regular program of the practice matches has been arranged by the ground committee, and two days of each week will be devoted to the class matches. In this way, these games will be played during the season, instead of, as heretofore, at the end of it, when the weather is better suited to skating than to foot-ball. The desire to win the '88 class championship cup will give a zeal to the struggle which will make it more than ordinarily interesting.

And now a word or two about team work. The great secret of foot-ball playing

lies in the perfect understanding which each man should possess, of every move of each individual man on the team. Unity of movement will often win games against great odds of strength and weight, and as we shall be obliged to contend against such odds, we must endeavor to attain this object. The only thing which will gain us this advantage is constant and punctual presence in the first eleven scrub matches. If each man does his duty we will attain results gratifying both to the team and to the college.

FACTS ABOUT CRICKET.

VAGUE tradition shrouds the history of Haverford's past cricket. Pleasant though it is to recall old scores, seldom has it been done; and yet from them many a valuable lesson may be drawn. May we for this purpose be permitted to lift the veil from the past few years.

There is a prevalent impression that cricket at Haverford to-day has fallen from its old high standard. It is well to have a glorious past to look back upon; it is unfortunate and unnatural that the memory of that past should blight present hope. Such, to a slight degree, we fear is now the case. It is strange that under any conditions such a feeling should arise, but stranger is its existence when we realize that it is altogether groundless. Instead of degenerating, we have improved. Each year has seen harder work in the gymnasium and net, each spring has witnessed better results on the field.

When the old international scores of ten years ago are recalled and compared with the present; when it is remembered that twenty-two were then more easily defeated than eleven to-day; when the Halifax cup matches are reviewed and the great advance in scoring noted; then the progress in Philadelphia cricket is manifest. It will be

sufficient to prove great improvement in Haverford cricket if her teams are still able to cope with the local Philadelphia clubs. That they do so is evident from the fact that in the spring of 1888, in the four games which Haverford played with the local clubs, the latter averaged $6\frac{1}{8}$ runs per wicket, while Haverford averaged $5\frac{2}{3}$ runs. Thus, had the games been played by the average system, Haverford would have lost the games on the whole by about one-half a run per wicket.

Let us compare this result with the corresponding averages in the past. During eight years Haverford has never equaled the record of the spring of '88. In 1881, in the games with the local Philadelphia clubs, Haverford averaged $5\frac{2}{3}$ run per wicket, her opponents $11\frac{1}{2}$; in 1882, she averaged $5\frac{1}{10}$ runs to $6\frac{1}{10}$; in 1883, $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$; in 1884, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{4}{8}$ to $11\frac{1}{3}$; in 1885, $8\frac{3}{8}$; in 1887, $7\frac{1}{5}$ to $11\frac{4}{8}$. None of these averages are so favorable to Haverford as those of 1888 given above. The year of 1886 is not taken into account, as Haverford then played but one match with a Philadelphia club. (Unless otherwise stated, all averages are taken from games played with the local clubs, since they afford the fairest basis for comparison.)

Why is it, then, that a team well practiced, even through the long winter months, a team always acting in unison, with almost perfect fielding, with bowling seldom equaled, victory has so seldom been the award of Haverford's efforts? The common answer of all is that the cause lies in the weakness of her batting. But a team's success depends on much beside its batting, and herein lies the reason why Haverford has been able to inspire respect, even when defeated. The readiness for hard work, and the same spirit which animates all, have almost counterbalanced the effects of weak batting. Since there is no prospect of

Haverford degenerating in her good cricketing qualities, it only remains to be seen if her batting can be strengthened, and, if so, victory is surely hers.

There is a peculiar fact to be noticed in Haverford's scores. It is the general equality of her cricketers. The worst bat is little inferior to the best. This condition of affairs augurs well for a greater amount of enjoyment derived from the game to all the players, but it is more noticeable for its evident bearing on the question of our chances for improvement in batting. Since, if Haverford's cricketers be nearly on a par, and if the team as a whole be improving, there is every probability of victory over teams composed of players of every degree of skill. The opponents of Haverford have won because of their star batters, not on account of the worth of their whole teams. On a few men can be laid the blame of Haverford's defeats. As a proof of this, in the second eleven matches, where "crack bats" are rare, since 1880 Haverford has won eleven games, and has lost eleven.

In earlier days at Haverford, there were great stars, and apart from them the team was worth little. For example, in the average runs per wicket given above, the scores of 1885 approach nearest to those of 1888; but the highest individual average in 1885 was 27, while that of the team was $7\frac{4}{8}$; in 1888, however, the highest individual average was $7\frac{1}{5}$, while that of the team was $5\frac{2}{5}$. Thus, if the scores of one member of the team of 1885 be omitted, Haverford would have averaged $6\frac{1}{5}$ runs per wicket instead of $7\frac{4}{8}$.

Therefore, when it is questioned whether or not Haverford has improved in her cricket, it is necessary to remember that Philadelphia cricket generally has made long strides. And if this fact be borne in mind, we will not feel discouragement because, about 1880, Haverford cricket ex-

perienced a reverse, but rather encouragement in that since that time she has been steadily regaining her old high place.

Since, then, no basis for our fears can be found, it only remains to maintain our high standard in bowling and fielding, and to fulfil the promise of development manifested in our batting. If this lesson drawn from past scores create a determination to win, that determination will prove to be the father of the result.

It would be useless to attempt a regular history of Haverford cricket, since the result would only be a wearisome list of forgotten names and monotonous figures; still, a brief sketch of the game since the fall of 1874 (as the games of that year are the earliest of which the scores are preserved) may not be out of place. In that year we find that a three-days match was played between the Everett and Athenæum Literary Societies, which resulted in a victory for the latter by five wickets. The first eleven was successful in a match with the Merion Veterans, and also in one with a picked team under the name of "Grey Beards." The second eleven triumphed over the Quaker City.

The year of 1875 seems not to have been so prosperous. The first eleven was defeated by the Germantown by an inning and forty-one runs, and they were also forced to play their first eleven against Young America's second eleven. Yet, in that year, against the Modocs, Messrs. F. H. Hay and J. W. Nicholson, the first two in, scored 102 (not out) and 74 (run out) respectively.

The old Dorian commenced the season of '76 by easily defeating the second eleven of the Young America, who, however, appeared with but eight men. They followed this up with victories over both the Germantown and Belmont. To show how cricket has improved, it may not be amiss

to give the names of the Belmont team who were the foremost in augmenting the score : Messrs. West, Woolman, Longstreth, Gilchrist, Gibbons.

It is in this year that we find the first notice of cricket in the college papers. In the *Collegian* there is an article entitled "Advice to Cricketers," which is filled with suggestions addressed to the players, who, it is said, will not be apt to notice the points by observation and practice. The writer carefully explains the advantage of playing a "straight bat," and describes at length the process of "cutting," in which he himself appears to have been far from proficient. He remarks that outsiders have found fault with Haverford's practice of jumping away from the wicket through fear, attributing this fault to poor practice creases. But that which throws most light on Haverford's style in batting is the following words: "The great weak point of the Dorian lies just here—our players are too anxious to hit . . . it is practice at steady batting that we so much need at present."

In 1877 the Merion succumbed twice and the Belmont once to the college first eleven, and the second eleven was equally fortunate. Haverford, elated by these successes, and by one over the University of Pennsylvania by nine wickets, dared to cross bats with the then invincible Young America, but paid the penalty of her temerity, losing by an inning and ninety-one runs. In the fall Merion and Belmont were again defeated.

The Dorian team of '78 repeated the good work of the previous year by defeating the Merion twice and the Belmont once. They, however, lost to Philadelphia.

1879 saw the defeat of the Chestnut Hill, Merion and Philadelphia clubs by the Dorian. The Young America, however, added another to her long list of victories, as did also the Germantown. The second eleven, which had been winning almost

without an exception since 1874, continued during this year to defeat all opponents. Two very spirited cricket songs found their way into THE HAVERFORDIAN of that year, which well deserve to escape oblivion. The splendid victory over the University of Pennsylvania by ten wickets probably inspired the writer of the following stanzas :

"In eighteen hundred and sixty-four,
At Haverford, hurrah,
The 'Varsity' first tried the colors to lower,
Of Haverford, hurrah;
But we hit their bowling over the creek,
Till they all returned to the city quite sick,
For we always pull together, boys,
Whenever we take the field.

CHORUS.—For we always pull together, boys,
Whenever we take the field.

"The 'Varsity' often tried to rout
Old Haverford, hurrah,
But the Quakers always cleaned them out,
Brave Haverford, hurrah;
Till seventy-eight, when their *graduates* tried,
They met a Waterloo, known far and wide,
For we always pull together, boys,
Whenever we take the field.—CHO.

"Again, my lads, we have waxed them sore;
For Haverford, hurrah,
And we'll do whenever they want some more,
For old Haverford, hurrah;
For we're the boys with the bat and the ball,
And we always play up when we're pushed to the wall,
For we always pull together, boys,
Whenever we take the field —CHO."

In 1880, Haverford defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Germantown, and Chestnut Hill, but Merion proved too much for the collegians.

Haverford cricket suffered a reverse during the spring of 1881. The first eleven lost four matches, and an editorial in THE HAVERFORDIAN says, "We are very sorry that the Dorian first eleven have scored so many defeats during the present season. The long series of victories which the club

has experienced during the past few years, had created an opinion in the college that the Dorian was nearly invincible."

It is unnecessary to continue this brief sketch through the past eight years, as we have already indicated the improvement made, and have given a list of the relative scoring in the different years. It may, however, prove interesting to give before concluding an account of our standing, in point of games, with the various clubs.

Commencing with 1884, the University of Pennsylvania has won five games from Haverford, and has lost five; Merion has won six, lost seven; Germantown won four, lost two; Young America won eight, lost one; Baltimore won three, lost two; Harvard University won none, lost two; miscellaneous clubs have won fifteen, lost seven.

New life is being breathed into Haverford cricket. A day is dawning which will witness as many victories as—and more glorious than, because over worthier foes—were Haverford's in the days when one of her poets thus wrote:

"What, since the birth
Of the jolly old earth,
On the whole round of her corpulent girth,
Equals the scene
When on the green
Stand the stout batsmen the wickets between.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

"Sightly to see,
Rapid and free,
The swing of the wood of the staunch willow
tree;
Joyous to hear,
Falls on the ear,
The whiz of the ball and the answering cheer.
Swish! whack! hit her a crack!
Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black.

"Oh, let us praise
Glorious days,

When *our* brows were crowned with victorious
bays,

Who else can be
Gladder than we,

Scarlet and Black in the forefront to see?

Swish! whack! hit her a crack!

Thirty times three for the Scarlet and Black."

CHARLES H. BURR, JR.

INDIA AS WE SEE IT.

OF the many interesting questions now being discussed, that of the future of India has great fascinations for the writer. The extent of its tropical area, its countless numbers of peoples, the strangeness of its civilization, and its distance from our own shores, engages the attention and claims the imagination. That civilization which, unseen, surely can never be realized, the tropical vegetation forming a background for moving escorts of a prince with hosts of bowing attendants, are meaningless to us. The Brahmin, the merchant and Parsee, with their peculiar customs, and strange consciences, seem abnormal, seem like beings of a different order, so strangely passes the tenor of their lives. The crowds of devotees swarming to the holy sanctuaries and from thence to the sacred rivers, seem more strange than their marvelous temples degraded with nameless wickedness, their magnificence, planned and raised by hands and brains that knew not of a white race, and which was as civilized when Alexander the Great crossed the Indus as it was when Robert Clive went, a penniless accountant, to Madras. This is the unchanging India with its undying interestingness. Yet there is now in this land of ancient ideas unmistakable evidence of the spirit of unrest characteristic of the nineteenth century. Until the year 1885 there was no way in which the people of India could express the national instincts and desires in any representative way to the

rulers placed over them. The movement then began at Bombay is significant and lasting in its effect. The character of the delegates and their representative scope, the quiet and able way in which the meetings were conducted, and the consequent result, are what we shall devote ourselves to in this article.

To begin with, in the last generation there has been evolved a new India. The India that looms up before us is not the distracted and warring land of which Macaulay speaks in his brilliant way. There are many signs by which we may prove that Baboo Mookerjee knew of what he was speaking when he said that the old order had passed away. We have now practically under one government an India extending from the farthest boundaries of Cashmere, beyond the Kistna, even to Cape Comorin; from the Sulliman Mountains, including all the valleys of the Ganges, beyond the Brahmapootra to the mouth of the Irrawaddy. Within that compass dwell about 300,000,000 of people, something more than five times as many inhabitants as are claimed by the United States. The several tribes differ in many essential points from themselves and from their degenerate ancestors, who tamely submitted to Surajah Dowlah, or wept over the fate of Ormicund or of Nuncomar. The career of Mohammed Ali is no longer capable of imitation, for the British rule has made such an impossibility. The power of the Nizam is only held in trust, and the Indian politician of the present time would probably prefer British rule to the best days of Aurungzebe. To the average American the history of India is an unknown story. He is familiar with Robert Clive in much the same way as he is familiar with Rameses or of Chosroes. The stubbornness of Arcot or the fame of Plassy is as dim to him as the valor and shame of the Rohillas or the lofty spirit of the Shiks.

The struggle of the Mahrattas with Hastings ended their dreams of empire, and they are mentioned in history only because their collision with the British power occurred when the latter was grappling so strenuously with France. There is now no kingdom of Berar. The Punjab is a province of the British Empire. The Princesses of Oude have given their last rupee. Persian conquerors have stolen the "Golden Throne." The glories of Golconda, the magnificence of Moorshedabad, and the shadowy authority of the Moguls, are things of the past. All these are due in a measure to British occupation.

English rule has nationalized the Hindoo race. Had they been able to unite in the days of Hastings or Clive as they now are, there could have been but one result of the desperate struggle. Neither of those two Englishmen would have predicted the probability of a National Congress in 1885, spontaneously obeying no organized constituency. They have taken on the methods of Englishmen in a single generation. The change has been rapid, but not more so than the acceptance of English civilization in other respects. We rejoice at the result of the introduction of railroads in India, at the success of the universities and schools. But we become quiet on the subject of their national congresses, though the one is a logical sequence of the other. Surely the English cannot expect to train them in literature, philosophy, and the arts, and not make them equally active on the subject of politics, especially when that training is conducted in the English tongue, the natural language of freemen. They cannot send, as they already have, 30,000 educated Hindoos among the mass, and not expect the whole to be leavened in some degree by the contact. They cannot obliterate all tribal lines without creating a mighty national feeling, increasing with intelligence and at a much

greater ratio. And so the movement of 1885 was a natural result, determined beforehand, and fulfilling a certain need. Indeed, the one surprising feature of the assembly is the universally national character that it claims and undoubtedly possesses. All classes, from the Brahmin to the Parsee, are represented. College-presidents, principals of schools, lawyers, merchants, and tradesmen, find a voice in this representative body. It is equally national in spirit, for every town and district, from the Punjab to Mysore, from the Scinde to the farthest limits of Bengal, have a spokesman there. Mohammedan, Brahmin, Buddhist, and Christian, learn religious toleration and national affiliation in this greatest exponent of national life.

We now come to the more difficult part of the question. How do they state their demands? And what is the measure demanded? Are questions impossible for any one not directly and intimately acquainted with the national character to answer. We who are totally unacquainted with the oriental cannot judge of his probable actions. On the face of it, that which he demands seems most reasonable. To state it otherwise, were Ireland the subject of debate there could be but one outcome of the discussion as it now stands. But the Irishman differs from the Hindoo quite as much as the bronco differs from the donkey. There is, mildly speaking, no similarity between them. So that when the Hindoo demands certain privileges they are granted without the light of any former experience in their favor. The Congress asks that there be a new system of public instruction, that the representation of the army be altered, claiming that on the present basis the military spirit is rapidly dying out of the race. They declare that taxation without representation is absolute tyranny. Without doubt the financial condition of India

must suffer under the present system. As it now is, the government determines what is necessary for its expenses, and the people are taxed accordingly. Of course, it would be more judiciously expended by men of equal honor and ability among their own race. We cannot say that time and circumstance never will produce among them such men, but this one thing is patent, that they never have. On carefully reviewing the list of demands, the preceding seem fairly representative. In India, the judicial and executive branches of the present government are at times strangely mingled. For instance, the same magistrate whose duty it is to arrest offenders, secures also their conviction by the presentation of evidence before a court of which he himself is the judge and jury. Here again we must carefully discriminate between the Indian and Anglo-Saxon. A fitting answer to the Hindoo might be that he ought to rejoice that even such a functionary exists at all. For all previous rulers mercifully left him to provide such protection as he might secure from his own resources. These demands then mean simply this: That British rule is distasteful to the Hindoo, in just the degree that all foreign rule is disliked by the governed, no matter what are the degrees of excellence it possesses. These National Congresses, viewed then in this light, assume their true significance. Who can measure the influence of these very demands? As one after another of the conditions are granted, they will become naturally bolder in their requests. Time will surely leaven the great mass of the Indian population. Education will rapidly spread, and when intelligence shall have taught the mass their strength, these demands will then become imperative. The Englishman, or any other ruler, will remain with them only at their own bidding. Until that day arrives, England can, with fore-

sight and concession, easily hold her own. This is the greatest of her chances. Let her slowly and cautiously accept advances, forming and fashioning the government in such way as will, in her judgment, best promote the interests of the race. And then, when the final fall comes, if come it must, these new growths will have become a part and parcel of the political inheritance of the past.

In granting these concessions the duration of English occupation will not be shortened thereby. Rome did not release her hold on any of her provinces by the extension of political privileges. Her rule, on the contrary, was immeasurably strengthened and preserved. What would have been the history of the later empire without the names of Trajan, Alexander Severus, Justinian and Theodosius. Indeed, if history teaches any one thing more than another, it is that the firmest safeguard to all governments is the right accorded to all, even the meanest citizen—the privilege to participate in the ruling of himself and his fellow men. Rome would never have known Spartacus had she adopted her wise policy of incorporation at an earlier date. The Russian Czar would not have reason to tremble at the name of Hartman or the intrigues of Sophie Petroffsky had such conditions been imposed on the classes from which they sprung. This is the reason why the old order appears so fascinating to the average Hindoo. For then the meanest of their number had it within his power to found a dynasty or rule a province. Hyder Ali did not spring from the Brahmin caste. The father of Surajee was an ordinary brigand. English statesmen know all these things, but with a new India has also arisen a new England. A Gladstonian era has been inaugurated. The men springing from these new conditions must hereafter deal with India. These are the new factors, and

again we are in a sea of uncertainty. The laboring voters of Yorkshire and Kent, of Lincolnshire and Middlesex, will not be likely to listen with a statesman's ear to the continual words of warning. Will the new franchise bring forth such men as Pitt and Fox, Canning and Peel, Disraeli and Gladstone? If they do, we can easily predict the trend of certain movements. Should England hold India for another hundred years, her successors there will be no other than her own mighty colonies. They will one day relieve her of the great burden. They will then begin anew to re-impress with their own energy and decision the Anglo-Saxon characteristics on the patient Hindoo, until the work will have been thoroughly done. For he is more energetic than the parent and less scrupulous, on account of the early tinge implanted in his blood. He already exhibits the characteristics of a proud and haughty master; just such as is needed to teach the inferior races of Asia the submission that is their due. What will the future bring forth? Who can tell?

COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR:

The present issue seems a fitting time to make a few remarks on the subject of hazing and cane-rushes. It can only be accounted for by the general inconsistency of human nature, that while college students are steadily besieging their Faculties with memorials and petitions asking that restrictions be removed, stating that they have arrived at man's estate, and that they feel competent to take care of their own morals, etc., etc., they persistently refuse to abandon those practices which are far more degrading and unmanly in their nature than any rules made by the Faculty. Hazing in its worst forms has been abolished at Haverford, and, indeed, at every college in the country; but its minor forms, which can only be abolished by the action of the students themselves, are still in existence. Freshmen are usually subjected to petty annoyances, petty insults, petty indignities, which are far more galling to a high-minded gentleman—and it is possible to find such among Freshmen—

than bodily injury. Their dress, their personal habits are supervised by men whose only authority rests in the fact that they have been in college a year longer.

Nothing is more absurd in its conception than the practice of hazing. The Freshmen are to be trained in the way that they should go; but by whom? By those who, one short year before, were as "fresh" and green as the Freshmen are now, by those who may average the same age or even younger than the Freshmen themselves. Nay, it even happens that a Freshman is to be trained by a Sophomore little more than half his age. Between 15 and 25 lies all the difference of childhood and manhood; and yet one not infrequently meets Freshmen of 25 and Sophomores of 15. Granting that a Freshman is "fresh," the most dangerous and undignified way to subdue his "freshness" is to come down to a tussle with him and incur the danger of defeat.

Nothing is more unfair than hazing and, indeed, cane-rushing. A dozen Sophomores are usually required to haze one Freshman. They are always careful to make their descent unexpectedly, and to meet him alone. It rarely happens that one man is a match for a dozen, though it is pleasant to note that there have been such cases. Even in a cane-rush, with equal numbers, the same unfairness still exists. The Sophomores have had a year of college athletics, and are accustomed to work together. The Freshmen have no such advantages, and, if they win, cannot prevent the Sophomores from carrying canes. Moreover, even if they are evenly matched, by what authority does the Sophomore compel the Freshman to fight for his cane?

It is quite true that a man fresh from the highest class at school is apt to think more highly of himself and of his place in college society—a not undignified place, however—than is becoming. But time and experience alone are the best remedies for this evil; and if these remedies are not effectual, college society can teach a man his place without resorting to brutality. Polite society has frequently to deal with such cases, and is always successful. One never hears of a young man at his first reception being compelled to eat soap, crawl on the floor, etc., for the amusement of the guests. If a man is "fresh," he must be cut entirely. Nothing is so disheartening and chilling to a forward, self-assertive man as to find that he is utterly unnoticed. On the other hand, if a Freshman is modest and dignified, there is no reason why he should not be taken up warmly by upper-class men.

The day for hazing of all sorts is past, and students may as well face the inevitable and ac-

cept it gracefully. The most progressive college in America has determined that hazing shall go. At the recent opening of Princeton a party of four Sophomores enjoyed the pleasure of hearing a Freshman sing songs and seeing him eat soap. Before twenty-four hours had passed the Sophomore class was permanently diminished by four. Their punishment was in strict accordance with the ideas which hold in this country. Whoever interferes with the inborn social rights of his neighbor shall be cast out of society. It is gratifying to observe that this principle is obtaining recognition in college circles. More gratifying is the news from Amherst that the Sophomores have decided not to rush with the Freshmen. It is to be hoped that many years are not to pass before some Sophomore class at Haverford shall pass such a resolution.

A STUDENT.

THE TRACK.

WE see with satisfaction that our running track will not have been laid out in vain. It looked for awhile as if, now that we had a track, we had concluded to let it stay, but make no use of it. The fall sports which have been announced, however, initiate what we hope will be a series of like character. The events this fall are necessarily limited in number, owing to the short time in which to train, and to the small number who will participate. The bicycle races and the running will probably be of most interest. Perhaps the greatest good derived from such contests is the training which it necessarily entails. Great difficulty is found in persuading students to exercise systematically, unless they have some very definite object in view. These contests furnish such an object, and for that reason, if for no other, are to be commended as a part of the college institutions.

As the grounds are unenclosed, it has been suggested that we follow the example of some other colleges, and ask contributions from the bystanders. This suggestion, though disapproved by the Faculty, meets favor in the eyes of many of the students.

It seems better, however, to wait until the entire grounds are finished and, perhaps, enclosed before making any demands on the pockets of casual observers. The Athletic Association will then be put to considerable running expense, and admission may very appropriately be charged to compensate in some measure for this expenditure.

Next spring the sports will be more varied, and more like what the occasion is intended to be in the future. If it is decided to have the sports but once a year, the proper time is, of course, in the late spring, as this gives us the advantage of the winter training in the gymnasium, and also some outdoor work just previous to the contests.

CRICKET AS SHE WAS PLAYED.

THE history of cricket has recently received able treatment, but it is rather strange that none of its chroniclers have paid the least attention to the references to the good old game that may be found scattered throughout the classical authors. It will be evident from the following passages that the ancient Romans were so familiar with cricket that they were even well acquainted with its technical terms:—

Forma eccellente (Liv. 1, 9).—In capital form.

Postes inducti pice (Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140).—The wickets were pitched.

Domitius lusit Appium (Cic. 2., Fr. 2, 15).—Domitius played Appius.

Emissus lapsu (Cic. de Div., 1, 44, 100).—Missed by slip.

Omne tulit punctum (Hor. A. P. 343).—Point caught everything.

Vadimonia differre (Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2).—To scatter the bails.

Puro Campo (Liv. 24, 14).—Clean fielding.

Quis unquam tam brevi tempore tantos cursus conficere potuit? (Cic. Manil. 12,

34).—What man could ever make so many runs in such a short time?

Regressio maturata (Appuleius Metamorphoses, 2).—A quick turn.

Pratorum viriditas (Cic. de Sen. 16).—The inexperience of the fields.

It may be added that there are many references in Latin authors to a class of officials called "Vigintiviri," obviously "Scorers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

'88's CLASS BOOK.

'88's Class Book has at length appeared. It contains the class history, poem, prophecy, record, songs, etc., together with the bacca-laureate address of Pres. Sharpless. The style of this book does credit to the taste of the men who edited it. It is bound in very heavy paper, with the motto and seal of the class and the college colors on the cover. The body of the book is neatly printed and well written. The history should be interesting to those who were in the college with '88. The price is \$0.75. F. W. Morris, Jr., has the book for sale at 1608 Market St., Philadelphia, and A. W. Slocum at the college.

CRICKET.

The prospect for an old-time Haverford cricket season is encouraging. New men are taking great interest in the game, and a few show good form. In a practice match with a picked XI from the Merion C. C., a college XI made 63 runs, the visitors securing 37. Baily bowled in his old-time form, while Stokes and Martin wielded the willow most effectively.

Political Economy: "What do you think has done more than any other one thing to advance this great and glorious country?"

Mr. A. "Protection to American Industries."

SONNET.

O BEAUTY, what a wondrous thing art thou !
 Enthroned in sculptured marble still and cold,
 Enshrined in lifeless painting, thou dost hold
 The hearts of men, and they before thee bow.
 'Tis thus when thou art silent, dead. Yet how
 Much more enchanting is thy manifold
 Variety instinct with life, as told
 In flowers, in birds, in woman's form and brow.
 Thus art thou lovelier far when into thee
 Is breathèd life, but, oh ! thou'rt loveliest when
 We view thee in a soul that's dawning free
 And stainless through a beauteous face : to men
 'Tis then like when the sun o'er cloud-veiled lea
 Doth burst, revealing glories dimmed ere then.

PERSONAL.

Prof. J. R. Harris spent most of the vacation in England. He was examining manuscripts in the British Museum part of the time ; and will doubtless publish the results of his work. When last heard from (Sept. 12th) Prof. Harris was at Lisbon *en route* for the East.

Prof. Rogers has been studying Assyrian inscriptions in the British Museum all summer.

Prof. Thomas summered at Siasconset, on Nantucket.

'88. F. W. Morris, Jr., is in business with Morris, Wheeler & Co.

'88. C. R. Wood is with his father in the office of the Malaga Glass Works.

'88. J. Esrey Johnson is with the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

'88. H. V. Gummere, and M. B. Stubbs are at Haverford College.

'88. J. W. Sharp, Jr., is in the brass business with Haines, Jones & Cadbury.

'88. Geo. Brinton Roberts is in the coal business.

'76. F. H. Taylor is President of the Belmont Iron Co.

'72. Francis B. Gummere holds the chair of English at Haverford.

'88. R. J. Morris is with the Pottstown Iron Works.

'89. Walter E. Smith and W. H. Evans have gone to Harvard.

'83. F. A. White was here on the 26th.

'85. William S. Hilles has been admitted to the bar, and is now practising law in Wilmington, Del.

'87. Willis H. Hazard has gone to New York General Theological Seminary to study for the Episcopal ministry.

'86. Jas. T. Underhill paid us a visit on the 27th.

'89. A. W. Slocum is taking an A. M. under Prof. Morley.

'88. E. M. Cox is foreman in Haine's fruit-drying establishment at Santa Clara, Cal.

'88. C. H. Battey is attending an art school in New York.

LOCALS.

Commodore Coffin, who holds the record for taking the cake, once more enjoys the embraces of '90.

Much wealth, in the shape of books, was sunk in Davy Jones' (Reinhart's) locker this fall as usual.

The Y. M. C. A. opens the year with the following officers: W. F. Overman, '89, president ; J. M. Steere, '90, vice-president ; H. L. Gilbert, '90, recording secretary ; D. L. Mekeel, '91, corresponding secretary ; J. T. Mitchell, '91, treasurer.

The reception tendered the new students on Wednesday evening, September 26th, by the Y. M. C. A., was a great success. Addresses by the professors of the college and the president of the association were interspersed with Glee Club selections, and followed by refreshments.

Ed thinks the joining of new men to the societies should be entirely *optional*.

After unsuccessful efforts to procure ready-made bedsteads for the occupants of rooms 5 and 23, the college found a firm with sufficient capital to take the contract.

We offer the following, after long study of the subject, as class mottoes :

Seniors—Ye call me Chief, and ye do well.

Juniors—He that hath a beard is more than a youth ; and he that hath no beard is less than a man.

Sophomores—It takes a wise man to play the fool.

'92—Fresh as a morn in May.

According to the notice published by the committee having in charge the selection of the foot-ball team, the eleven will be picked from the following men :

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| F. E. Thompson, '89, | E. M. Angell, '90, |
| T. F. Branson, '89, | J. S. Auchincloss, '90, |
| D. J. Reinhart, '89, | G. H. Davies, '90, |
| V. M. Haughton, '89, | G. T. Butler, '90, |
| W. F. Overman, '89, | P. S. Darlington, '90, |
| G. C. Wood, '89, | J. Y. Crawford, '91, |
| H. Morris, '89, | J. D. Whitney, '91. |

The college year opens with the following class presidents: Seniors, F. E. Thompson; Juniors, W. G. Audenreid, Jr.; Sophomores, D. L. Mekeel; Freshmen, S. L. Firth.

The class-rooms in Chase Hall are a decided improvement over the old ones. There is a luxury about putting your feet on the back of a new bench that one doesn't feel with the old chairs in Founders'.

It is stated as a fact that Haverford has a larger Faculty in proportion to the size of the college than any other such institution in the country.

The Campaign Club is just now the active organization of the college. The sweet sound of the drum and the melodious fife try to get ahead of each other, in friendly rivalry, every night.

Mr. O. is of the firm opinion that veal is dressed calf.

The new running-track is in great requisition for training. The opening sports for November 7th will be

100 yards dash.
220 " "
440 " "
½ mile run,
1 mile run,
1 mile walk,
½ mile bicycle,
1 mile bicycle,
Running high jump,
Running long jump,
Putting the shot,
Throwing the hammer,
Tug-of-war.

At the recent election for the favorite political candidate, there were five votes for Fisk, five for Cleveland, one for Belva Lockwood, and the rest were solid for Harrison.

Branson and Stokes, while at Moody's Summer College, Northfield, Mass., instituted a game of cricket between all United States and all Britain. After two innings the Englishmen won by one run.

A PSALM OF CALCULUS.

What the heart of the young man said to the Professor:

Tell me not in mournful numbers
More of mathematic themes,
For the thought my life encumbers,
Spoils my meals and breaks my dreams.

Life is joyous, life is happy;
Calculus is not its goal.
Rules to cancel sin, old chappy,
Were not written of the soul.

Polite Senior dilates to his hostess, with his usual rich vein of humor, upon the mongrel hash. Dinner-bell rings—hash is served up. Hard luck!

"Isaac" wishes to announce to his friends and patrons that he has set the following list of reduced prices, which are strictly net:

Carrying an empty trunk up stairs, \$ 25
Opening a door when the lock is rusty, 75
Looking on while two men carry a trunk up stairs, . . . 50
Knocking at a door before entering, 25 cts. extra each time
Superintending the arrangement of your room, . . . 5 00
N. B. Twenty-five per cent. will be added for Freshmen.
A whistling accompaniment given gratis to each customer.

The following postal card forms will in future be kept on hand to save subscribers trouble:

M.

Business Manager of Haverfordian:

Please discontinue my paper. Your editorials make me sick.

The Loganian and Everett-Athenæum Societies have started under their new constitutions with the following officers:

LOGANIAN.—Pres., Dr. F. B. Gummere; V. Pres., W. H. Fite, '89; Sec'y, H. L. Gilbert, '90; Treas., J. M. Steere, '90; Pres. Council, E. M. Angell, '90.

EVERETT-ATHENÆUM.—Pres., L. M. Stevens, '89; V. Pres., C. H. Burr, Jr., '89; Sec'y, E. M. Angell, '90; Treas., T. S. Janney, '90; Pres. Council, S. P. Ravenel, Jr., '89.

Mr. Walter E. Smith, whose name has not unfrequently appeared in these columns, was with us on the 19th of September *en route* for Harvard.

It has occurred to the local editor that a few general hints about those things which make one popular or unpopular might be acceptable to those new to college life. It is with great delicacy that we venture to print remarks of such a character, unwilling to intrude our advice upon those who are not in need of it; but the experience of others, and also our own experience as Freshmen, has led us to believe that even a wise man may profit by a few well-timed hints. Every one would be popular among his fellow-men, especially at college; but even a well-intentioned man is not always liked, for the reason that he is without tact, and fails to observe a few broad rules of behavior, some of which are given below.

In regard to the class-room, in the first place, many things are to be said. The success of your recitations depends upon your keeping entirely cool and collected. Your physical comfort is necessary to this end, and with a view to this, the college management have had the chairs placed sufficiently near to allow each

chair to be used as a foot-rest by the one occupying the chair behind it. You would do well to practice the art of occupying two chairs at the same time. As a Freshman, your lower limbs may not cover the space comfortably, but you should sacrifice present to future comfort. To be able to do this well will secure you the approbation of the professor. Seeing that you are comfortable, he will presume that you are giving strict attention; and, as a lover of art, he will be pleased by the view of your manly form at such an advantage. The pleasure which you will also give the man occupying the chair in front of you is not to be estimated, especially if he is a studious man. The gentle vibratory motion which your feet will give to his chair helps through many a difficult problem, and destroys the angularity of one's penmanship.

You should never miss an opportunity of imparting information concerning the matter in hand to the man who is at the moment reciting. If he is not a good scholar, he will be in need of it; and if he is a good scholar, the information will be the more interesting to him. You should endeavor to give your information in a whisper loud enough to reach the ears of the professor. He will then be sure that you know it, and will mark you accordingly.

You should not be loth to engage in an argument with the professor, and the more vehemently you press your argument, the better. He will then recognize your good dialectic powers, and admire you accordingly.

Your first object upon entering college is to make yourself as widely known as possible. There are many ways of doing this, but the one which is, perhaps, better than the others is this: You should not fail to make a speech in every meeting of the college which is called, your abilities as a speaker will then be known and admired, and your name and presence will be familiar to your fellow-students.

That your social powers may be well known, a good and (as many of your upper-class men will tell you) a tried plan is to take notice of the upper-class men who are going to the city in the train with you, and take a seat beside one of them. Your conversation will do much to enliven and amuse him on the way.

It is also desirable to become acquainted with the Faculty; and, as there are not many opportunities offered of meeting the professors socially, it would be well to put your name to every petition which comes to you. It is well known that college Faculties appreciate the confidence shown by the students in frequent petitions; and your signature would have the double effect of bringing your name before the president, and of gratifying the man who circulated the petition. It might be mentioned

here that it is considered a breach of etiquette in college to read petitions which are brought to you, or to inquire about them. It implies that you doubt the wisdom or the honor of the one presenting the petition.

In the dining-room your first virtue is punctuality. By this means you will be able to select the best of whatever is on the table, and your table companions who come in later will admire and envy your regularity. It is not possible to give in the short space allowed us a full description of the etiquette of the table at college, but you will be safe in following the general rule that it is exactly the reverse of that which is used elsewhere, *e. g.*, you should help yourself, and *then* pass a dish.

As a Freshman occupying a room on the second or third floor, you should not miss the opportunity this gives you of making the acquaintance of the man in the room below you. If he knows that your room is above his, he will call upon you. There are various methods of making him acquainted with this fact, the best of which is to bounce a cricket-ball on the floor. You will also be able to introduce your friends to him at any time by inviting them to sing "Dip me Dinah," with the foot accompaniment, in your room.

It is very desirable that you should be on intimate terms with as many of your fellow-students as possible. To wait for a formal introduction is not necessary. If you see a member of the upper classes alone, walk up to him; slap him on the back, with "How are you, old man?" or something of the sort; put your arm in his, and give him at length your opinion of the last cricket match. He will learn to know you very rapidly by this means.

College men are all lovers of music. Therefore you are fortunate if you are a musician or have a good voice. We have never yet seen a college man who was not greatly moved by "Home, Sweet Home," on the violin or cornet at 11 P. M. The corridors of Barclay Hall have excellent acoustic properties, and you would do well to practice the latest comic operas as you pass through them. It will serve to enliven the studious men whose rooms are near at hand.

In addition to these general suggestions there are a couple of specific ones that might be of use; if you wish to converse with a man living at the other end of the hall, you can often save yourself the trouble of going to him by shouting your message along the hall. When you return late at night be sure to walk with sufficient noise that your neighbor on the floor below, who is anxious for your welfare, may know that you have arrived safely.

A few more suggestions might be made re-

specting your conduct at college, but these are as many as you can keep in mind for the present. If you follow the instructions carefully you cannot fail to become prominent among your fellow-students. Every one of them will know you by name, and your reputation will be spread also among their friends outside of the college. Your name will appear frequently in *THE HAVERFORDIAN*, the editor of which will be glad to record your various actions. Your own class will show you great attention, and the Sophomores will frequently wait upon you. When you rise in a public meeting you will be greeted with a shout. In short, among the students of your college you will be a marked man.

EXCHANGES.

We extend our best wishes to our exchanges for a successful and enjoyable college year.

We are sorry that so many of our old friends have not reached our table before going to press. We also regret that our Ex. Editor, through indisposition, is unable to perform his customary duties. The editor, upon whom his duties devolve, begs that you look with indulgence upon the marks of a less experienced hand.

The *Fordham Monthly* for June is adorned with excellent portraits and illustrations.

Under the head of Exchanges, in the *College Transcript*, there is a great deal of interesting matter, but only one or two references to other college journals. Unless we mistake the object of an exchange column, this matter belongs elsewhere.

We cannot say we admire the new cover of *The Speculum*, nor do we think it worthy the interesting matter it encloses. We were pleased with the article on "Ball Playing," but must correct the writer's fanciful notions of cricket. He sees no danger in baseball, but says:

"It (cricket) is, withal, very dangerous, and the players have to be encased in armor, which prevents the free exercise of their limbs. The average American audience does not care for brutal sport, and to see a man carried from the field bruised and battered, has in it no element of pleasure."

We would say to *The Speculum* that ours was the first college in America to play cricket, and we have played it ever since, without the disastrous consequences described. As to the players being encased in armor, we suppose the reference is to the pads, from knee to ankle, worn by batsmen and wicket-keep.

Thanks to the *Muhlenberg Monthly* for its complimentary notice of us.

An article in the *Bates Student*, entitled "The Dramatic Element in the Bible," begins with the following simile: "Often, we know, an ungainly root lies hidden in the ground, the rain falls upon it, the sun warms it and it sends forth leaf and flower. The root was not a plant nor a flower, and yet it held both wrapped up in its dark self. And as, concealed in the root, there lies the beauty of the plant and the glory of the flower, so in every man's life there lies the germ of the beauty and glory of the true drama."

This is a very pretty illustration if it only illustrated. The article then continues with the queries, "But why a drama? Why not an epic or a lyric?" We give it up, nor do we see that the author has satisfactorily answered them. In vain do we follow the writer through his long list of Biblical allusions to discover the motive of their citation. Is it to prove that they are dramas, if so, what of it? Indeed, we are tempted to suspect that the author himself was not quite clear as to his object. In striking contrast to this article stands the one under the rather unprepossessing title, "Leave us Leisure to be Good." By individual treatment and fresh illustrations, the writer has made a hackneyed subject quite interesting. It is well worth a second thought.

The *Marietta College Olio* contains a readable article on "The Spanish Conquests of Mexico." The article is quite good of its kind.

We welcome the *Vassar Miscellany* among our exchanges. It is indeed an acquisition, as it is a publication of high literary merit. We cannot refrain from reprinting one of the little poems that fill the gaps between its articles:

Are those brown eyes quite in earnest
As I pass,
And they flash me a sweet message,
Little lass?

Can I trust the depth of feeling
That I see,
When your glance with cruel fleetness
Falls on me?

Then, your smile so gay and saucy,
Does it hide
The quick tremor of your sweet lips?
Is it pride?

If I cast my heart, fair maiden,
At your feet,
Will you still look as untroubled,
As discreet?

The Earhamite exchange column, in the October number, is a curiosity. It begins with a paragraph setting forth its policy, then follows four lines of comment on college journals, and the remainder of the column is devoted to THE HAVERFORDIAN. We notice that this lengthy philippic avoids a defence of the only charge made by us. It, however, finds fault with our Ex. man "speaking of some articles as having 'school-boy subjects,' thereby exhibiting his ignorance of their contents." Are we to understand, then, that the contents are comprized in the subjects? We see no reason to retract our criticism, for out of the five articles that compose the body of *The Earhamite* only one is written by a college student, and he is not an editor.

The Dartmouth is, as usual, replete with articles of local interest. We admire its aspirations toward fiction, and were much impressed with the story entitled "Only Another." The author is evidently a strong and powerful writer, but he often endeavors to be forcible rather than clear, to seem rather than to be. His style, generally striking and impressive, often descends to the ludicrous. As regards the plot, we presume it to be a synopsis of some one of Mrs. Burnett's novels slightly changed for the worse. These overdrawn, sentimental stories are too common; and we look forward with interest to another story from the same gifted pen on a brighter and more original subject.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The New York *Mail and Express* will devote a column each Wednesday to college news. Subscription for that number \$1.50 per annum.

C. D. Todd, of the University of Worcester, O., won first prize, \$250, for the best essay on the necessity of a protective tariff, offered by the Protective Tariff League to students of American colleges. King, University of Kansas, won second, and Sully, Bucknell University, third prize.

'91 Amherst, voted not to rush with the incoming Freshmen.

President Coit, of St. Paul's School, at Concord, N. H., has forbidden baseball to be played there.—*Ex.*

The Inter-collegiate Foot-ball Association has so changed the rules that a tackle may now be made anywhere above the knees.

The Yale Freshmen won the rush, but the Sophomores were victorious in the wrestling match.

On September 29th, Princeton foot-ball team opened the season by defeating Lehigh University team by a score of 75 to nothing.

Harvard has a Freshman Class of about 400; Yale 337; Princeton 150; Amherst 90; Williams 80; Rutgers 70 or 80; Dartmouth 60; Gettysburg 39; Union 35; Madison 35; Bucknell 27; Dickinson 21; Franklin and Marshall 24, and Muhlenberg 22.

President Barnard, of Columbia, favors making it a college of graduate instruction.

A wealthy colored resident of Greene county, Ohio, has deeded property valued at \$30,000 to Wilberforce University (for colored people.)—*Practical Student.*

Fourteen of our twenty-two Presidents had the advantage of a collegiate education. The following table shows what degree of education was received by the successive Presidents, and whence derived: Washington, good English education, but unacquainted with the ancient languages; John Adams, Harvard; Jefferson, William and Mary; Madison, Princeton; Monroe, William and Mary; John Quincy Adams, Harvard; Jackson, limited education; Van Buren, academic instruction; Harrison, Hampden-Sidney College; Tyler, William and Mary; Polk, University of North Carolina; Taylor, slightest rudiments; Fillmore, not liberally educated; Pierce, Bowdoin; Buchanan, Dickinson; Lincoln, self-educated; Johnson, self-educated; Grant, West Point; Hayes, Kenyon; Garfield, Williams; Arthur, Union; Cleveland, academic education.—*Penna. College Monthly.*

A new building for the department of civil engineering, a new library to hold 450,000 volumes, a new Y. M. C. A. building, and four new cottages for professors are being built at Cornell University.

Mrs. Augusta Burritt Storer Reeves died suddenly at her home in Phoenixville, Pa., on Saturday, July 14th, 1888. Miss Storer was happily married in this city to Mr. Ellis B. Reeves, '71, of Phoenixville only about a year ago. Hers was a character singularly pure, beautiful and winning. Her short life was full of good deeds, and a host of beneficiaries and many warm friends lament her early and unexpected death.

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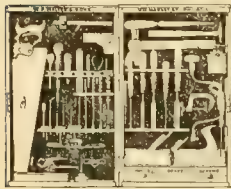
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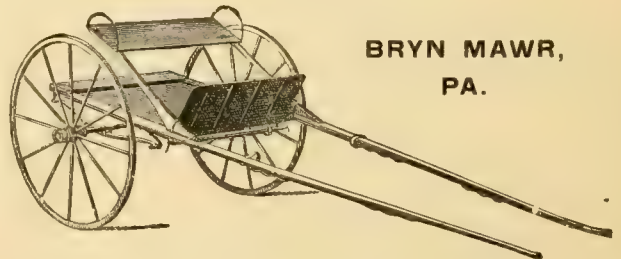
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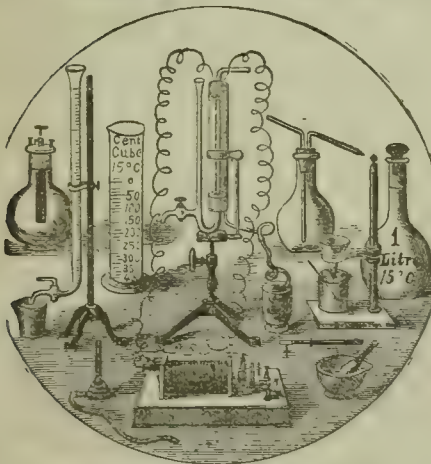


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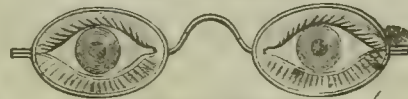
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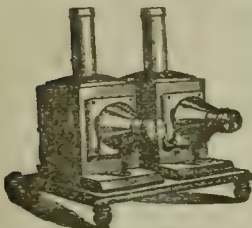
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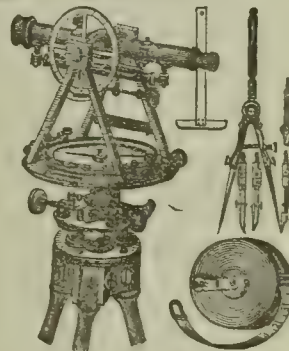


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NOVEMBER

HAVERFORDIAN.

1888



CONTENTS.

VOL. X. No. 5.

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorials—Rushing Measures in Class Meetings | 73 |
| The Literary Societies, | 73 |
| Interest in College Matters, | 74 |
| New Life in the Societies, | 74 |
| Conduction Foot-Ball Field, | 75 |
| News from Prof. Harris, | 75 |
| "Rob Mossiel," | 75 |
| Notes on the Student Life in a Medical School | 78 |
| Inaugural Address of Dr. Gummere, | 82 |
| Communications—'88's Class Book, | 84 |
| "Facts about Cricket," | 85 |
| Lectures, | 86 |
| Convention of the C. I. P. A., | 86 |
| Alumni and Personal, | 87 |
| Locals, | 87 |
| Exchanges, | 89 |
| Among the Poets, | 90 |
| General College News, | 91 |
| Foot-Ball, | 91 |
| Errata, | 96 |

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The Haverfordian.

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No. 5

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THE habit of rushing measures through class meetings without careful deliberation exists at Haverford, and it is almost needless to say that it is one of those things which should be changed as quickly as possible.

One reason for this is the want of time, but want of time should not influence men when a measure of great importance to the class, and possibly to the whole college, is brought before them. Again, men generally prefer to spend their time in some other way than in class meetings, and still another, and the most disreputable reason,

is that the men are thoughtless and careless.

When a measure is hurried through a class meeting, all the points to be urged for and against it cannot possibly be brought up; and a class often finds, when it is too late, that it has made a mistake. Careful consideration of all college questions would give to the student a knowledge of the operations of deliberative bodies which would be very useful to him in after life. It does not display a great amount of intelligence for a class to accept whatever comes before it. It rather signifies that the class is not capable of analyzing a measure, and separating the good from the bad in it.

This might be prevented by the insertion of by-laws to regulate the meetings, but these would be distasteful to the men who would make them. There is but one good way to prevent carelessness in dealing with college questions, and that is for every man to take upon himself the duty of examining them. If this is done, railroading bills through our small congresses will soon be a thing of the past.

IN the course of the progress of all things there are critical or focal points. Such a point has been reached in the history of the Haverford literary societies, and it is in our hands to determine their future. Having cut the ties of the old societies, and severed old responsibilities and associations, the re-formation rests wholly with ourselves. We fail to realize our responsibilities, and underrate the importance of societies as a factor in college life. Their use and useful-

ness are ably set forth in the inaugural address of the President of the Logonian. If the societies fall short of the ideal picture it is our own fault. How are we to expect the advantages of competition if there are not enough interested with whom to compete? Members cannot be expected to put forth their best efforts if there is no audience to praise or condemn, and naturally they will not go to meetings to listen to mediocre exercises. The size of audiences and the quality of exercises have a mutual influence. Large audiences will ever raise the standard of excellence to that point at which members cannot afford to absent themselves on account of what they would miss. Indeed, we think that attractions have already reached that point, if more of us were only aware of it. We know that there are many excuses for the small attendance thus far. In a small college like ours, in which each man has such a variety of interests, it is difficult to give proper attention to society work in the fall of the year. This may, perhaps, be a sufficient argument for hereafter beginning them later. What has been said, therefore, is intended not so much as a reproof for past inaction, as an exhortation to future interest and work.

The societies offer different advantages. Every college man ought to avail himself of the opportunities of both, or at least of one of them. Let us give the right impulse to societies at this their formative period.

WHEN a man enters a college, he becomes an integral part of it—he changes and becomes a new man. While he by no means loses his identity, at the same time the duties and obligations which he imposes upon himself by voluntarily becoming a part of it, take from him the right to act entirely according to his own will.

It is perfectly right that he should give up some of his former prerogatives, as he attends college for the purpose of acquiring an education, and this end could not be reached if he exerted himself in the contrary direction to the forces at work to bring about the desired result.

A very important object of a collegiate education is to broaden a man's views, and to enter heartily into whatever the college takes up is an excellent way of attaining this object.

The argument is advanced against this idea that colleges often take up things which require an expenditure of time,—time which the student can ill afford to lose; but colleges seldom take up anything which requires a large amount of time, and the change from the dull monotony of incessant study is beneficial in its effects, even though it should cause the man to fail in one or two recitations. This is especially applicable to new men. They desire to become firmly welded into the college aggregate, and, in this desire, they have the sympathy and good wishes of every man whose admission dates back of their own. And he who takes most interest in college affairs is the man who will most quickly be admitted into the college brotherhood.

A Haverford College man is not one who has merely studied and taken his degree here, but one who has made himself a part of Haverford; who has felt her successes to be his own, and her defeats as if he himself had failed to attain some greatly-desired end.

AMONG college men come periods of inactivity in certain departments that appear at the time inexplicable. The season of languor is most depressing to the individual members. And all feel a relief, and hasten to congratulate themselves, whenever a change for the better seems at all

probable. So we may be chronicling only a mere phase in speaking of the present activity displayed in our societies. However, the thing necessary to be done by the Presidents of the Councils is to thoroughly appreciate the opportunity by using to the utmost the present revival. This of course they cannot accomplish wholly by themselves, but they have, from their official positions, a very large influence. They must exhibit a readiness to welcome any new devices that tend toward the promotion of the objects in view, which of course would be the interesting, if possible, of all college men who have any scholarly instincts. There are some men whom to secure would be a detriment rather than an advantage. There were several suggestions brought forward by the new President of the Loganian deserving of the closest attention.

His remarks on the selections of subjects for debate were most timely. Our men will not tolerate academic subjects long ago worn threadbare, and right here comes the influence of the Presidents of the Councils. As Dr. Gummere said, only live subjects must be chosen, that will carry with them their own warranty. Let us adopt also by all means the plan of securing the votes of the members present on the subject to be debated upon. This of course should be taken twice, once before the debating begins, as well as after it has been closed; thereby securing an unerring method of determining the effectiveness of the debate. Vehemence and determination, backed by an unceasing endeavor to make the most of every opportunity, are all required for the future success of the societies at Haverford.

IT is a pity that there are some students at Haverford who forget that they must

act as gentlemen at a foot-ball match, if they expect to rate as such elsewhere.

There evidently are such, however, as was shown by the uncalled-for hissing at a decision of the referee in the game with Lafayette. The referee doubtless knew better than those who did the hissing, and even if he did make a mistake we could have gained no advantage by getting his ill-will.

THE many friends of Prof. Harris will be glad to hear that he has arrived safely at Beyrout. It may be well to state here, as much confusion has existed concerning the matter, that Prof. Harris was not connected with the Babylonian Expedition which was so unfortunately wrecked off the Island of Samos.

"ROB MOSSGIEL."

JANUARY 25th, 1759. I fancy that the few Scotch peasants who had to be out on that stormy night pulled their home-knit "bonnets" an inch lower down their foreheads, and growled at the "Janwar win," as it howled around the corners and dashed the waters of the Ayr against the groaning pillars of the "auld brig." In an "auld clay bigging," set by the road that leads from the town of Ayr to the river, was ushered into the world with a blast of wind on that night, the baby form of "rantin' Rob." The world that his eyes opened upon consisted of four mud walls, a ceiling, and a flag-stone floor; the glow of the peat-fire cast a warm light through the room, and the wind, roaring down the chimney, filled it with occasional clouds of smoke. A midwife and a gypsy were there, and, when the duties of the first were done, the second pronounced her prophecy upon the fortunes of "this waly boy."

"He'll hae misfortunes great and sma',
But aye a heart aboon them a';
He'll be a credit till us a',
We'll a' be proud o' Robin."

In this cot Agnes Burness nursed her first-born, singing those old Scotch songs, many of which Robert Burns, adapting to them his peculiarly humorous and pathetic lines, afterwards sent ringing through all Scotland and the "south country;" and here, on the mother's lap, the big-eyed boy first learned the wonderful lore of fairies, withered hags, spunkies, bogles and water-kelpies.

Auld William Burness, his father, toiled by every gleam of day to wring a scant subsistence from the almost barren soil, and to give his boys the elements, at least, of an education. It is characteristic of the Scottish peasantry to be well-informed on all the questions of the day, and to tenaciously argue about them at every opportunity; as Burns grew older he became the constant companion of his father, and, both in the field and at home, government, science and religion were thoroughly discussed. Eventually the pupil surpassed the master, and was pronounced, by those who met him, even before his poetic genius shone forth, to have the finest mind in Scotland.

But to return to his early employments. In a nook of this peasant house in Ayrshire were constantly kept the *Life of Wallace*, the *Plays of Shakespeare*, *Locke on the Human Understanding*, the *Spectator*, *Ramsay's Works*, and *Taylor's Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin*; but, above all, a collection of songs. These, while driving his cart or walking to his labor, he pored over with loving criticism; sometimes, perchance, he read resting against his plough; or, again, stole away to the bonny banks of Ayr, where the laving of the waters made music to his verse. Such is the supreme happiness of the country-born poet.

"The hunter now has left the moor,
The statter'd coveys meet secure;
While here I wander, prest with care,
Along the lonely banks of Ayr."

There is a season of life when all men turn to poetry, and under the cherishing glow of which our best lyrics have grown.

When this time of love came to Burns—and, by his own confession, it never left him—the matters of the farm went all "awrang," and the master, during the long winter nights, lying in bed or sitting by the sputtering candle, mined out poetic gems. The passion that strikes off a spark of poetry in the breasts of most men, kindled a torch in the heart of Burns to illumine, not only his own unhappy life, but that of many a man and woman since. It is difficult to handle with clean hands the love-affairs of this much-loving poet, and modern society, no doubt wisely, ignores the surrounding clay and daintily picks up the imbedded brilliants; yet no expurgated edition of Burns would deserve sufficient sale to pay the printer, provided complete copies could be had, so inseparably has he interwoven the black and rotten threads of his poems with those of the purest and richest colors. Of course there are those of untouched purity, such as "Mary in Heaven," "The Cotter's Saturday Night," and "Man was Made to Mourn;" but "Tam o'Shanter," the "Address to the Deil," "The Jolly Beggars," and "The Holy Fair," together with many more of his best efforts, we can never afford to lose from Scottish verse.

A combination of temptations may swerve the man of most rigid virtue permanently from the path of right, and the Slough of Despond is a poor place to get imbedded in. Such a combination led Burns to his moral ruin, as judged by the severe code of the "Old Light" school, and such a slough held him fast. In 1781, the only woman to whose memory he

seems to have remained always somewhat true, cast him off, and, at the same time, he fell in with some acquaintances of "liberal" morality, one of whom, a sailor with loose views of love, particularly won the young poet's admiration by a certain independence of character, which was to Burns extremely fascinating. Business calamities darkened the scene, and the death of his father produced the climax. The melancholy that settled upon Burns after these misfortunes was never permanently shaken off.

After the death of the father, the family removed to Mossgiel, where Robert determined manfully to become an honest farmer, but things were ordered otherwise. Short as life is by any calculation, it is often really contained in some half-dozen years. The earnest life of Burns was now to be lived, his character made subject of public talk, his genius known to the world. Folly opened the fight by pushing him against the kirk, where, finding himself too proud to retreat, he seized the darts of satire and irony. There was a pitched battle, in which each contestant was busy only upon the struggle, but the onlookers saw and admired the weapons of the poet. Masterpieces of genius they were. Excepting, perhaps, Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, I recall no such mighty satire hopelessly hurled against an established power, as is contained in the "Twa Herds," "Holy Willie's Prayer," and "The Holy Fair." Had this man, then, who wrote so banefully against the church, no religion? Undoubtedly he had! the best and truest kind,—the kind that hated hypocritical form, but wept for every man's sorrow.

It is a relief to turn from the contemplation of this man giving vent to his bitter passions, and defying the bolts of heaven (as hurled by the ministers of Mauchline!), to the contemplation of the same man bending over his plow, and sorrowing with

the mouse whose humble home he has unwittingly overturned:

"Wee, sleekit, cowrin', tim'rous beastie,
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie!
Thou needna start awa' sae hasty,
Wi' bickering brattle!
I wad be laith to rin and chase thee,
Wi' murd'ring pattle!"

"I'm truly sorry man's dominion
Has broken nature's social union,
And justifies that ill opinion
Which makes thee startle
At me, thy poor earth-born companion,
And fellow mortal!"

In his twenty-fifth year Burns finally became convinced that he was born to be a poet, and applied himself with such vigor to the fulfilling of his mission, that, within the next two years, many of his best-known works were written. Among these, deserving of particular mention, is the "Cotter's Saturday Night," a piece that reminds one, in a certain holy, calm simplicity, of the "Deserted Village." Contemporaneous with the "Cotter's Saturday Night" is the "Holy Fair." It is strange to think of the same mind conceiving these two poems at the same time: the one a ranting satire on the church; the other expressive of the truest reverence for the home worship conducted by "the saint, the father, and the husband."

While at Mossgiel, two love events happened to Robert, which are particularly interesting; the one, because it had such an effect upon the man; the other, because it gave rise to one of the best-known and sweetest of the poet's productions. In 1785 he met Jean Armour, whom, for some time, he courted, and with whom it became necessary in 1786 to effect a secret and irregular marriage. At the same time he was making love to Mary Campbell, for whom he seems to have felt a true passion. His connection with Jean Armour was broken off through the anger of her father, but re-

newed by a regular marriage in 1788. In the meantime Mary Campbell had died, and the poet paid his tribute to her memory in the immortal ballad, "To Mary in Heaven."

After his marriage with Jean Armour, Burns took up his abode at Ellisland, where he was pressed by poverty to seek a place in the Excise. How much heart the writer of "Man was Made to Mourn" brought into the Excise is well shown by the following stories told by Principal Shairp.

At Thornhill, on a Fair day, he was seen to call at the door of a poor woman who was doing a little illicit business. A nod and a movement of the forefinger brought the woman to the doorway. "Kate, are you mad? Don't you know that the supervisor and I will be in upon you in forty minutes?" Burns at once disappeared, and the poor woman was saved a heavy fine. Another day the poet and a brother gauger entered a widow's house at Dunscore, and seized a quantity of smuggled tobacco. "Jenny," said Burns, "I expected this would be the upshot. Here, Lewars, take note of the number of rolls as I count them. Now, Jock, did you ever hear an auld wife numbering her threads before checkreels were invented? Thou's ane, and thou's no ane, and thou's ane a' out-listen!" As he took up the rolls and counted them, old-wife fashion, he dropped every other roll into Jenny's lap. Lewars took the desired note with becoming gravity, and saw as though he saw not.

But the poet's life at Ellisland and at Dumfries, his winters at Edinburgh, and his journeys about his native land are merely the filling-out of the drama, full of event and interest indeed, but the plot is known, the character developed, and what ensued interests us less. Sufficient is it to know that, notwithstanding all his powerful Edinburgh acquaintances he was—a veritable hare with many friends—left to the mercy of

the hounds, want and despair; and having fought his own hard, proud, and self-willed battle he lay down to rest in the church-yard of St. Michael's, at Dumfries. Close by his first grave was erected many years later a large and beautiful monument, beneath which his remains were finally laid. Here was placed a bust of the poet, and, in a glass case, the pocket-bible which he gave to Mary Campbell at the plighting of their vows. About the grave a garden was planted and carefully kept. Such was the care bestowed upon his senseless and soulless body—truly a sickening comment upon "Man's inhumanity to man."

NOTES ON THE STUDENT LIFE IN A MEDICAL SCHOOL.

(University of Pennsylvania.)

A CURIOUS, hard, uneasy life it is in one of the great medical schools, where five hundred men are gathered from the four corners of the earth, and thrown into closest companionship. Here with Hindoos, Japanese, Mexicans, Brazilians, Texans, Canadians and "Pennsylvania Dutch" for comrades and associates; with studies different from any previous work, with the style of teaching totally changed; one finds something entirely apart and distinct from other American schools and colleges.

* * * *

The first thing that strikes a stranger is the noisiness and roughness of the men. This is due largely to the nature of the course. The time is terribly overcrowded; the hours long, hard and weary; the clinics and dissections are severe on the nerves of one unaccustomed; the examinations are most searching, so that no corner is rounded off for the seeker for the truth in the medical profession. Where so much anxiety is felt and so much hard work done,

there is a great reaction in forced gayety, practical jokes and boisterous mirth—the natural safety-valves for the student's system. The medical student is not one-tenth so bad as he is painted; he is simply misunderstood in his various moods and phases.

One curious feature is the influence this free and easy behavior has upon the older men in the class. There are many married men in the school, who generally have attempted some other work in life unsuccessfully; and in a few cases gray-haired grandfathers are matriculated. At first they are all staid, dignified and quiet. But gradually the change comes; they take great interest in the small gossip of the school; they become hail-fellow-well-met with the younger men; they even enter sometimes into the rows and frolics.

I have seen a rich old fellow, a retired lawyer and ex-district-attorney, with well-grown grandchildren, sitting on an upper row in a clinic room, yelling with all his might, "Fresh on the fourth row!" "Fresh on the fourth row!" (Freshmen are not allowed below the fifth row.) And I know that had he been a visitor, and seen a young student so calling and shouting, he would have sadly thought how he had outgrown such boyish sport, and how totally unfit he was, both mentally and physically, for enjoying such an uproar.

* * * *

It is harder, slower work for the older men; age seems to put a narrow limit on their capacity for new ideas and knowledge, possibly somewhat on the scriptural injunction not to put new wine in old bottles. Men of a certain age seem to be able to learn only in the line they have been pursuing. A physician of fifty can learn more of an entirely new departure in medicine which does not need any of his already ac-

quired knowledge or experience to comprehend, than can a medical student equally intelligent of the same age.

* * * *

The course of study consists of lectures, clinics, demonstrations and laboratory work, systematically arranged, running from October to April. These average eight to ten hours a day, including Saturday. Dissecting, bandaging, fracture dressing, pharmaceutical work, ward classes and quizzes are all extra to this, running the time up to ten, twelve and fourteen hours daily for third-year men. Of course all study is outside of these hours, making a full day's work six times a week.

The laboratory work consists in preparing, mounting and studying all normal and pathological tissues, and the secretions of the body. The chemical laboratory work is general the first year; organic, with special attention to medical subjects, the second. In the pharmacy prescriptions are compounded and handed in for examination. In the ward classes the student comes face to face with the patient. In the "quiz" he is coached on the various courses of lectures, and so on.

The examinations are annual, and are chiefly oral. The professors examine each man separately, and subject him to a minute, careful, searching test. This falls hard on any one whose ideas do not flow with lightning-like rapidity, and whose nerves are not of the steadiest.

* * * *

Probably there is no subject which is involved in greater romance and mystery than the dissecting-rooms, the "Anatomical Laboratories" of the catalogues. If the tales of ghastly jokes were true in one-tenth of their details, it would be a terrible place indeed. But the public always believes with eagerness the fantastic pleasantries of the most unprincipled student.

A cadaver or subject consists of six parts for division for student use—two on the head, one on each arm and leg. If the body has not been “posted,” *i. e.*, no post-mortem made, the abdomen and thorax constitute a part on which two students work. In these days of pathological investigation, this latter part is hard to get.

When the colleges were obliged to get their dead as best they might, better material was “procured.” Now strict laws govern this subject, and only the unclaimed dead are used; there being no longer a Potter’s Field.

* * * *

The odor of a subject, or “stiff,” in student language, changes from day to day, but it rarely becomes offensive. The objection is that the odor seems to impregnate one’s clothing and body. Change your clothes as you wish, wash your person as you will, and that faint, strong smell clings with quiet persistence. This is of course largely imagination, and is one of the early troubles of the first dissections. Still his friends often claim to be able to tell when a student has been working in this way. His food at first, especially his meat, is hard to take; it may require a strong effort after the first few dissections. However, he rapidly grows accustomed; a student who will almost faint on his first walk through the room, will be calmly working there in less than a week, as though he had been doing nothing else for a lifetime.

The trouble begins when the student gets his scalpels, and walks to his part to commence his first dissection: until then he has nerved himself up by not thinking of it. He looks at the body, then at his “part;” it seems pretty life-like. He hesitates; a brilliant inspiration strikes him. He goes and sharpens his knives, carefully and most deliberately. He may require some time

for this before he feels satisfied that the scalpels are sufficiently sharp.

But as he keeps at it, it suddenly grows easier. As he studies the arteries, nerves and muscles, the body becomes more and more of a simple model to him, a complete manikin. In appearance it becomes less life-like and ghastly, until it seems no longer human, but purely a legitimate, business-like aid to his studies.

* * * *

There is no slashing work done in dissection, as is often imagined. The skin is first carefully removed; then the superficial fascia containing the adipose tissue; then the deep fascia; then the muscles, arteries, veins, nerves and lymphatics are exposed, and their relations carefully examined and studied. Three months often can be profitably spent on one part in this way.

* * * *

Occasionally a student cuts himself while dissecting. Immediately the wound is washed out, and a solution of zinc chloride is applied. Formerly arsenic was injected into the tissues, but from the great danger it exposed the dissector to, it is no longer used. Now only red lead is thrown into the arteries. This reduces the perils of dissection somewhat, still it is no pleasant thing to be cut. The wound may become sore, inflamed, filled with pus; glands at the elbow and shoulder may enlarge—all of which is not reassuring to the unfortunate student. A splash of fat in the eye may be sufficient for its loss.

The Blockley patients hate a medical student; their horror being of landing some day on a dissecting-table. The colored race are especially fearful, and they have good cause, for many come. No Roman Catholics, however poor and friendless, are obtained. The priests watch the hospitals well, administer comfort to all of their faith,

and see that they rest after death in sacred ground.

* * * *

Dr. Joseph Leidy, the famous anatomist, said to a few of us one time, in talking of dissection, "I cannot see what the horror of being dissected consists in. It is clean, thorough, scientific; far better than decaying or being incinerated. In fact, if it were not for the fact that my family would object most strenuously, I would will my body for the use of the students. I have dissected all my life, and I am willing to be done by as I have done to others."

However, not a student would dissect him; they love him and his modest, splendid character too well, and dissection is far different from a post-mortem. It is a complete, slow annihilation.

* * * *

There are many pleasant features in the course, of which any student enterprising enough can avail himself. By the series of sub-divisions of the class for different work, the hundred and fifty men of a class become thoroughly acquainted by the end of the second year. Students from nearly every college in the country can be found, and thus mingling with new men with fresh ideas and thoughts can become very interesting and attractive. They become clan-ish and fraternal, ready to assist one another in any way, physically, materially or mentally.

There are several societies for mutual instruction and entertainment, to which a limited number of men are eligible. The William Pepper, Alfred Stillé, the H. C. Wood Medical, and the D. Hayes Agnew Surgical Societies are active bodies, with full membership and interesting regular meetings.

The professors are always eager to help any one. In this way a student can gener-

ally get data for outside work. In this way, if a man have any hobbies, theories or plans, he can generally work them out to his heart's content. Making allowance for the fact that the students are away from home, in the midst of a great city, free from all constraint or discipline, there is but little idleness or immorality among them. They live together in the student boarding-houses, where they are expected to be a little "wild," and yet the percentage of fast fellows in a class is small.

* * * *

On May 28th, of the present year, there was a disastrous fire in Medical Hall. It burnt the fourth floor completely out, and injured the famous Wistar and Homer Museum. One of the features of this collection was the portraits of the professors, running back 150 years. These were saved by the students at the risk of their lives. It was necessary to climb to a high balcony circling the place, and stand on tiptoe on a hand rail to reach the bottom of the paintings. The frames were very heavy, the positions very ticklish, and it was pitch dark in the room, for the blinds were closed. The flames roaring and hissing above, the firemen calling to the students to come out, the hot, suffocating, smoky air, and the likelihood of the retreat being cut off at any moment, made the scene most thrilling and terrible.

* * * *

I will try to give a description of a lecture-room, and the mode of procedure. A "clinic" is very similar, being really only a lecture illustrated by living models. Tier above tier of semi-circular benches, like a Roman amphitheatre, running down to a central inclosure, the arena, one might say, where science battles daily with disease. A blackboard or two is here, a couple of chairs, a reading-desk, and possibly a glass of water for the lecturer.

It is a half hour before the professor arrives. A few first-year men gaze solemnly down from the upper rows of seats; a few languid *blasé* third-year men saunter in the pit, or loll on the lower benches, reading notes or the morning paper, smoking pipes, matching pennies, or disputing some trivial point about a previous lecture. Gradually and almost unnoticeably the benches fill; at last with a rush, especially if another lecture elsewhere, or a clinic, is just over. A great noise of novel salutations, gibes, songs, cat-calls, are yelled back and forth. Suddenly there is a cry of "Fresh on the Fourth." Everybody rises and comes forward to find the audacious fellow. But generally, after a week or two of hard experience, the "Fresh" is too weary to wander down, and the grave and reverend Seniors slowly take their seats again, while the Freshmen from above mock and taunt. The bell for the beginning of the lecture rings, and there is a momentary hush. Suddenly an air-cushion or a gum shoe or a snow-ball flies through the air, and hits the most studious man in the room on the ear just as he is welcoming with a reassuring smile the incoming lecturer. A titter runs around, the student gets very red, and kicks the offending missile under the seat, the lecturer smiles or frowns according to his humor of the morning, and starts for an hour's talk.

Everything is quiet for fifty minutes; the utmost attention is paid by every one; some taking notes, some simply listening. Ten minutes before the hour is up, each one straightens out his books, yawns, and looks at his watch. This warns the lecturer, and he slowly puts a conclusion to his words. Then the bell sounds, and as by magic the greatest din arises; every one seizes his hat and bag, rushes for the door as for his life; a great mass struggles here for the moment, and then all are gone.

The room is silent and deserted again, ready for a repetition of the same performances the next day.

J. HOWE ADAMS.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF DR. GUM-
MERE, PRESIDENT OF THE LO-
GANIAN SOCIETY.

FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE LOGANIAN
SOCIETY:

Called to this dizzy height, I am reminded that the post of honor is indeed the post of danger. I am reminded that an abyss of ignorance yawns within me as to the rules and regulations of your honorable body. In short, the advantages of what Addison called the "Private Station" come over me—though not for Addison's reasons—with renewed force. But there are other things which this place calls to mind,—the long line of honored men who have sat here as presidents, the comrades and class-mates who have gathered here as members, and who in their day and generation did so much for the Society. What, indeed, was it that filled them with such zeal? What are the purposes for which we, as well as they, ought to do our best work; and what is the reason for it all? It is good now and then to ask these questions. Let us, therefore, turn from this special occasion to the wider range of literary societies themselves, asking what they do for us and what they have done for the college.

In the first instance, if I were to characterize the influences of this place, I should say that Haverford is admirably calculated to develop Plato's all-round man. We have not here the machinery, as a large university has, for turning out great scholars. But there is a certain side of the educated man which this college can develop as well as any institution in the country, and that is the side of literary taste. A love for good books, a tact, an instinct for what is high

and sound in literature, was certainly fostered here in the Consulship of Plaucus, and doubtless marks the Haverfordian of to-day. I have heard Harvard professors refer to those men whom Haverford has sent to Cambridge, as "well-read men,"—men who knew good books, and had clear opinions in matters of literature. What is the cause of this?

I think among the first causes of this quality in Haverford men must be named the influence of the literary societies. It is easy to sneer at much of the work done by such assemblages. It is easy to cheapen the value of amateur oratory or debate, to prove that a young man under twenty cannot write an original essay. That is not the point at all. I remember a man in college with me, very active in society work. He wrote a great deal for the society papers,—much of it perhaps crude; but his heart was in the work. He was a most zealous debater. A year or so ago this same man wrote and printed an essay on a purely literary subject, and won the highest possible applause from men like Mr. Lowell and Professor Child. Especially they praised his style, his fresh treatment of old subjects. Where did he get that facility, that touch? I am sure he got it in the alcoves of yonder library, reading the masterpieces of English, and on the platform of the societies, writing and speaking what those books suggested to him. Men may read for themselves, and write as they choose; but this community of writers and speakers develops the individual as he cannot develop himself alone. It gathers and so increases talent by giving each man the advantage of the collective force. Emerson has a fine sentence about the value of colleges, that they "gather from far every ray of various genius to their hospitable halls, and, by the concentrated fires, set the hearts of their youths on flame." In another sense we may surely apply this

to the working of a literary society. You will never know what sparks slumber in the steel until it clashes with equal metal. It is a mistake to think that the best things are done by solitary men of genius; barring poetry, all good work is born of competition, and under the fear or hope of public comment.

There is a charming essay in which Matthew Arnold shows how much has been done for France by her Academy, and how much more would have been done by English literature had there existed a similar institution in England. You tell me it is a far cry from the famous creation of Richelieu to this humble society, but it is not too far for the analogy. Just the same invaluable "regulative" influence—the word is Kant's—flows out from this society and its sister upon the literary life of the college, collective and individual, as in vastly greater degree flowed and flowed from the Academy upon the intellectual life of France. Individuals will always provide creative energy, but this regulative, shaping influence can spring from nothing but an organized society. If I were asked how we could best raise the standard of literary and kindred work in this college, I should answer, Bring into frequent contact and mutual criticism every man who likes to read, to think, and to discuss. Perhaps I should add, "get a big subscription for the library fund;" but that is not to our present purpose.

However, this is "somewhat common stuff," as Milton says. Let us come closer to our problem. Taking the mere fact of numbers, an old student finds less progress in the Loganian than in other directions. There is an air of prosperity, a promise, about the college, which delights the returning Alumnus. There is a firm hand at the helm, the hand of a man who has known not simply how to succeed, which is

not so difficult a matter, but how to create the conditions of success, and we are all aware that *hoc labor, hoc opus est*. How shall we keep the Loganian abreast of this improvement all along the line?

We are now a society for debating. The eighth deadly sin, as you all know, is dullness. It has dragged to ruin far more weighty and more renowned bodies than ours. Once allow these debates to grow dull, even allow them to become academic in tone or purpose, and all our efforts will be simply pouring stimulants down the throat of a dying man. I remember a debate which called into meeting ever member of the college. A small society had been formed here for purely debating purposes; the number of members was limited to eleven, and all proceedings were strictly private. It called itself "The Grasshoppers," and had a certain fame in the fact that it published the first printed paper which professed to represent the interests of Haverford students. The limit, the secrecy, the men who were not elected,—all these were elements which speedily made the new society anything but popular. It was therefore contrived to have a debate in the Loganian Society so arranged that two Grasshopper men were arrayed against two Anti-Grasshoppers. The other nine grouped about their trembling brothers, the entire college supported the opposite side. How long that debate raged, I should not like to say; I feel sure that a more excited one never took place at Haverford. Why? It was a matter that struck into the daily life of the students, and came home to their "business and bosoms." Of course the motives were not high ones; jealousy is never a good lever; but we can at least take the hint, and avoid uninteresting subjects. A college is a little republic, and now and then must appeal to a supreme court. I do not see why occasional questions of the proper

character should not be assigned to good speakers, and debated on this floor. Where the subjects of debate do not lie directly within the sphere of college life, let them at least deal with questions that await the student at the threshold of his career in the world.

This, gentlemen, is my notion of the Society and its opportunities. With thanks for the honor you have done me, I now undertake the task of presiding over your sessions.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

To the Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN :

Among the many corrections which should be made to the "class history" in '88's class book, I wish to note and emphasize a few. On page 18 the following occurs: "The cane-rush was somewhat of a surprise to us, as the Freshmen had intimated that they would not make the attempt. . . . At the end we had five men on the cane, so the victory was awarded to us." Now there are just two corrections needed in this passage. One is that the Freshmen never intimated that they would have no rush, and the other is that the victory was not awarded to '88. The referees, two Seniors and two Juniors, were unable to agree, and the matter was referred to Dean Sharpless to decide. He declared it a draw. It might be mentioned here that '89 never lost a rush and '88 never won one.

On page 25 of the same book is the following, referring to the foot-ball match, '88 vs. '89, in which '89 won the championship—"owing to the slippery ground our men failed to score." This excuse has been repeated so many times that it is strange the '88 men themselves have not seen how utterly worthless it is. It must strike every clear-headed man that if the ground was slippery it must have been an equal disadvantage to both sides, as they both played on the same ground. It took twenty minutes for the '88 men to force the ball near '89's back line. Before the next ten minutes had passed '89 had carried the ball the length of the field, made a touch-down and kicked a goal. They were rapidly bringing their ball for a second time near '88's back line when the game was called.

On page 21, the following may be found: "With the last echoes of the retiring singers died out also the custom in the college history, for

few cared to imitate what none could equal." This evidently refers to the fact that 88's cremation was the last held at Haverford, not, however, because succeeding classes were afraid to hold them, but because the Faculty saw fit to forbid them.

Foot-ball seems to be a favorite source of misrepresentation, as on page 22 we find "we ('88) had the ball in their ('89's) territory all the afternoon, and would probably have scored had not two of our men been disqualified in a rather hasty manner." During the whole of the first half the ball was between the 25-yard lines, neither team gaining any material advantage. One of '88's men was disqualified for slugging in the rush-line, after having been warned once by the referee.

'89.

To the Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN :

DEAR SIR :—I have read with much interest your paper for October, and especially the article, "Facts about Cricket," page 59. May I trespass on your time for a few points? 1st. You have my name F. H. Hay, instead of Taylor, and as the score was an unusual one for that day, you will pardon an old veteran for asking for a correction. My belief is that the record of the stand of that first wicket for 192 runs has not been beaten in this country. At least it would appear from a paragraph in the *Ledger* of Sept. 11, 1888, that their correspondent, "Silly Point," knew of no such stand, because he lays much stress on the feat there recorded, in which the first wicket is credited with 7 runs, and the second with 190—two runs less than the Haverford record.

2d. I think it unwise and misleading to consider as a whole the cricket of a calendar year instead of a college year, because a cricket captain's work should be considered as a unit. A new captain generally took hold in the fall and completed his work in the match played just after Commencement. The captains left their marks on the record, and I imagine you would find food for reflection and the basis of a good article by studying the history of the Dorian under its various leaders, '72-'73. Cricket was at a low ebb, and Joseph M. Fox, a born leader, held up the standard almost unaided, and gave cricket an impetus that was felt for several years.

'73-'74. James Emlen, Captain.

'74-'75. Charles E. Haines, Captain.

'75-'76. Frank H. Taylor, Captain.

'76-'77. Frederick L. Bailey, Captain, and so on.

The election which gave me command was the beginning of a new and most valuable branch of my college education. The college had just been defeated by the Germantown in a dis-

astrous manner, and the goal for which we set out and which we never lost sight of was to defeat that eleven the next summer. The alternative seemed to us the abandonment of cricket. We went into quiet training, played such elevens as came to the college, and ended the year by the victory over a strong eleven of the Germantown Cricket Club, then the champions of the city, on their own ground. The next fall the remnants of that eleven, under the enthusiastic and vigorous leadership of Frederick L. Bailey, defeated the Belmont First, and followed this up with other successes.

It was during this year ('75-'76) that the memorable Modoc match was played, and I think we were less elated at the long score in the second inning than at the result of the first inning. We started in the rain, on a bowler's wicket, and were out for 28, only two men scoring at all. The "Modocs" was the name of a picked eleven of the lawyers of Philadelphia, including Loper Baird, E. Hankinson, M. Patterson, and others, nearly all of whom were in their prime, and were considered strong first eleven players. To have put out that eleven for 23 runs, 5 less than our total, was a great feather in the caps of eleven young players, and for this credit is due to the coolness of the bowlers, the late T. William Kimber, '76, and T. Edward Comfort, '78. In the second inning the bowling was soon "taken into camp," and the day closed with 209 for one wicket—J. W. Nicholson, '76, having been run out by a fielder at long-leg throwing the ball directly into the wicket. He had played a truly brilliant inning, and was thrown out by a classmate, Henry Holme, who was fielding as a substitute.

3d. There were scores running back to 1869 at the college while I was there, and if in any way possible, they ought to be found and copied into suitable books for preservation in the College library and archives, and I think a similar service should be done for the scores to which your article referred.

4th. You will find older articles in the *Bua* and *Gem* than the one referred to as in the *Collegian* of 1876. And some raking over of old matter may aid in feeding the flames which Mr. Burr assures us are again burning brightly on the altars of college cricket.

5th. Call for reminiscences from the old boys and get from them some points on the game as it was played in the sixties, and thus fill out your record. There is nothing interests your gray-haired readers more than articles which recall their sports. These make their blood warm with its old-time fires, and bring their old Haverford home to them again. Call for match records from Browns, Ashbridges, Congdon, Hartshornes, Winslow, Careys, Gummere. You

will find they have not forgotten the scores and players of their day, and one and all will bear record of the high value they put on their cricketing days as affecting their career in life.

Very truly yours,

FRANK H. TAYLOR.

LECTURES.

Twelfth mo. 4, 1888—President Isaac Sharpless, "Physical Training and College Sports."

Twelfth mo. 11th—Prof. Robert W. Rogers, "Isaiah and his Times."

Twelfth mo. 18th—Prof. Francis B. Gummere, "Germanic Myths and Old English Poetry."

Begin at 4.30. Public invited.

CONVENTION OF THE C. I. P. A.

THE Third Annual Convention of the Central Inter-collegiate Press Association assembled in parlor C of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 3d, at 11.30 o'clock. There was a large delegation of college men present from various institutions in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. President Hodge, of the *Nassau Lit*, being absent, Mr. Mumford, of the *Pennsylvanian*, was chosen Chairman of the meeting. Secretary Stone, of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, then read the minutes of the two previous meetings. Following this was the report of the Executive Committee. Mr. Cummins, of the *Phoenix*, chairman of the Committee, reported that application for membership had been received from the *Columbian Spectator* and the *Pennsylvanian*. On motion these journals were received in full membership by a unanimous vote of the delegates present.

Next in order came the election of officers of the Association for the ensuing year, which was held with the following result: President, Mr. L. W. Ely, of the *Columbia Spectator*; Vice-President, Mr. A. G. Cummins, Jr., of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. E. M.

Angell, of THE HAVERFORDIAN; Executive Committee, Messrs. Jeffreys, *Pennsylvanian*, Illingworth, *Dickinsonian*, Bauman, *College Student*, Kleckner, *Muhlenberg*, and the President, *ex-officio*. Mr. Illingworth was afterward elected chairman of the committee.

After the newly-elected president and secretary had taken their places at the desk, regular business was proceeded with. It was moved and carried unanimously that the secretary be instructed to write to the New England Inter-Collegiate Press Association, congratulating them on their good work, and expressing our sympathy and desire to coöperate with them. Mr. Mumford then stated that he would like to suggest a discussion in regard to the *Collegian*, the new journal about to be started by the New England Association. The aim and object of the paper and its probable effect upon college journalism was discussed at length. Remarks were made by Messrs. Cummins and Stone, of Swarthmore, Mumford and Jeffreys, of U. of P., Angell, of Haverford, and Illingworth, of Dickinson. As a result of the discussion it was moved and carried that in our greeting to the N. E. I. A., the *Collegian* be given our hearty endorsement. The different ways of electing college editors also received attention, and at the same time other matters relating to college journalism were considered. Before the adjournment of the Convention it was voted to be the sense of the Association that the executive committee provide for a banquet to succeed the next annual meeting.

The following delegates were present: Leonard W. Ely, of the *Columbia Spectator*; E. W. Mumford and C. P. B. Jeffreys, of the *Pennsylvanian*; A. G. Cummins, Jr. and Ralph Stone, of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*; W. H. Fite, E. W. Angell, and S. P. Ravenel, Jr., of the *Haverfordian*; R. W. Illingworth, of the *Dickinsonian*; A. P.

Bauman and F. W. Hendricks, of the *College Student*; J. W. Haines and G. S. Kleekner, of the *Muhlenberg*, and A. W. Bomberger, J. C. Fisher, and O. H. E. Rouch, of the *Ursinus Bulletin*.

ALUMNI AND PERSONALS.

'69. Edw. B. Taylor is the superintendent of all the Pennsylvania railroads west of Pittsburgh.

'83. Wm. Edwards is now occupying one of the new dwellings recently erected on Maple avenue.

'83. Thomas Worthington is practising law in Baltimore with the firm of Cary & Cary, who are also Haverford men, J. E. Cary being of the class of '70, and Jas. Cary, jr., of '72.

'84. Louis T. Mills is teaching school in Iowa.

'87. Burt Chase is in *The Century* office in New York.

'85. Augustus T. Murray now occupies the chair of Greek at Earlham College.

'84. George Vaux, jr., who was recently admitted to the bar, is now practising in Philadelphia.

'76. David S. Bispham intends passing the winter in Italy. He is building a new house on Maple Avenue, which he intends to occupy on his return.

'86. Wm. S. McFarland has recently been made chief chemist at the Pottsville Iron Works.

'86. Ed. D. Wadsworth is taking great interest in city politics.

'80. Joseph Rhoads, Jr., has recently been elected as master of grammar at Westtown.

'73. Alden Sampson has been receiving many congratulations from literary men, both at home and abroad, for his critical work on the sonnets of Milton.

There are now four Haverford men at Westtown engaged as instructors:—H. Bartlett, '84; Wm. Wickersham, '85; Joseph Rhoads, '80; and M. E. Leeds, '88.

'70. Stuart Wood returned from Europe on the 21st ultimo.

'73. Alden Sampson recently paid a visit to Professor Gummere.

'68. Louis Starr has published, through P. Blakiston, Son & Co., the "Hygiene of the

Nursery," an octavo volume, containing 20 illustrations. A criticism says that Dr. Starr's experience as Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the University Hospital, and as physician to the Children's Hospital, with his eminence in private practice among infantile patients, is ample warranty for the satisfaction and instruction to be found in his book.

'86. Bacon and Tunis are studying medicine at the University of Penna.

'88. W. D. Lewis is studying law.

'80. Charles F. Brede is teaching at the Friends' School, Germantown.

'79. Edw. Gibbons is with the Arlington Cotton Mills, Wilmington, Del.

'87. A. B. Clement is teaching school at Darlington, Md.

'87. A. C. Garrett is taking a course in Philosophy at Harvard.

LOCALS.

Among the entries in our fall sports we forgot, in our last, to notice the following:

A mince-pie, ice-cream and fried oyster race for a prize of a bottle of Jamaica Ginger to be awarded for the greatest quantity. Entries,—David Jones, George Walters, and 20 others.

A pun contest against time for a coat of steel-mail. Entered George Walters, Ernest Foster.

To tell the greatest lie, for a bust of Ananias and Sapphira.

[N. B.—The great number of entries for this event prevents publishing the names.]

A Tariff Discussion. Entered Lindley Murray, and C. Warren. (No slugging allowed).

A six-hour "Dip Me Dinah" race. Entered by Evan Thomas and the great duet, Baley & Haily.

A contest of Gallantry. Entered by William Franklin, Geo. Walters, Joseph Howard, and Henry Lee.

Sophomores' Event—To sit on the verdant Freshmen against time, for a prize of a silk hat. Entered Thomas George, C. Marriott.

[NOTE.—Freshmen will appear promptly to be sat upon.]

Verdant Freshmen's Event—The Freshmen will turn the Atlantic fresh against time, by the "simple contact" process.

[If so warranted, in the opinion of the judges, the Freshmen will be treated to Soothing Syrup.]

Logic.—Prof.: "Aristotle's *dictum* is that whatever is true of a class is true of every member of that class. Give an example."

"Well, the class of '91 is small, therefore every member of that class is small."

A remarkable conclusion :

All trees are green.

All Freshmen are green.

∴ All Freshmen are trees.

"Tommy" would like to know what letter is "letter gogalagher."

Prof. (in Greek): "The meaning of the expression is "where in the world," or something of the sort. You are familiar with this class of expressions, I believe, Mr. A.?"

Mr. A. (with alacrity): "Oh yes, sir!"

"I never do anything by halves," remarked the Sophomore, as he walked out of the dining-room with a whole pie under his coat.

A Senior, in logic, divides all genera into *sui generis* and *summum genus*.

A new story will shortly be published, to be called "The Strange Adventures of Mr. Dave R**nh*rt." The author has kindly given us the use of the advance sheets, from which we print the following: "One morning, after having marched faithfully for Harrison and Morton on two previous nights, and gained them many votes, I found myself in the mathematical room. How I got there I do not know. I can only remember that shortly before I had been in bed. I remember sitting in a chair and gazing at the blackboard, and, as I looked, a strange transformation took place. The blackboard, which before had seemed perfectly natural, suddenly became one great gulf of darkness. The white figures on the board suddenly appeared to be in motion, and as I gazed at them I saw that they were arranging themselves in rows. I looked again, and noticed that each of the figures bore a resemblance to a human being. I looked again, and was still more surprised to find that each of them wore a white oil-cloth cape and a mortar-board. I now looked around me and saw that it was night, and we were in an open country, far distant from human habitation. Suddenly I heard the roll of drums and the distant sound of the fife. Then the rows of capes and caps made forward, and involuntarily I followed them. Hours and hours we marched in the lonely night, no one uttering a word. At last the sky seemed to approach the earth and to close it in on all sides. Almost before I knew it we were in a room, the walls and ceilings of which were a deep black. I was surprised to observe that they were covered with triangles, circles, and other mathematical figures. I noticed, too, that beings which had formed the procession were intently studying these figures, but I looked in vain for the capes and mortar-boards. Now I noticed that some one whom I had not seen before was explaining the figures. He looked

at me as if he was amazed to see me there, and, as he did so, a great fear came upon me. Suddenly there was a peal of the loudest thunder and a flash of the fiercest lightning. I was rushing through space faster than I could have dreamed. Then I was going down, down, down, down. For countless hours I was falling in the wild abyss, and all the time I heard a bell tolling my doom. Suddenly I knew I was still. I was sitting on the umbrella rack in Founders' Hall. My class-mates were crowding around me, and one of them was ringing a bell. I told them my fearful experience, but they only laughed and told me that I had been asleep in the class-room, and had been invited to leave. They would not believe my story, but it is always the way when anything remarkable happens."

"To be or not to be."

The labor for Harrison on Wednesday evening and the fatigue consequent thereupon did not prevent the campaign club from turning out again on Thursday evening with the Radnor Club. After a march of several miles they were regaled with a sandwich apiece, though there is a report that some enterprising students obtained two.

The cane-rush took place at 12 30 on Thursday, Oct. 4th. Seven men from each class were chosen. It was won by the Sophomores by a majority of one man on the cane, Prof. Sanford acting as referee. On the whole it was very tame. Crawford, '91, was so unfortunate as to dislocate his knee.

It is believed that enough men have now been found to organize a "Sprained Ankle, Black-Eye, Bruised-Leg and Dislocated-Knee Club." It hopes to increase its membership before the close of the foot-ball season.

On Wednesday evening, October 24th, the Campaign Club, consisting of about sixty students, went to West Chester to take part in the Republican procession. By the generosity of Hon. Smedley Darlington a special train was provided. The club left the college at 6.40 and arrived at West Chester at about 8.30, where they were given the first place in the second division of the procession. After the procession a bountiful supper was tendered them by Judge Butler. West Chester was left at 1.30 A. M., but, on account of delay in mounting a steep grade, Haverford College was not reached until nearly four o'clock. When the club reached Haverford College station they discovered that it had been opened and robbed. As the weary student crawled into bed at day-break, he realized that he had put in a full night but a very enjoyable one.

Professor, working out a problem on the board (to himself), "Ah! let me see. Is that right?"

Verdant Freshman. "Yes, Professor, that is right."

And now that Freshman would like to know why the class laughed.

In the dining-room.—Waiter: "Steak or chops, sir?"

Hungry Student.—"Bring me some steak, please."

Waiter.—"The steak is all gone, sir."

H. S.—Well, then, I guess I'll have chops."

One feature of the game with Lafayette was Willy O.'s *game* leg encased in a cricket pad.

On Wednesday evening, October 10th, the Seniors enjoyed a pleasant evening and a bountiful lunch in Ravenel's room. Speeches were made, songs were sung, and college matters were discussed generally.

On Monday evening, October 29, the Republicans of Haverford College listened to a speech on the platform of the Republican party by Mr. Wallace McCamant, a member of the faculty of Lafayette College.

A staunch foe of prelacy declares that Bishop Wilberforce was called "Soapy Sam" because he had so much "lye" in him.

A new member of the college has appeared in the shape of a young alligator. He will be fed with Freshmen when he grows larger.

"In order to prove this proposition," says Stevens, "we will imagine that a man is *standing at the point A, and moving along the line AB*.

Of our fourteen professors, two are for Fisk and Brooks, one is a Free-trader, and one is a Mugwump. It is sad to relate that not one champions the cause of Belva.

The practical jokers in the laboratory thought they had enough when they saw their Coffin laid out.

The Senior who sought to obtain a knowledge of astronomy by appropriating a professor's hat will have to try some other plan.

A performance was recently given on the steps of Barclay Hall by two dignified Juniors which reminded us strongly of our kindergarten days.

Professor.—"Gentlemen, I have read the book of John in so many languages that I know it by heart and can repeat it. 'In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was,'" etc. [Applause.]

"Bob" says that "*facto viatico*" means *roadside catalogue*.

EXCHANGES.

Many of our exchanges with the opening of the college year seem to have taken a new lease of life. In several we have noticed new departments and other evidences of originality that are very encouraging. Among other things the long vacation seems to have had a very beneficial effect, as a rule, upon college poets. Often there is much in college poetry that is insipid, and anything but deserving of a place in the literary periodicals. But the general class of poetry in the September and October numbers of our exchanges shows a marked improvement. Whether this is due to the fact that the genius which has been pent up all summer is more than ordinarily brilliant in these, its first productions, or to some other cause, we cannot say. At any rate, it is to be hoped that this revival is not spasmodic, but that it will continue during the whole year.

The *University Herald* (Syracuse), mourns the sudden death of Dr. Schultze, the venerable professor of music in that institution. An etching, finely executed, accompanies the biographical sketch. In common with many other of our exchanges the *Herald* editorially speaks in the strongest terms against cane rushing, and expresses the hope that soon the sentiment of their students will be decidedly against all kinds of rushing. This movement against the long-established custom of cane rushing seems to have become almost universal in college journalism. The secular press has long railed against it, but it is only very recently that college papers have so agitated the subject. These are, however, without doubt, the real educators of opinion among students in general, and if they keep up this opposition there can be no question but that cane rushing will soon become as unpopular as hazing. The *Herald* is a representative paper, and a unique and interesting feature of it is that with nearly every issue comes an etching from some pretty design, a product of the Art Department.

A great cause for self-congratulation with the *Lehigh Burr* is the fact that all the classes at Lehigh have permanently adopted the Oxford cap and gown. The *Burr* has long advocated this step, and now that it has been taken her satisfaction over the event may well be understood. Many of our colleges are still opposed to the cap and gown, principally because they think that those who adopt them are merely aping English universities. It is poor policy to refuse to follow a good custom simply because it originated in a foreign institution. The new board of editors of the *Burr* have introduced several original features in their paper, among them being an interesting department

written by "The Gossip," and a tasty white cover, a striking contrast to the old one.

As a rule it does not take college men very long to learn to discard that spread-eagle style of attempted sublimity which in their school days they considered essential to good writing. Contact in literary societies and criticisms of more experienced men give them different ideas. They generally become able to choose a sensible subject and to treat it in a sensible way; to go deeper than mere expressions of sentiment, and imitations of what they doubtless are pleased to call an oratorical style. It is anything but an evidence of thought or ability for anyone to mass together a quantity of high-sounding words in the form of emphatic assertions, indignant denials, wondering exclamations, with the evident intention of producing something of rare literary merit.

These remarks are called forth by an article in the *Muhlenberg*, from the pen of an upper-class man, on "Liberty and Oppression," of which, for ridiculous and bombastic treatment of what might be an interesting subject, we have seldom seen the equal. The second paragraph begins thus: "What man is there who bears the proud name of an American but has felt the influence of liberty? From lake to gulf, from ocean to ocean, millions of human voices have sounded it, hundreds of brazen cannons have thundered it. . . . Where is there a land like our own beloved America? It is America, free America! the land of the free and the home of the brave; whose glory rests upon principle;—bought with human blood, watered by widows' tears. Hail to thee, then, thou glorious land of liberty! It is for thee our song shall rise!" We forbear to quote more; the whole article is full of such bombast. The author even goes so far in another place as to quote Patrick Henry's "Give me liberty or give me death," as the "sentiment of every true American." Surely this is the essence of originality! Let it be said, however, to the credit of the *Muhlenberg* that it is seldom such an article appears in its pages. It is as a rule an excellent periodical.

A new paper called the *Collegian* is to be started in New England the first of January next. This paper will more than fill the place of the *University*, the publication of which was suspended last spring through lack of funds. Although the idea of the *Collegian* originated with the New England Inter-collegiate Press Association, it is not to be the representative of this body alone, but of the American undergraduate. In size and general make-up it will resemble "Lippincott's," the object of the magazine being to encourage literary endeavor among college students. Nothing will come to

print except the productions of undergraduates, and a number of desirable prizes are offered for the best work. We predict a prosperous future for the *Collegian*. It will afford the general public an opportunity of judging the class of work done by college men, an opportunity which heretofore has been practically wanting.

The *Practical Student* is the name of a new weekly college paper from Ohio Wesleyan University. Every issue contains a number of creditable editorials, most of the remaining space being devoted to general and local college news. It is a private enterprise, and on this account its success or failure is watched with considerable interest. A paper so interesting certainly deserves a prosperous career.

The last two issues of the *Tuftsian* contain long articles discussing the merits of the two principal presidential candidates. They are somewhat interesting, but productions of a more purely literary character should always be given the preference in college journals. Questions of political signification are discussed to greater advantage and much more satisfactorily in literary or debating societies. In the former issue is a very pleasing sketch of "The Poetry of Farm Life."

AMONG THE POETS.

SOFT IS THY REST.

SOFT is thy rest, O silent sea!

To thy farthest moonlit rim

There comes no sign nor sound to me,

Save that eternal hymn

Which in the dim age of thy birth

God taught thee how to sing

O'er watching night and the sleeping earth,

As through their course they swing.

Sweet is thy light, O silver sea;

Under the cold cloud-bars

The moon's broad glory seems to me

The pathway to the stars.

—The Dartmouth.

THE REASON.

AWAY from the crowded dancing-hall,

Away from the glare of light,

I walk alone with the starry sky,

Alone on this gala-night.

Soft strains of music gently float

To me as I walk alone;

And the very waltzes I once most liked
Have a sad and mocking tone.

You ask why thus I'm disconsolate,
While within the dancers whirl;
Have the evening's pleasures been brought to
naught
By the words of a heartless girl?

Ah, no! She was kind to me to-night,
'Twas a waiter's blunder slight,
For she carefully emptied a coffee-cup,
On my waistcoat clean and white!

—*Williams Weekly.*

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Page, who holds the world's record for the high jump, has announced his intention to withdraw permanently from the athletic field.

Princeton had enthusiastic Republican and Democratic campaign clubs.

Lafayette had a Republican campaign club. General Harrison's son graduated from that college in '77.

The Japanese government has issued an order that English be taught in all Japanese schools.

Prof. Asa Gray has bequeathed to Harvard all copyrights of which he was the owner, all engravings of plants, pictures of trees, herbs, etc., and all portraits of botanists.—*Ex.*

Benjamin Harrison is a graduate of Miami University. Levi P. Morton is a Dartmouth man.—*Wesleyan Argus.*

A prize of one hundred and fifty dollars has been offered by the American Economic Association for the best essay on "The Evils of Unrestricted Immigration."

A Williams College man threw a base ball one hundred and seven yards, three and one-half inches. He holds the amateur record.

Cornell has a Freshman class of 408.

Harvard has 1,690 students; Columbia, 1,487; University of Michigan, 1,475; Oberlin, 1,302; Yale, 1,135; Cornell more than 1,100; Northwestern, 1,100; University of Pennsylvania, 1,069; The College of the City of New York, 1,000.

The Princeton cane spree resulted in a tie.

One-fourth of the applications for admission to Harvard are from undergraduates of other colleges.—*Ex.*

Cornell has tried the plan of having Monday for a holiday, and, like other colleges which have tried it, pronounces it a success.

The Stanford University of California has ordered a lens for their new telescope which is to be forty inches in diameter. It will be the largest in the world.

Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, has given \$3,000,000 to establish an industrial college in that city.

In order to discover the real weight of the much repeated argument that intercollegiate contests are detrimental to good scholarship, the President of Cornell University has been keeping a record of men who engage in intercollegiate sports. He finds that they are, as a rule, stronger both mentally and physically than those who do not engage in such exercises.

Wellesley College has over seven hundred students, and has been obliged to refuse admission to many applicants.

The result of a party census at Harvard was as follows:—Harrison 659, Cleveland 493, Fisk 18 and Streeter 1.

Swarthmore College began the year with an additional endowment of \$160,000. The funds of the College now reach a half-million.

FOOT-BALL.

HAVERFORD VS. ALUMNI.

THE foot-ball season was opened Saturday, October 13th, in a game with the Alumni. Their team contained several '88 men who did great playing for us last year, and also others who have been very prominent in foot-ball circles at Haverford for some time past. Altogether it was a strong aggregation, the only trouble being that two of their men failed to put in an appearance at the last moment, and their places had to be filled from the college. Haughton and Janney were substituted, and both played an excellent game.

Play was called at about 3.45. Captain Hilles, of the Alumni, won the toss and chose the upper goal, with the ground in his favor. The game opened with a long pass to Davies at end rush, who advanced the ball well before he was tackled. Several good runs by Thompson and Darlington carried the ball to within a few yards of the

Alumni's goal, where it was lost on four downs, Slocum and Sharp doing some fine tackling. After several short runs W. Hilles took the ball, and by a splendid effort carried it to the centre of the field, where he was very prettily tackled by Thompson. The ball was now lost to the students, who again rushed it near their opponents' goal, and Darlington scored a touch-down. The try at goal failed, and soon Branson, by a good run through the rush line, made the second touch-down. No goal. The Alumni were now playing a strong game, and quick runs by Sharp and J. Hilles carried the ball well away from their goal. Neither side, however, was able to score, and the first half ended 8-0 in favor of the undergraduates.

After the usual intermission, play was resumed, the Alumni keeping up the good work of the first half. The ball now exchanged hands several times, the backs of each team making some good runs. Wood's rushes through the centre also gained us much ground, and his tackling was of a high order. Finally Auchincloss, by a good rush advanced the ball quite a distance, and when he was tackled passed it to Baily, who, by a pretty run, scored a touch-down. No goal; score, 12-0. Play was begun at the twenty-five yard line, W. Hilles starting the ball off for the Alumni. He was quickly tackled by Collins, and soon after the students obtained the ball on downs. After several short rushes, Branson again carried the ball over the line, making the fourth touch-down of the game. No goal. Time was nearly up, and no more points were made, the game being called with the score standing 16-0 in favor of the students. Our rush line work was commendable, and Baily at quarter was a great success. His fine interference was a marked feature all through the contest. The best playing for the Alumni was done by Sharp, J. Hilles,

Slocum and W. Hilles. The teams were composed as follows:

Undergraduates—Butler, Angell, Auchincloss, H. Morris, G. Wood, Collins, Davies, rushers; Baily, quarter-back; Thompson and Darlington, half-backs; Branson, full-back (captain.)

Alumni—Bond, J. Morris, Haughton, Stokes, F. Morris, Janney, Slocum, rushers; C. Wood, quarter-back; Sharp and J. Hilles (captain), half-backs; W. Hilles, full-back. Referee, T. Evans, '89; umpire, Stokes, '89 (first half), Guss, '90 (second half.)

HAVERFORD vs. LEHIGH.

Our second game was with Lehigh, at Bethlehem, and resulted in our defeat by the very good score of 16-6. Considering the fact that the Lehigh men had played five or six regular matches, this showing was excellent, and the work of our men is much to be praised. It was universally admitted by the spectators that we played the better foot-ball, but the superior weight of the opposing rushers enabled them to make short gains, and thus they won.

Haverford won the toss, and chose the upper goal, Lehigh having the ball. Good runs were repeatedly made by Morrison and Corbin, and the ball was borne rapidly toward our goal line. Finally, Corbin rushed it over, scoring the first touch-down inside of five minutes. After lining up in the middle of the field, Branson and Darlington by two pretty runs carried the ball well into Lehigh's territory. Here it was lost on four downs, and after being rushed back near the centre of the field was in turn lost to Haverford. Then Thompson, aided by the fine interfering of Baily, made the most brilliant run of the day, carrying the ball within five yards of Lehigh's goal before he was tackled. Branson then took the ball, and while our rush line blocked in

great style, made a neat run around the left end, scoring our first and only touch-down. The ball was punted out, and Baily kicked a difficult goal. Score, 6-6. Play was resumed, and again Warrener, Rafferty and Corbin did some good running, and although our men tackled pluckily they could not prevent the necessary five yards being gained. Morrison then made an excellent run, and bore the ball over the line. No goal; score, 10-6 in favor of Lehigh. During the remainder of the first half the play was kept near the middle of the field, neither side gaining any advantage.

The second half was opened by Haverford with a pass to Davies at end rush, who made a good run. Lehigh, however, soon gained possession of the ball through good tackling of Morrison and Detweiler. After a few minutes play Rafferty made a splendid run down the field, and scored another touch-down, from which Martin kicked the goal. Score, 16-6. Play was now sharp on both sides. Lehigh tried to make short rushes through our center, but were well blocked by Wood, Morris and Auchincloss, while the tackling of Branson and Baily was very brilliant. Thompson and Darlington did some more good running for us, but we were not able to score again, nor was Lehigh. The playing done by both teams in this last part of the game was a fine exhibition. Our rush line blocked and tackled splendidly, while the work of the backs was of an equally high standard. Final score, 16-6 in favor of Lehigh. The teams were:

Haverford—Butler, Goodwin, Auchincloss, Morris, Wood, Collins and Davies, rushers; Baily, quarter-back; Thompson and Darlington, half-backs; Branson, full-back.

Lehigh—Reese, Barnard, Detweiler, Martin, Riddick, Rafferty and Frescoln, rushers; Walker (capt.) quarter-back; Morrison

and Corbin, half-backs; Warrener, full-back.

Referee—Mr. F. N. Strader, University of Pennsylvania; umpire, Mr. Varney, Lafayette.

HAVERFORD *vs.* P. M. A.

Saturday, October 20th, a rather weak team, including only about one-half the members of the first eleven, went to Chester and played the Pennsylvania Military Academy. The cadets had the heaviest team we have encountered this season. They used but little skill or science, depending altogether on their size to carry them through. With our regular first eleven we could doubtless have won, but our "subs," although they did well, were not equal to the emergency. Our men played a strong up-hill game, and kept the cadets down to hard work. A large number of spectators, including many ladies, witnessed the contest.

The game started with Haverford in possession of the ball and the wind unfavorable. Before it had been advanced any considerable distance it was lost to Chester through a fumble. They soon carried it a little way into our territory, where it remained most of the first half, neither side being able to gain much advantage. Finally, Newman by a brilliant run around one of our ends scored a touch-down. No goal resulted. In the second half we carried the ball well toward Chester's goal, but it was lost through good tackling. In turn it was forced into our territory, its progress being frequently interrupted by some fine tackling by Thompson and Whitney. During the last four minutes of the game, Chester, aided by some very poor attempts at tackling on the part of Haverford, scored two more touch-downs and one goal. Final score, 14-0 in favor of P. M. A. In the last half

cadet White was injured and Drysy was substituted. The teams were as follows :

Haverford—Janney, Whitney, Auchincloss, Darlington, Wood, Collins and Davies, rushers ; Martin, quarter-back ; Thompson and Strawbridge, half-backs ; Branson, full-back.

P. M. A.—White (capt.), Nelson, Dickinson, Weeks, Shillingsworth, Jones, Brown, rushers ; Bartlett, quarter-back ; H. Newman and Zamonden, half-backs ; Hemphill, full-back.

Referee—Mr. E. M. Angell, '90, of Haverford ; umpire, cadet Morrison of P. M. A.

HAVERFORD *vs.* LAFAYETTE.

This game was played on our grounds October 31st, and despite the fact that the score was against us, great enthusiasm was manifested by the students and their friends. The Lafayette team arrived about noon, and after taking lunch, passed the early part of the afternoon in viewing the numerous attractions about the Haverford grounds.

Play was begun at 3.15, with Lafayette in possession of the ball, and Haverford guarding the upper goal. Camp ran first with the ball, but he was quickly tackled by Davies. Pilgrim met with no better success ; nor did Camp on the third trial, and the ball went to Haverford. Our half-backs were unable to advance it far, although a gain of several yards was made. Then Camp and March did some good work for Lafayette, and the ball was carried almost to our twenty-five yard line. Wood and Whitney distinguished themselves by two fine tackles, and again the ball was in our possession. Then followed the most brilliant run of the game. Bailly made a pretty pass to Darlington, and they started together around the right end. Bailly interfered splendidly, warding off several men, and the ball was well in Lafayette's territory before finally

Darlington was tackled by March. But, unfortunately, Lafayette's heavy rush line prevented further progress, and soon forced the play toward our goal. A brilliant run by Camp followed, and then a short rush by Mackey which carried the ball over our goal line, thus scoring the first touch-down. The ball was punted out, and March kicked the goal. Score, 6-0. Play was resumed, but time was up for the first half before anything could be accomplished.

In the second half Haverford started the ball with a good run by Darlington, but our rushers, especially in the middle, were unable to hold the heavy men opposite, and they were through on our half-backs before anything could be gained. Haverford also broke through and tackled well, but this did not prevent Camp and Pilgrim bearing the ball almost to our goal line. Here sturdy tackles by Goodwin and Overman forced four downs. The ball was passed to Bailly to kick, but it went too low, struck a Lafayette rusher, rebounded within our goal and Van Loon fell on it. Second touch-down. March kicked a very difficult goal ; score, 12-0. Haverford again attempted to advance the ball, but had to give up the attempt in favor of Lafayette. They succeeded admirably, but lost the ball just before reaching the goal line. Branson this time tried a punt, but another Lafayette player interposed his person, and a third touch-down resulted. Goal by March ; score, 18-0. Our men now began to play with more spirit, and a run by Whitney and another fine one by Wood, through the centre, bore the ball well into Lafayette's territory. Conditions were favorable for a touch-down when time was called, the final score being 18-0 in favor of Lafayette. Haverford's weakest point, by far, was in punting, our poor attempts at that permitting two of Lafayette's touch-downs. The men tackled admirably, but were too

slow in putting the ball in play, and sometimes in lining up. The work of the Lafayette rush line was noticeable for its steady and effective character. The teams were:

Lafayette. — Beatty, Wells, Oliver, Glover, Mackey, Harry and Van Loon, rushers; Walter, quarter-back; Camp (capt.) and Pilgrim, half-backs; March, full-back.

Haverford. — Butler, Wood, Goodwin, Morris, Overman, Davies and Whitney, rushers; Baily, quarter-back; Thompson and Darlington, half-backs; Branson, full-back.

Referee — Mr. Morton, of U. of Pa. Umpire, Mr. F. N. Strader, also of U. of Pa.

HAVERFORD 6: SWARTHMORE 0.

Saturday, November 3d, occurred the most exciting foot-ball game ever played on the Haverford grounds. It was the annual contest with Swarthmore. The Swarthmore men were confident of victory, and were present in full force, about one hundred men and a goodly number of ladies accompanying the team. The Haverfordians, although beaten last year, had strong hopes of being able to turn the tables in this year's contest, and they went into the game full of that determination. Each team played with two substitutes, Swarthmore's being in place of the Harveys, and Haverford's in place of Darlington and Overman, the latter having been disqualified (unjustly, as was afterwards shown) after about five minutes play.

The starting of the game was delayed for about an hour before a referee and umpire could be agreed on. Our manager had secured Mr. Morton, of the U. of P. to act as umpire, but Swarthmore came without any referee except an under-graduate of their own institution. Of course Manager Angell and Captain Branson objected to

his officiating, whereupon the Swarthmore manager and captain immediately objected to Mr. Morton, upon what grounds we were unable to determine. Neither would they allow Mr. Morton and Mr. Young, a former University man, to act. It began to look as if there would be no game at all, but finally our manager proposed Mr. Sharp, Haverford '88, as referee, and Mr. Young, U. of Pa. '86, as umpire, both of whom happened to be on the grounds, and these were at last accepted by Swarthmore. The gentlemen reluctantly consented to serve, but the entire satisfaction which they gave to both parties warranted their acceptance.

When at length this was settled, Mr. Sharp tossed the coin and Haverford won. We chose the ball, and Swarthmore the lower goal, so as to have the slope of the ground in her favor in the second half. The ball was dribbled to Davies, who gained about ten yards, but soon after it was lost to Swarthmore on fourth down. We regained it again almost immediately, Wood and Goodwin breaking through and making some fine tackles. Wood now made a good run through the centre, and then Thompson, by a very pretty one around the end, carried the ball almost to Swarthmore's twenty-five yard line. Another run by Davies carried it still further, but at this time Swarthmore's tackling became so strong, especially that of Sweet and Lewis, that the ball was passed to Baily to try a goal from the field. It was a pretty attempt, but just failed, and Swarthmore touched the ball in goal. When it was again put in play, Clothier, by a very fine run, carried it to mid-field. Schell advanced it again by a short rush, but it was then lost to Haverford, on downs, through the good tackling of Butler and Whitney on the ends. Davies and Thompson again made some excellent runs, and the ball was borne back into Swarthmore territory. Schell and

Everett then made hard tackles, and Haverford lost the ball. Clothier now made another long run, and Harvey followed with a still better one, which took the ball to within three yards of our goal line. The Swarthmore student delegation now howled with delight, and the Haverford men looked dubious, for a touch-down seemed certain. But right here our men gave a remarkable exhibition of steady and determined work. They stood like a stone wall for three successive rushes, and forced Swarthmore to the fourth down in spite of their desperate efforts to get over our line. Then Goodwin was put back, and received the ball for four successive times, and by irresistible rushes broke through the Swarthmore rush-line and carried the ball well toward the centre of the field. It was a magnificent piece of work, and undoubtedly saved the day for Haverford. Time was now called for the first half, neither side having scored a point.

After ten minutes intermission Swarthmore began play with the well known "V trick," but Auchincloss broke through and tackled Schell before he was fairly started. Haverford then received the ball on four downs, and Thompson and Davies advanced it ten yards each. It was now passed to Whitney, who, aided by the fine interference of Baily and Butler, made two remarkable runs and carried the ball within five yards of Swarthmore's goal. Goodwin again came to the rescue, and powerfully forcing his way through the opposing rushers, made a touch-down for Haverford. The scene that followed beggars description. The students went wild with excitement, and cheer upon cheer went up until they stopped from sheer exhaustion. Branson then made a pretty catch of Baily's punt-out, and the latter kicked a difficult goal. Score, 6-0 in favor of Haverford. Play was again started from mid-field. The

Swarthmore men struggled desperately to score, Clothier, Harvey, Sweet and Diebert running splendidly. They forced the ball to our twenty-five yard line, but the men rallied, tackled with determination, and compelled a fourth down. Whitney, Thompson and Davies by successive runs then carried the ball back to the centre of the field, and while it was here time was called with the final score standing 6-0 in our favor.

This was one of the most gentlemanly and interesting contests ever witnessed by Haverford men. The teams were so evenly matched that it was impossible to predict which one would win. Haverford's team perhaps was managed better while on the field, and so excelled in play at critical points, and thus the game was won. Except for the difficulty in regard to referee and umpire, everything went off smoothly, and we hope that our visitors carried away as good an impression of Haverford as they left of Swarthmore. The teams were as follows:

Swarthmore—Vernon, Lewis, McIlvaine, Schell, Wharton, Temple and Diebert, rushers; Sweet, quarter-back; E. Harvey and Stiles, half-backs; Clothier (captain), full-back.

Haverford — Butler, Wood, Overman (Strawbridge), Morris, Auchincloss, Goodwin and Whitney, rushers; Baily, quarter-back; Thompson and Davies, half-backs; Branson (captain), full back.

ERRATA.

In the article "Facts about Cricket," of our last issue, page 62, it should read "Commencing with 1874 miscellaneous clubs have won seven, lost fifteen," instead of "commencing with 1884 miscellaneous clubs have won 15, lost 7."

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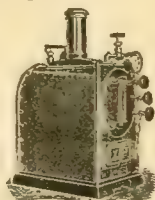
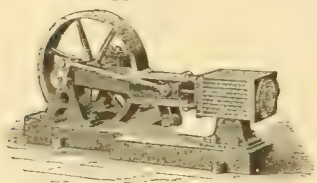
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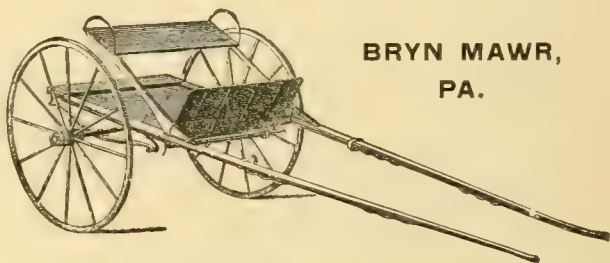
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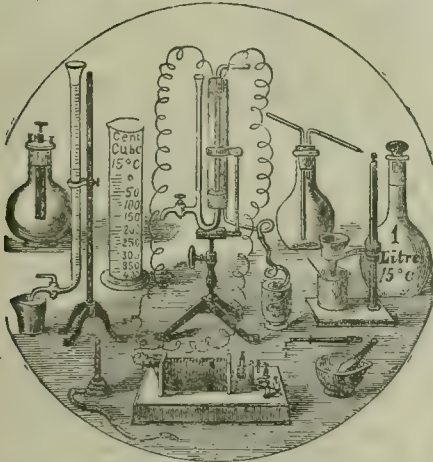


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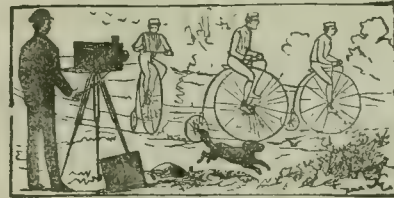
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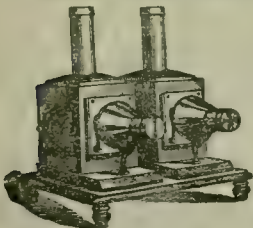
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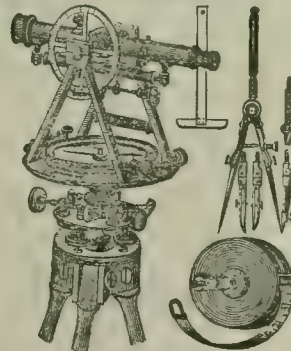


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CONTENTS.

VOL. X. No. 6.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials—Our Alma Mater, | 97 |
| A Plea for the Student, | 99 |
| Exemption from Final Examinations, . . | 100 |
| A Mistake, | 101 |
| A Letter from Professor Harris, | 101 |
| Autumnal Scenery, | 102 |
| Commencement—A Reply from "'88," . . . | 105 |
| Overwork, | 105 |
| Personals, | 106 |
| Locals, | 106 |
| Exchanges, | 108 |
| The Sports, | 109 |
| Foot-Ball, | 109 |

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The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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PERHAPS in no other country of the world does the belief exist that universities may be created by mere endowments. The numerous colleges and universities in our country bearing the names of private individuals, supported by private bequests, and acting as the exponents of the private opinions of their founders, show how firmly this belief is grounded among the American people. The old opinion that schools should grow into colleges, and colleges into universities, has almost disappeared. Money alone is needed to create an institution that shall be a centre of intel-

tual ability. Money will secure a competent Faculty, and will give them a life-long interest in the institution which they serve. Magnificent buildings, the latest style of machinery and apparatus of all sorts, will make zealous students.

After all, such institutions are not generally successful. No amount of elegance in the equipments of a college can reconcile a student to the absence of college traditions, of glorious memories, of honored Alumni. There is an element of poetry in the nature of the most matter-of-fact man which must be satisfied. Reverence for an institution which has stood through many years—every department, every stone of which has had a history—does much to attract students. Life is all the more real for the sentiment that pervades it. Without the ability to put a spirit into places and buildings, life would be very blank. One who looks upon his college or his home as a mere pile of stones will never love either. It is the knowledge that one studies in the same halls where one's father and grandfather have studied, where men have studied who are now eminent in the State or in letters, that causes one to regard his *alma mater* with love and admiration. It is the history of great athletic contests, great battles lost and won, that stimulates the athletic spirit. At the University of Oxford every tree has sheltered a poet, every hall has held a prime minister.

After the venerable University of Oxford, with its thousands of students and its noble history, it may seem absurd to speak of our own *alma mater*, with a history of little more than a short half-century and a name

which, however honorable, is comparatively obscure. Yet we, too, have our traditions and our history—a history which no Haverford man should be ashamed to acknowledge. There are, perhaps, few colleges of the size of Haverford which have maintained equal standards, both in scholarship and in athletics. Certainly no other college of the same size has sent a greater number of worthy men into the various walks of life. It is true that few of our men have attained distinction in the service of the State, owing to religious views which, to many, have made such occupation impossible; but in other vocations we have been well represented. In the world of letters we are not unrepresented. Not to speak of those Alumni who are now members of the Faculty at Haverford, our graduates have held honored posts in the Faculties of other American colleges; and very many of the Haverford men are engaged in less conspicuous, but not less honorable, work as teachers in the various high schools of our country.

Again, in Philadelphia, a city which has the reputation of being the most "solid" financial city of the United States, an examination of the list of officers of the banks, railroad companies and trust companies will show that a remarkably large number of them are Haverford men. A list of the oldest and most reliable business firms in that city will also show many of our graduates. Furthermore,—a fact which, perhaps, does us more honor as a college—in that city, which is also the centre of medical science in the country, a number of the most prominent physicians may be found among the Haverford Alumni. Altogether, a list of those who hold Haverford degrees shows remarkably few men who have not rendered important services to the community.

But more important to us is the condition

of affairs at the college to-day; and in this particular we have reason to be more than satisfied. Haverford to-day is fully abreast of the times, and, what is more, is to remain so. For a small college, and indeed we might say for a large college, we have a Faculty that is unusually strong. Several of them are fresh from the great centres of thought and research, and they bring with them the latest results in every department of scholarship. They bring with them also the educational ideas found in other places, with a knowledge of the faults and virtues found in them; and thus able to combine true progress with true conservatism, they can the better foster and increase the natural growth of the college.

Then, if we turn to the place itself, we find many things which should stimulate the pride of its students. Probably, as a piece of landscape gardening, there is nothing in the country superior to our grounds, with their long rows of noble trees and their well-kept lawns. Many visitors have remarked that they were reminded of the private parks for which England is famous. It would be hard to find a piece of architecture more simple and yet more beautiful than Barclay Hall. Every part of our grounds is a photographic view; and every view has a history. There is the old vine-covered arch which recalls the curious custom of requiring each student to take care of a bed of flowers. There is the quaint and picturesque house now occupied by Mr. Ellis Yarnall. There is the quiet and secluded meeting-house, which, if not handsome, is, to coin an adjective, Haverfordian.

We could mention many more things which indicate the individuality of Haverford in the world of colleges. We could show many curious customs of former days which, however happy the present Haverford man is to be without them, add interest

to our *alma mater*. Above all, we could show that Haverford has always done more than she professed to do, and that the difference between Haverford to-day and Haverford fifty years ago is the result of honest, steady, natural growth. We make these remarks less to assert ourselves among other colleges than to impress the Haverford man, who may be dazzled by the magnificent endowments of some other institutions, with the real worth of his *alma mater* and her claims upon his affection. Haverford is full of what Mr. Matthew Arnold would call *interesting*; and when the student has left his *alma mater* many years back, it will be the *interesting* that will cling to his recollection and to his heart long after every other element of life here has been forgotten.

IN our enthusiasm for athletics and other phases of college life, there is great danger that we shall forget the prime object of our residence at college. The essential idea of a college is that of an institution of learning college life; that is to say, social life, athletics, literary societies, etc., are all useful and beneficial, but they are the accidental and not the essential features of a college. Colleges are founded as the best and most natural means of giving instruction. There are men who go to college for the sole purpose of receiving instruction, men who do not care for social life and sports, or who, perhaps, do not feel justified in giving to these things the time and energy which might be subtracted from study. These are the men who do most honor to the college in after life. A good reputation in sports may increase the next Freshman class, but it is the reputation of the college in the world of letters which will be its honor in the next generation. For these men the college must have a place if it is

worthy of its mission. The times are certainly greatly out of joint when a man cannot come to college and pursue his studies quietly and uninterruptedly; and the position of men who, in their determination to lead a studious life, persistently refuse all attempts to draw them away from their desks, is in every way capable of vindication.

A man is told that his duty to his neighbor requires him to join this and to join that, to subscribe for this and for that, whereas if the truth be said, his duty to his neighbor lies ultimately in the other direction. It is the man who leaves college with a mind trained and stored, who is the most likely, in after life, to fulfil his duty to his neighbor.

Class ties, and often college ties, receive too much emphasis among students, or rather they are emphasized in the wrong place. If a man is zealous for the welfare and reputation of his *alma mater*, let him use his example and influence to raise the standard of work done there.

Athletic sports are the greatest source of abstraction in college life. So far from opposing athletic sports, we would say that they form exactly the needed antithesis to work in college life. A strong athletic frame is consistent with the very best sort of work. But the question of sports is a matter of personal preference, as is also the kind of sports. There is no bond of duty which obliges a lover of tennis or of cricket to play foot-ball, or *vice versa*, nor is there reason why one's pocket-book should be drained to support a game in which he has no interest. Furthermore, it is a great demand to ask one to go into regular training for sports. The manner of life required for a scientific training for a severe athletic contest is hardly consistent with hard study; and the physical benefits from this kind of training are not lasting.

If a student is willing to undergo such training, well and good; but it is surely too much to force it upon him by representations of duty to his class-mates, etc.

After the sports come the literary societies with their representations of duty. It is our firm belief that these are a most valuable means of education; and we would advise every one to connect himself with one of the societies. Nevertheless, the question of joining the societies is a question of personal benefit and not of public duty. We may advise a man of what concerns his personal profit, but we have no right whatever to force benefits upon him. There are many zealous students who do not consider the work valuable which is done in the societies, who think that it is time and energy abstracted from better work; and there are men who do not care for the ability to speak well in public. With the scientific thoroughness now demanded for intellectual work, it becomes increasingly difficult to master a large number of subjects, and it is no reproach to a student if he prefers to drop some lines of work in favor of others.

In all these matters it must be remembered that the fact of a student's being at college places him under no absolute obligations but those which he owes to the college for conduct and study. Other obligations he may voluntarily assume. If he enters at all into the social life of the students other obligations must necessarily fall upon him. Certainly there is no social life so genuine and delightful as that within the walls of a college, and only unusual pressure of work should debar a student from at least some of the social pleasures of college. Nevertheless, if one wishes to study and to do nothing else but study, his moral right to do so is certainly unquestionable.

THE question of exempting students who have attained a certain grade in recitation, from final examinations, has been discussed here before, and the arguments in its favor are so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat them at length. One of the great advantages which such a system possesses, is that of furnishing an incentive to study, and the students at Haverford are just those who need some incentive to study. Very few of us study for the value of the study itself; most of us work just enough to maintain our position in the class and in the college. We do not desire to excel, because there is no advantage in it. Indeed, under the present system of approximate grading, we do not even know if we do excel.

Haverford students, following a general rule, do not like to work; and if work must be done, it is always put off as long as possible. In other words, all the work put upon a given subject is concentrated on the final examination in that subject. Perhaps the student recites well, perhaps he passes a good examination; but he nevertheless has not a real knowledge of the subject. His practice is, to glance rapidly over a lesson before going into the class-room, and to get sufficient knowledge of that day's lesson to enable him to make a fair recitation; it is all forgotten in a day or two. Similarly we prepare for examinations. It is a fact that many students systematically endeavor to forget a subject as soon as the examination is passed, in order to have the mind free to cram for the next examination. Now by exempting from examination all those students who attain a certain grade of recitation and who have a thorough knowledge of the subject, a high grade of recitation is induced. One's intimate knowledge of the subject can be proved by monthly examinations, given without any previous notice.

IN the account of the cane rush between '91 and '92, published in the "local" column of our last issue, it was stated that the rush was won by '91. This was an error. The referees decided the rush a draw, an equal number of men from each class being on the cane at the end of the time.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR HARRIS.

BRUMMANA (near Beyrout), SYRIA.
Tenth month, 17, 1299.

My Dear Fite:—Remembering thy wish that the constituency at Haverford should hear something from me, and in the strong conviction that the next few weeks may see me out of touch with post-offices and with little care for writing, I send thee a line to say that we have reached Syria safely; and now for about ten days we have been resting here on the slopes of the Lebanon, and doing our best to bear patiently the very trying scirocco weather, which in this country usually precedes the autumn rain. Yesterday, to my great joy, came the first shower upon this stony and burnt-up country. Please note at this point that we are speaking of the "former" rain of Scripture. Before coming here I should have had to turn to a cyclopedia to tell which was the former and which the latter rain, or to go through some process of reasoning as to the points of time from which reckoning is made; but come to the country, everything is plain. The "former rain" is the first event in the agricultural year; and it is exactly appropriate that the epistle of James speaks of the *husbandman* as waiting for the early and latter rain. For it is these points that Colin Clout in Syria notches most deeply in his almanac. One understands, too, why St. James selected this figure as illustrative of the patient waiting of the Saints for the coming of the Lord. It is impossible for us Westerns to get an adequate idea of the way the mind turns day by day to the expected change of weather: but a couple of weeks in a village like this, with all sorts of fevers and maladies round one, and the earth dried well into the core, is quite sufficient to make a good exegete of that passage. By the by, before leaving St. James, please notice the internal evidence of place of writing, which comes out in this borrowing of the rain symbol, and in the other allusion at the end of the epistle to prayers for rain as expressive of the highest spiritual energy of the prophet.

Now let me see what I wanted to tell you. I think the first thing is that I much want some

of you fellows (now in the Senior class especially) for company; for one has already begun to strike localities of which we have talked, and to get within reach of other important places which few people visit but those who have prepared themselves by some study of Jewish history and antiquities. Take an instance or two. We sailed along a great part of the south side of Cyprus, and were some time in the island, going very near the point where Paul's ship must have tacked when trying to get towards Asia Minor by working round the northeast end of Cyprus, and we were quite close to the point of Citium, with the ruins of the ancient Phœnician city, of which we talked in connection with the verse about ships coming out of Kittim and afflicting Asshur. How one would enjoy taking a little party into the neighborhood, and continuing the researches by which Cesnola recovered so many Greek and Phœnician antiquities. Or take another instance: A few days' ride from here, higher up in the mountains, are the remains of an ancient Roman road, which is in all probability the very road by which Titus returned from the siege of Jerusalem, with his horde of miserable prisoners and with the spoils of the Jewish nation. I don't know whether I shall succeed in getting there (as I say, one wants quick, intelligent company for these expeditions), but I am sure no ancient Roman road is likely to exceed this in interesting association.

But I won't talk more about Syria until I know it better. Just a word or two about comparative philology and things of that kind. A voyage up the Mediterranean is of itself sufficient to make a man a comparative philologist, whether he knows ancient languages or not. The babel of modern tongues and dialects which he hears will set him thinking: the Greek and Italian, the Maltese and the Arabic stand and jabber in a row: and to hear Greek and Italian in succession is almost the same as hearing a professor lecture on the Indo-European speech of our forefathers: one can't help feeling after common origins. Or if one has a little knowledge of Semitic speech, how much it means when your Maltese guide informs you that his language is something like the Arabic (without any knowledge on his part that he is speaking a degraded form of the Phœnician dialect, which was once the language of every Mediterranean ship), or one hears the Arabs counting as they unload the ship's cargo, and their numerals hardly differ at all from the Hebrew numbers as written in the Bible.

One soon throws overboard the popular nonsense about dead languages, and feels like saying that there are no dead languages, "there is

no death, what seems so is transition." But especially my mind was impressed with the Greek. Somehow, although one knows better, the persistent reiteration of the frivolous about Greek being a dead language makes its impression on you against your will; but to sit down in a café and read a modern Greek newspaper, and feel that Plato would have enjoyed the very same print, and that the language has changed far less since his day than English has since Chaucer, is sufficient to liberate one for ever from the modern falsity about dead languages. Probably Plato would have stuck, as I did, in reading a horrible account of a murder in *λευτοκλήσια* and of the apprehension of the supposed murderer at *Γκραβσεσανο*. It took me half a day to recognize Whitechapel and Gravesend. The very signs over the shops have hardly deviated from the characters of the early Greek inscriptions. This reminds me of one sign that puzzled me for a few moments: the word was *ΚΙΒΩΤΟΠΟΙΕΙΟΝ*, and it was only by looking into the shop that I saw that it meant a trunk-manufactory. As soon as I saw that, a streak of daylight crept into my top-attic. If they call a trunk *κιβωτός*, one sees at once the origin of those very funny catacomb-pictures which we talked about in the Church-History class, where Noah is represented in a box with his head protruding slightly over the lifted lid: Evidently the early Christians hearing of Noah in the ark (*κιβωτός*), and not knowing any sort of ark except the Saratoga-trunk of those days, pictured him accordingly. But somehow I never noticed this till I saw a modern Greek bazar *bazar de voyage*.

Well, you fellows wont be surprised when I say that every other man that one meets over here is a scholar in disguise. Some of them speak five languages, though they cannot read a word, and speak them well. So I get somewhat extravagant in my praise of them, and when, some days since, I received a telegram addressed to Sarris, I unhesitatingly said, The Postmaster is a philologist; he knows that the breathing in ancient Greek is the survival of the sibilant which appears in Latin; and if $\text{sex}=\text{ξξ}$, and $\text{Serp}=\text{ῥρω}$, why not Sarris="Αρρῖς. In the same way when I struggled for three hours with the custom-house at Beyrout, and finally succeeded in getting a receipt for a certain sum received from a person whose Arabic name was Allis, I did not say, as some would have said, This man does not know how to spell, but made a note that he was evidently aware of the common exchange between *l* and *r* which one finds so often in all languages (and which is supposed to be the reason why the English pronounce 'colonel' as 'curnel,' though they did not do so in Milton's time, as

you may see by the first line of the sonnet, "Captain or colonel or knight-at-arms.") So, briefly, I regard all these people as scholars, and the East as the natural home of comparative philology.

Now let me see: I think there is nothing more to say, except that one gets light on the scriptures almost every day from the novel environment in which we find ourselves: here is an instance which will amuse you, and you need not believe it unless you like. You will observe in the New Testament that four night-watches are spoken of: the evening, the midnight, the cock-crowing, and the morning. Now we naturally divide the twelve hours of the night into the four corresponding sections, and conclude that the period known as cock-crowing cannot very well be later than three o'clock a. m., and may possibly be as early as midnight, and since the beast crows until sunrise, you can't fix it anyway to have less than three hours of chancicleer music. Well, that is just what happens over here: the people in the neighborhood of a hotel where we were staying kept fowls, worse luck to them; and since there is next to no twilight in these parts, the birds begin early, so as to be sure of being punctual, and they keep up three hours at least, from my observation, of such an intolerable noise, that if the ancients had not named one of the night watches for them they would have shown themselves incapable of seizing the leading points in nocturnal chronology. *Experto crede.*

Now with good wishes to you all, I must stop writing. Think of us sometimes, and find a corner for this eastern work and journeys amongst your prayers, for we trust to do our service to the glory of our Lord and Master, to whose grace you are all commended by

Your friend,

J. RENDEL HARRIS.

AUTUMNAL SCENERY.

"The summer tresses of the trees are gone."—*Bryant*.

LET us take a day of distinctive autumnal character, one on which the three characteristic effects of the season will be well brought out. Not before the strong hoar frost has done its deadly work, nor yet after the winds of autumn have had an opportunity to strew the results of the Frost King's work in reckless profusion on the face of the earth from which they

have come. For instance, in the twenty-third day of September we have such a day.

The air, with its clouds and sky, seems to be peculiarly acted on by this autumn weather. While but thirty-six hours ago we were having a severe storm, now the lament of the wind which succeeded the storm has been hushed, and the air seems to have fallen into a sleep, soft and unbroken as the sleep of innocence,—an aerial sleep in which one forgets the care and pain of this life, and from which one derives a better idea of that place where all care and pain are forgotten than from the sermons heard during the past summer in that church on the hill.

The sun, broader-faced but softer than in summer, looks down through the sleeping air, and smiles with a glow as warm as the fancies and dreams of a maiden in her first love. We no longer have the black clouds which lifted yesternorn, but fleecy changing things, whiter than snow, floating like masses of plumes or like the veils of the ancient goddesses. The background, too, of these clouds is a sky of such a blue as recalls to one the heavenly truth of which this blue is a symbol.

In such an atmosphere, we must have something to keep us from forgetting this world altogether, and we have this in yonder brook murmuring along that narrow valley, and in those lazy pigeons who are enjoying the fatness of the year. Everything in nature seems to be in accord with every other thing, and all seem to be preparing to pass over into some realm of undisturbed happiness.

The pacifying shadows of the clouds, the softness of the sunlight, the sad splendor of the woods, the effulgence of the atmosphere, and the sounds of low-humming insects, and birds twittering as they fly from bush to bush, constitute a picture and leave an

impression on one which are worth much to see and feel.

The dry weather of August had caused the leaves to wither and droop, but the pleasant rains of early September had started them into new life until they resembled their own condition in June. Only yesterday that hillside was a living sea of green; all trees so thoroughly blended together in one compact mass, so that they could not be separated by the eye. But last night the hoar frost was here, lying on the ground like a light snow; and then every blade of grass and every leaf was like a piece of polished metal, beautiful, but of a transient beauty, for soon the genial sun came up and began to melt this work of the Frost King into beads and diamonds which passed off and contributed to form the slight haze. But, although the diamonds quickly disappeared under the sun's benign influence, yet everywhere there is trace of the visit.

That forest is now resolved into its individuals; each tree has its own peculiar color, and stands out as clearly as if it stood alone. Just as a prism separates the rays in a beam of light, so these trees have been resolved and separated. It is very much so with men. When a nation is riding on the flood tide of prosperity, every man appears as every other man; but, when a great misfortune falls upon a nation, then it is that every man assumes his true character and stands forth as clearly as do the individual trees on a hillside in Autumn.

The green sea of yesterday now shows all the different varieties of trees in it. That lone sugar maple makes up in beauty for scarcity of numbers, for now every leaf is tipped with deepest crimson. The majestic elm has a wavy and mist-like form of soft russet. The golden yellow of the beech, with its horizontal arms, vies with the orange-brown of the cylindrical hickory.

The oak, last of all to be affected by frost, is still green except at the tips of some of its leaves which are dark red, and it stands side by side with the chestnut, brown and full of burrs, for the contents of which the children and squirrels will now contest. The silver maple attired in bright scarlet, and with its crowned head is fittingly called "the queen of the forest," and contrasts beautifully with the black green of that solemn, lonely spruce.

These colors give to autumnal scenery not only a great interest, but also a grandeur possessed by no other season. But the change makes us melancholy, for we think of the great changes produced in such a short time by means of which we know nothing, for

Wrapt in the mists of the future,
Hidden from mortal eye,
Are the plans of the all-wise Father,
Who knoweth the How and Why.

The signs of abundance everywhere displayed are, however, perhaps the most interesting part of Autumn. The sight of the fruits and nuts hanging in such quantities from the trees is a most pleasing one. The chestnut and hazel nuts bursting their shaggy sheaths, the unlovely walnut and butternut falling in abundance around, the light-colored shellbark and brown beech nuts, provide children and squirrels with an abundance of employment, and give the latter an opportunity to provide for the lazy contented time of Winter. But best of all is the fruit show. Every tree in that orchard is groaning under its load of fruit, and promises an enjoyment of the most delicious kind. What a world of enjoyment is promised by those apples of red, yellow, russet, and crimson, shining through the brown leaves. The Summer dews and suns and the Autumn breezes have made a compact to produce a symbol of enjoyment. Some of those apples are as fine as any

tropical fruits, others are tart, but time only is needed to perfect them. And the aroma of that orchard as one passes through it, is as fine as if it had gathered together all the good things of three seasons.

The grapes hang in clusters, purple as that which adorned the shoulders of the kings of old, promising pleasures of the palate hardly to be surpassed. Then the pear in all shapes and colors hang in rich profusion, as if tempting the descendants of that first sinner.

Green, gold, russet, and freckled pears hang among leaves which rival the rainbow in the varieties of their colors. Some are beautifully shaped as if having arrived at perfection without any adverse winds; others are gnarled and knotted as if all things had conspired to destroy their beauty. How deep is the purple of the plums in yonder corner—how soothing is their soft pulpy substance, bringing to one's mind a vision of an Arcadian paradise.

If one has no imagination of what a paradise is, all that he has to do is to seek a fine orchard and fruit garden, and look upon the landscape which surrounds him there; and, if he does not feel intoxicated by the sense of pleasure and promise of future enjoyment, then he is not a man, or he is a being far above ordinary man.

One can hardly look upon all this beauty and grandeur without having the cause of it brought prominently before him, and, when considering the beauties of nature, if at no other time, a man must think of that power which by a breath brings about the change from Summer to Autumn.

The beauties of autumnal scenery, however, glorious as they are, cause one to experience

A feeling of sorrow and sadness,
Which is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only,
As the mist resembles rain.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

To the Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN.

A correspondent, "'89," in your last issue takes occasion to "note and emphasize" a few mistakes in '88's class book. Nevertheless, strange to say, he has omitted the most fatal one of all, namely, the oversight of the editors in not having asked him to correct their proof sheets for them, by which means they might have avoided the confusion which must now cover them. But really the spectacle of a man rushing into print just because something in a rival class's "Record" does not suit his mind is a very amusing one, and would generally not be considered worth noticing, for no one expects anything else than that a class history should be somewhat biased. In this case, however, assertions are made which reflect upon the true record of the class of '88, and as a member thereof, I ask your permission to reply.

Of course, intimations are always of very little importance, but I would like to say that I had an official interview with the president of '89, who, refusing to choose a day for the rush, gave me to understand that the latter was not likely to come off, and I so reported the matter to my class. In regard to the rush itself, it is true that the victory was not technically awarded to us, not, however, because we did not win, but because, prior to the '89-'90 rush, they were never definitely decided. On account of the refusal alluded to above, no referees were present and those referred to were chosen *after* the event, and had to decide it a draw because there were *no rules to define a victory*. I take pleasure in referring your readers to page 29, volume VII., of THE HAVERFORDIAN, where, in a very impartial article, will be found all the facts of the case, and the following sentence: "When time was called it was found that there were six men on the cane, four of whom were Sophomores, and two were Freshmen. *The rush was decided a draw * * **" Now on page 7, volume VIII., is the account of the '89-'90 rush, in which it says: "But finally time was called by the judges, when it was found that '89 had seven men on the cane and '90 had six. *The cane was therefore decided to be the property of '89.*" From these considerations the intelligent reader will estimate very exactly the value that should be attached to that high-sounding sentence, "'89 never lost a rush and '88 never won one."

We now come to "the favorite source of misrepresentation;" (as if, indeed, the Class History was meant to represent any interests

but those of '88.) The matter is such a chestnut that I will be content with calling attention to the *unquoted* part of the sentence on page 25. It reads: "The work of our backs was magnificent, but the stubborn resistance of '89's rush line was too much for them, and *also* owing—etc." If that is not liberal enough, I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion the work of those '89 rushers has never been equaled, unless, indeed, by many of the same men in a similar crisis in the last memorable defeat of Swarthmore. But I doubt whether all clear-headed *foot-ball players* would agree that to encounter soft ground after having carried the ball up-hill to the goal line is an equal disadvantage to backs and opposing rushers.

The sentence quoted in regard to cremation does refer to the fact that ours was the last held at Haverford. Of course, we must accept the explanation given as a *bona fide* one, but I was not aware before that, at that time, the Faculty had absolutely prohibited any out-door exhibition.

And now, Mr. Editor, thanking you for allowing us to take up so much of your valuable space with what most of your readers must consider a very dead issue, I would close the whole matter by saying that if any one doesn't like our class book he can—well—just "lump it," you know, and if "'89" feels that he has been treated unjustly, he had better retaliate, not in THE HAVERFORDIAN, but in his own class's "Record," which I hope the Faculty will not "see fit to forbid."

"'88."

To the Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN.

A problem that cannot be solved has been perplexing the writer. This problem is, How to do so much work in so little time. In figures, it is that at least two hours in preparation must be spent on at least sixteen hours of recitations per week. (One class has eighteen.) The time available for recitations and study is, for each day, from 8.30 to 12.30, from 1.30 to 4.00, and from 7.00 to 10.00, making nine and a half hours. Multiplying this number by five, and adding two for Saturday, and subtracting one and a half hours for meeting, the total is forty-eight hours, which is the same as the least number of hours of required recitation and preparation. Thus it appears that the easiest-worked man in college has just time to do the least required of him, provided he never loses a moment. When is he to write his themes, or how is he to attend the required lectures? These figures are by no means exaggerated. Two hours' preparation for each recitation is looked upon by many professors as insufficient

for good work, and merely represents the least amount that will ensure passing the examinations.

In our estimate for time to study, we have allowed only moderate time for meals, exercise, and sleep, allowing nine and a half hours for study. This exceeds, by one hour, the limit prescribed by one of the best medical authorities. But even with such large allowance it is impossible for a student to engage in those incidentals to college life which are of no less importance in their way than the curriculum requirements. Debating and literary societies are recommended by the Faculty, but no time is provided either for attendance or for the preparation of their exercises. The athletic associations are excellent, but they must have officers and must occupy the time of Secretaries and Treasurers. If the patriotism of the student demands a campaign club, additional inroads upon the time must be made. Should sickness or some other unavoidable cause throw a student behind, how is he to catch up? So much for theory; let us examine the workings of this pressure. Necessarily especially good work is prevented, as time precludes all possibility of extra or voluntary work. This excessive amount of work fosters among students a spirit of opposition towards the Faculty. "They are not pulling together, but against each other," the former aiming at less work, the latter more. Not only is voluntary work precluded, but first-rate work in all departments is impossible; often unusual work in one branch means the slighting of others. There is but the *one common and limited fund* of time from which preparation for all must come. What is the result? Questionable and even illegitimate methods are resorted to, necessity justifying to many what otherwise would seem unpardonable. If shirking is attempted, the lessons upon which it is most easily practiced are often those from which work can least be spared. Lax views are engendered by this high pressure; for if the required work of the next day be a little beyond the attainable, the result is not necessarily a close approximation, but it is more than apt to be a failure on the principle, "as well be killed for a sheep as a lamb." The philosophical student argues, If I have to "buck," why mind it, and cheerfully accepts the inevitable. We can see but one class of students which is benefited by very long lessons. It is those students who learn three quarters, and only three quarters, of whatever lesson is assigned. The size and importance of this class we consider not worth the sacrifice to those whose aim is not to get out of college with as little knowledge as possible.

To conclude, we will review what we consider the evil effects of the present system of high pres-

sure: A loose way of regarding failure at recitations, and a general spirit of opposition to instructors; the temptation and even justification of questionable and illegitimate methods of avoiding individual work; an enforced lack of interest in channels that should entice the interest of students, *e. g.*, literary societies, use of library, field club, glee club, athletics, and voluntary and original work. We do not mean to say that the spirit of the Haverford student is bowed down by the weight of work which burdens him. He would not be affected that way. On the other hand, the growth of false ideas and views about college work, and a withdrawal of interest from institutions and enterprises which would otherwise be instinct with the Haverfordian's energy, are the true outgrowths of so-called high pressure. We are confident that a decrease of required work would be overbalanced by an increase of voluntary effort, and that interests now apparently dead, would blossom anew with fructifying life.

A STUDENT.

PERSONALS.

'86 T. Wade Betts is an architect in Denver.

'89 Wilson L. Smith is spending the winter at Montrose, Switzerland.

'84 Francis A. White was at Haverford on the 21st of November.

'80 Charles F. Brédé is teaching at the Friends' School, Germantown.

'81 Wm. H. Collins was recently at Haverford.

LOCALS.

TRANSLATION.—9th Satire., III. Book of a Juvenile:

But why, O Haverfordian, should I
With Nutty gaze on Beauty's winning grace?
Or stretch my throat to sing a higher key,
And lose my hearer's mind in labyrinths
Of words? My memory teemeth not with Gods,
My mind is not Olympus; I have lost
My classic Dict.; my lyre will not attune
To other liars. My musing mind the Muse
Will not amuse with music of the stars
Singing thro' space in soft harmonious bars—
O'er stars and bars let Harrison make verse,
And Cleveland's red bandanna wipe his eyes,
My modest pen shall seek domestic themes.
Now it is possible to sit and eat
And fill large tablets with the small complaints
That spice our meat and help our bread go down.
"Behold," says one, "the library; its doors
Are barr'd at six, and when the winter's sun
Dips in the western sky, and long, cold nights
Swallow the hungry days, we may not pace
The cheery paths of literary fields"—
"Hold!" scoffs another, "cheery paths! what cheer
To give the mind a pleasant thrill and feel

A thrill of cold meander up your back !
 I cry for warmth and after that more time."
 " Warmth ! " cries a third, " is blessing undisguised,
 And hence it never visits room 18.
 I come here first to thaw and then to eat,
 And here might live if sweeter incense rose,
 Or more *insensibly*—" Incensed at this
 Bad pun, shrieks one, " By Jove ! Billy, shut up."
 Whereat, in whispers low, like rustling leaves,
 Applauding murmurs kiss the festive board.
 When all is still again :—" By Hercules,
 Professor of gymnastics to the Gods !
 I would the breath of Heaven blew more free
 Through our gymnasium, for now the gas,
 Commingling with the odors from the stoves,
 Settles like lead upon the fetid atmosphere,
 And every breath I draw but fills my veins
 With poison foul." " Thou speakest truth, O friend ! "
 Exclaims another voice, " but hast thou smelled
 Chase Hall, when heat pervades the rooms, and smell
 Of oil, and for an hour we sit and steam
 Like herring being smoked ? " But now one calls
 For cake and milk—alas ! " They is no mo'."
 Then, sick of their complaints, I rise and leave,
 And as I pass the outer door, a sound
 Is wafted on the air—a sneering cry
 For toothpicks.

" Der Hase ist ein vornehmer Herr," means,
 according to der Strauss, the Hare is a good
 Hare.

Second Thought. Society member, warming
 in debate : " Why ! with a popular vote, Texas
 alone could carry the election—that is, if enough
 other states helped her."

Beginning of Quarter : " I'm going to work
 for 'A this time." End of First month :
 " Well, I can't get A, but I'll get B, anyhow."
 End of second month : " Well, I guess I'll get
 C this time." End of quarter : " Hang it—
 D ! "

Ed. translateth ; Henri VIII. avait 7 femmes ;
 la premiere avait une fille, Marie. " Henry the
 VIII. had seven wives ; the first had one son,
 Mary."

In Scripture. Mr. Rhode Island ! " Heah."
 Mr. Virginia ! " Yeah, Sah." Mr. Ohio !
 " Chere, Sir." Mr. Penna. ! " Hēēer, Sir."

His many friends and admirers will be in-
 terested in hearing that Willy O. acted as
 " bridegroom " at the recent wedding of a
 friend.

The youthful editor of *The Index*, in his en-
 thusiasm, says : " Call around to pay your sub-
 scription, or give advice as to running the
 paper." The experience of THE HAVERFORDIAN
 justifies the prophecy that few will call around
 to pay their subscriptions, but many to give
 advice about running the paper.

In addition to the lectures announced in our
 last, there will be four lectures by Alden Samp-
 son, A.M., on poetry, on the 4th, 8th, 11th and
 15th days of First Month, 1889, at 10.30
 o'clock A.M.

OLD BALLAD.

Our good friend O, a gallant beau,
 With his smile and bran new glasses,
 Went to town one day, and was heard to say,
 " I think I'll go, like a faithful beau, to a maid I
 know."
 The fairest of all lasses.

He returned that night towards early light,
 With his arm all out of position :
 Which clearly meant, it had been bent
 To support a light and graceful sprite, his heart's
 delight
 Throughout that intermission.

But our friend O, would angry grow
 In uncontrollable passion,
 When his friends essayed to speak of the maid.
 Yet I'd like to know if he can show how his arm
 should grow
 Into such a curious fashion.

" S. P. Ravenel, Jr., another old boy, is an
 associate editor on this paper [THE HAVERFOR-
 DIAN]."—*Penn Charter Magazine.* Hard luck,
 Rabby, to be called *old boy* by your former
 schoolmates.

Owing to the fact that most of the older stu-
 dents come from a distance, the College polled
 very few votes at the recent election.

'90 man. " I have never seen such a divided
 class as '89. Out the six votes polled by that
 class, three were for Harrison, two for Cleve-
 land and one for Fisk, while '90's vote was solid
 for Harrison."

'89 man. " How many votes were cast by
 '90."

'90 man. " Only one."

SENIOR SECOND, 0 ; JUNIOR SECOND, 18.

The most remarkable game of the season, in
 many respects, was played Tuesday afternoon
 the 27th. The second elevens of the two
 upper classes gave a wonderful exhibition of
 the possibilities of foot ball. Phenomenal
 blocking, tackling, running, warding and goal
 kicking was the order of the day. Walton
 made all three touch-downs for '90 through
 almost superhuman dodging, and rushing
 through the mammoth men of the opposing
 team. Coffin kicked every goal with unheard-of
 ease and grace, thus plainly proving himself at
 least the peer of Ames or Bull. The long runs
 and terrific punting of Evans called forth en-
 thusiastic plaudits from the assembled multi-
 tudes. The work of centre rushers Stevens and
 Steere was of a dashing, aggressive character,
 while Reade, Fite, Tatnall and Cottrell ap-
 pearing everywhere in the thickest of the
 scrimmages, seemed momentarily in danger of
 sustaining immortal injuries. The long and
 accurate passes of quarter-backs Kirkbrides,
 together with their brilliant interference, did

much to prevent either side from scoring. Guilford did some very superior half-back work, making two long runs, passing man after man, and if he had not been tackled would have made a touch-down. The "bucking" game was played by Morris and Peirson, and the way they would put their heads down and dive through the centre struck terror into the hearts of their opponents. But for right-down elegant and fancy all-around playing, Audenried, Guss, Fox and Bringham excelled for '90, and Ravenel, Burr, Painter and Todhunter for '89. The final score was 18-0 in favor of '90's second, and when time was called the conquering heroes were borne in triumph from the field.

EXCHANGES.

A series of articles are being given in the *Brunonian* on the "Choice of a Profession." The last one on "Journalism" is singularly weak and pointless. In the first place, the article is only a little over a page in length, and any attempt to give an idea of the advantages or disadvantages of journalism as a profession in such a space must necessarily be futile. The writer's treatment of the subject leads us to think that, unless he can get deeper into the heart of matters than he does in this instance, his success in the field of journalism will not be remarkable nor—to use his own words—will his "influence be well-nigh boundless." Three-fourths of his space is devoted to an attempt to prove that the influence of the clergy is infinitely less than it was in "the good old times;" then at last he touches upon his subject with the statement that the "American newspaper is king," and that it must do the good which was formerly done by the clergymen. The great influence of the newspaper is apparently the only argument the writer can bring forward in favor of journalism—his chosen profession,—and precisely the same argument could be brought up in regard to almost any profession one might mention. Such shallow treatment of a subject of such importance is unworthy of any college paper. If we were to form our estimate of the advantages of journalism from the points brought up by the *Brunonian* editor, it would be of such a nature as to forever deter us from entering that profession.

The first number of *The Index*, to be published monthly by the Haverford College Grammar School, is on our table. It is an excellent little periodical and does the enterprising "preps" much credit. We shall be pleased to receive our young friend regularly in our sanctum.

A spicy new exchange is *The Pharetra* from

Wilson College. Judging from the contents of the November number the young ladies are enthusiastic Republicans. The account of the election jubilee was extremely interesting, parades, campaign speeches and poems of political import were the order of the day.

The last issue of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, after a few good-natured remarks, in regard to THE HAVERFORDIAN, inquires, "Why is it that Haverford devotes so much attention to cricket? Did a lack of success in American college games suggest this decidedly British sport?" We certainly were of the opinion that our "cousins in the faith" were better acquainted with us than these questions would seem to indicate. Cricket, as they must know, was played by Haverford in her very infancy; ours was the first American college to play this game, and since its introduction it has constantly remained the college game at Haverford. What better reason could be imagined for giving it so much attention? Perhaps, however, Swarthmore could better understand our position if she herself only had some college sport to engross her attention beside the exclusively fall game of foot ball. And then, too, how about our "lack of success" in American college games? Does the *Phoenix* refer to base ball? We do not pretend to play base ball, but when recently, merely as a side issue, we picked out a team to play Swarthmore, it easily won both games played. Or does the *Phoenix* refer to foot ball? Certainly the experience of Swarthmore's team on our grounds, November 3d, would go some distance toward proving that Haverford has not been without, at least, some success in foot ball. Come, *Phoenix*, admit that you know well why we are devoted to cricket, and that you understood all along that cricket could not have been suggested by non-success in anything else, since we played this years before the so-called "American college games" were popularly in vogue.

The Hesperian (University of Nebraska), in its November number, gives a fair instance of the distorted and exaggerated ideas which western colleges frequently get of the actions of their eastern brethren. After relating how the Dickinson students on Hallowe'en set fire to the fence around their campus and then would not allow the fire department to turn on the water, *The Hesperian* says: "Both sides resorted to violence, and a riot ensued in which several lives were lost and a number of persons seriously injured." Where does our western exchange get its information? The only result of the little fracas was that a few persons were slightly injured and a few more arrested. Take confidence, *Hesperian*; murder and riot are not so common after all in eastern colleges.

The *Earlhamite* is uneasy again. It is the same trouble that has spasmodically affected our friend from the West for several years,—that THE HAVERFORDIAN devotes too much space to athletics. Perhaps it ought not to surprise us, however, that a paper coming from a college where there is not energy and spirit enough to take any greater exercise than a short walk, should indulge in such utter nonsense. Its decidedly weak tirade closes thus: "Comment is unnecessary." No one will dispute you, *Earlhamite*; it was evident, from your feeble endeavors to find something to say, that you must have considered "comment unnecessary."

In an editorial, the *Ægis*, speaking of the difficulty of seeing for excuses the president of the University (Wisconsin), says: "But the president is nomadic in his habits, and it is usually the work of an hour or two to find him." We judge from this familiar—to put it mildly—way of speaking that president and students, or at least the students, do not stand on much ceremony at Madison.

THE SPORTS.

Wednesday, November 7th, witnessed the first field meeting of the Haverford College Athletic Association. A goodly attendance of enthusiastic friends were present. Owing to the heaviness of the track and the short time in which to train, no remarkable records were made. But the general excellence of this initiatory meeting augurs well for the future. We append the order of events with the time of winners.

100 YARDS DASH.—(Winners to run in final heat.)

First Heat.—1. Branson, '89. 2. Strawbridge, '91. 3. Collins, '92. Won by No. 2; time, 12 sec.

Second Heat.—4. Thompson, '89. 5. Walton, '90. 6. Fox, '90. Won by No. 4; time 11 sec.

Third Heat.—7. Whitney, '91. 8. Parish, '92. 9. Yarnall, '92. Won by No. 7; time, 12½ sec.

HALF MILE BICYCLE.—1. Stokes, '89. 2. Rhoads, '91. Won by No. 1; time, 1 min. 56 sec.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP.—1. Stokes, '89. 2. Thompson, '89. 3. Fox, '90. 4. Cottrell, '90. 5. Baily, '90. Won by No. 2; distance, 18 feet 5¾ in.

HALF MILE RUN.—1. Pierson, '89. 2. Baily, '90. 3. Martin, '92. Won by No. 1; time, 2 min 29 sec.

220 YARDS DASH.—1. Thompson, '89. 2. Fox, '90. 3. Walton, '90. 4. Palen, '92. Won by No. 1; time 25¼ sec.

PUTTING THE SHOT.—1. Overman, '89. 2. Branson, '89. 3. Butler, '90. 4. Whitney, '91. Won by No. 3; distance, 27 feet 8 in.

ONE MILE WALK.—1. Lewis, '89. 2. Reade, '89. 3. Steere, '90. 4. Davis, '92. Won by 1 and 2; time, 8 min. 54 sec.

ONE MILE RUN.—1. Goodwin, '89. 2. Hibberd, '90. 3. Valentine, '91. 4. Canby, '91. 5. Hoffman, '92. Won by No. 2; time, 5 min. 32 sec.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP.—1. Thompson, '89. 2. Walton, '90. 3. Hoffman, '92. Won by No. 2; height, 4 feet 11¼ inches.

440 YARDS DASH.—1. Peirson, '89. 2. Janney, '90. 3. Simpson, '90. 4. Hibberd, '90. 5. Handy, '91. 6. Thomas, '91. 7. West, '92. 8. Muir, '92. Won by No. 4, time 61 sec.

THROWING THE HAMMER.—1. Goodwin, '89. 2. Branson, '89. 3. Butler, '90. Won by No. 3; distance, 64 feet 4 inches.

100 YARDS DASH.—*Final Heat.*—Won by No. 4; time, 11½ sec.

TUG OF WAR.—'89. H. Morris (Anchor), Morris, Evans, Overman. '92. Collins (Anchor), Stone, Palen, Firth. Won by '92; distance, 5 inches.

'90. Walton (Anchor), Hibberd, Longstreth, Lewis. '91. Blair (Anchor), Strawbridge, Mekeel, Whitney. Won by '91; distance, 1 inch.

Final Heat.—Won by '92; distance, 3 inches.

OFFICIALS OF THE GAMES.

Committee on Sports.—T. F. Branson, '89, J. D. Whitney, '91, E. F. Walton, '90, M. Collins, '92.

Referee.—Dr. Schell.

Judges.—H. W. Stokes, '87, Dr. W. A. Ford.

Timers.—V. M. Guilford, '90, G. S. Fuller, '91.

Measurers.—C. Coale, '91, C. M. Brinton, '92.

Starter.—L. M. Stevens, '89.

Official Reporter.—N. B. Young.

Clerk of the Course.—W. G. Audenried, Jr., '90.

Assistant Clerk of Course.—J. Y. Crawford, '91.

Marshall.—J. N. Guss, '89.

FOOT BALL.

SENIORS, 36; SOPHOMORES, 0.

THE first match of the regular class series for the Prize Cup offered by '88 was played Monday afternoon, Nov. 12th. The Seniors had a very easy victory on account of the great superiority of their rush line. The Sophomores made a plucky resistance, but their half-backs, Whitney and Strawbridge, could seldom get started before '89's rushers would be through the line and tackle them. In spite of this the backs did good work and among the rushers the tackling and blocking of Coale, Blair, and Handy for '91 was especially noteworthy. All of the Seniors played a strong game, Branson, Thompson, and Wood making long runs and several touch-downs each. Branson kicked the goals. Rushers Overman, Banes, and Morris also broke through and made frequent good tackles. The referee was E. M. Angell, '90; umpire, H. P. Baily, '90.

JUNIORS, 34; FRESHMEN, 6.

The following day, Nov. 13th, the Freshmen were defeated by the Juniors. As in

the preceding game the result was a foregone conclusion, the only question being as to the size of the score. In the first half, '90 made twenty-eight points through good runs by Davies and Darlington, aided by Baily's interference. The whole Junior rush line blocked and tackled very strongly, so that it was seldom any one on the opposite side was able to get through. In the second half '92's playing greatly improved in every respect, while that of the Juniors seemed to deteriorate in proportion. The work of Firth and Martin, the Freshmen half-backs, was exceptionally good, and the latter, by a beautiful run from mid-field around one end, scored a touch-down from which Firth kicked the goal. In the first half, Baily, catching the ball from a punt, made a fine run through several members of the opposing team and scored a touch-down. He also did the goal kicking for the Juniors, which included one goal from the field. Referee, T. F. Branson, '89; umpire, J. D. Whitney, '91.

HAVERFORD, O; RIVERTON, O.

Saturday afternoon, Nov. 17th, a very interesting game was played on our grounds with the Riverton Club. It was a close contest, and was remarkable for the fact that no scoring was done by either side during the entire game. Riverton presented a strong team, among its members being Lewis and Hacker, who were among the most reliable players on the Haverford team a few years ago. Our team was in poor condition, as it had not been on the field together or done any training since the game with Swarthmore, two weeks before. It was also weakened by the absence of half-backs Thompson and Darlington, and rusher Goodwin, the latter of whom retired on account of a slight injury after a few minutes' play.

The game opened with Haverford in possession of the ball and Riverton guarding the lower goal. Short runs were made by Davies and Whitney, but the strong Riverton rushers broke through and tackled quickly, so that little ground was made. The ball being lost on fourth down, Riverton attempted to advance it, but failing to do so after two trials Hutchinson punted to Baily, who received the ball for a free kick. After a run by Davies, Wood was put back and made some excellent rushes through the centre, gaining considerable ground. Whitney followed with some good runs and the ball was carried almost to Riverton's goal line, where it was again lost. Hacker then received the ball and was almost forced to a safety, but succeeded in giving it a short kick. After it had touched one of our players, Wetherill secured it and with a clear field started for our goal. A touch-down seemed imminent, but Whitney overtook and tackled the runner a little beyond mid-field. Strong runs by Hutchinson and Hacker then carried the ball very near our goal, but Baily gained possession of it, and it moved in the opposite direction. Time was now called for the first half.

At the beginning of the second half Davies retired, as he was not feeling well, and Collins was substituted, Reinhardt having previously taken the place of Goodwin. Neither side was able to gain any material advantage, and the ball frequently changed hands in the centre of the field. Both rush lines played a hard game, the work of Wood and Butler for Haverford, and Wetherill for Riverton, being particularly noticeable. The last part of the game was characterized by long punts by Baily and Hacker, which kept the rushers hard at work following and tackling. Time was called at 5.20 on account of darkness, neither side having scored. The teams were as follows:

Haverford.—Butler, Goodwin, (Reinhardt)

Overman, Morris, Auchincloss, Wood, and Strawbridge, rushers; Baily, quarter-back; Davies and Whitney, half-backs; Branson, full-back.

Riverton.—Wetherill, Hacker, Farnum, Lewis, Reed, E. Hacker, and Thomas, rushers; Stroud, quarter-back; Hutchinson and Truman, half-backs; Griffith, full-back.

Referee, E. M. Angell, '90; umpire, J. S. Stokes, '89.

SENIORS, 6; JUNIORS, 4.

This was by far the most important class match of the series, as it was the one which decided the championship. It was played Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 20th, and resulted in a victory for the Seniors by two points, or a goal from a touch-down to a touch-down. The game was a remarkably interesting one, and until the very finish it was uncertain whose would be the victory. Both rush lines played a strong and even game, but the work of '90's backs was evidently superior, and she also excelled in protecting the runner. '89's rushers tackled strongly and their running with the ball was frequently excellent. During all the first half the play was in the middle of the field, except when near the beginning of the game, Goodwin obtained the ball on a poor pass and a fumble, and with a clear field before him scored '89's touch-down. During the second half nearly all the play was inside the Seniors' twenty-five yard line, but it was not till near the end of the game that the ball could be forced over the goal line. Several goals from the field were attempted by the Juniors in their half, one of them failing by about a yard.

When the coin was tossed the Seniors won, and chose the ball, '90 taking the upper goal. Thompson received the ball first and was protected by a V, but he was

downed after making five yards. Branson then ran, but was quickly tackled by Lewis. Two more downs followed rapidly, and the ball went to the Juniors. Darlington took it for a run, but was thrown by Wood after making a few yards. Davies also made a run, then Goodwin obtaining the ball, as above described, touched it down between the posts. Branson kicked the goal. Score, 6 to 0 in favor of '89. When play was resumed in the centre of the field, short runs by Davies and Darlington carried the ball some distance, Baily interfering splendidly. Fine tackles by Goodwin, Wood, and Haughton prevented further progress, and the ball went to the Seniors. Thompson made a good run but was well tackled by Longstreth and Butler. The ball was now fumbled through a poor pass, and Angell getting through fell on it, thus giving it to the Juniors. Considerable ground was now gained, but time was called for the first half.

The second half was opened for '90 with a splendid run by Davies, who carried the ball within ten yards of the Seniors' twenty-five-yard line. The Juniors' playing now became more aggressive, and after a good run by Darlington, Baily, by a fine effort, almost scored. As the ball was not advanced by two more attempts, Baily tried a goal from the field, but missed it. Play now resumed at the twenty-five yard line, and Banes made a good run. Reinhardt followed with several fine dashes, which took the ball towards mid-field, but here it was lost to '90. They now did some fine work, and after a few short runs Davies received the ball and, aided by the fine interference of Baily and Butler, after a long run crossed the line. It now looked as though the score would be at least tied, but the try at goal failed. Soon after, Baily attempted another goal from the field, but the kick was intercepted. Time was called with the

ball in possession of the Juniors, and the final score, 6 to 4, in '89's favor. The teams were:

Seniors.—Banes, Dunton, Goodwin, H. Morris, Overman, Wood and Reinhardt (captain), rushers; Stokes, quarter-back; Thompson and Haughton, half-backs; Branson, full-back.

Juniors. — Butler, Lewis, Longstreth, Hibberd, Auchincloss, Janney and Angell, rushers; Baily (captain), quarter-back and full-back; Darlington and Davies, half-backs.

Referee, Mr. A. W. Slocum, Haverford, '88; umpire, Mr. N. B. Young, U. of Pa., '86.

FRESHMEN, 2; GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, 6.

The Freshmen played a very good game with the above result, in Germantown, November 21st. It was a very even contest all through, and until the last few minutes victory was in the hands of '92. Near the beginning of the game the Academy representatives were forced to a safety touch-down, which made the score 2-0 in favor of the Freshmen. Thus it remained during nearly the entire contest, and although '92 had the ball within ten yards of her opponents, goal several times, she was unable to force it over. Finally about five minutes before time was called, through a poor pass and fumble on the part of '92, a Germantown rusher obtained the ball and, as he had a clear field before him, scored a touch-down from which a goal was kicked. Firth and Martin did good half-back work for the Freshmen, and the rushing of Collins, West, Da Costa and Palen was excellent.

HAVERFORD SECOND, 6; U. OF PA. FRESHMEN, 0.

On the afternoon of November 22d, the class of '92 from the University came out to play our second eleven. The contest resulted in a victory for the home team,

and the promising work of several of our men speaks well for the prospects of our first next year. Strawbridge's half-back work was especially good; he made some of the finest runs seen on our grounds this year. Reinhardt played an excellent game, also Firth at end rush, while Haley's work as centre rush was of such a character as will doubtless insure him that position on the first eleven next season. For the University the best playing was done by Thayer, Valentine and Vail.

Neither side scored during the first half, although the ball was several times worked dangerously near each goal. In the second half a beautiful run by Strawbridge carried the ball from mid-field to within ten yards of '92's goal line, and Reinhardt, by a short run, touched it down between the posts. Firth kicked the goal. Score, 6-0 in favor of Haverford. When the ball was again put in play four downs were soon forced on the Freshmen, through the good tackling of Banes, Collins and Janney. Then Strawbridge and Reinhardt by long runs carried the ball far down the field, and time was called with it about three yards from the University's goal. The teams were:

Haverford Second.—Firth, Handy, Collins, Haley, L. Morris, Mekeel and Janney, rushers; Martin, quarter-back; Strawbridge and Reinhardt (captain), half-backs; Banes, back.

University, '92. — Register, Beaumont, Bone, Wheeler, Harris, Schmucker and McMillan, rushers; Vail, quarter-back; Valentine and Thayer (captain), half-backs; Earl, back.

Referee, Mr. Strader, U. of Pa.; umpire, Mr. Branson, Haverford.

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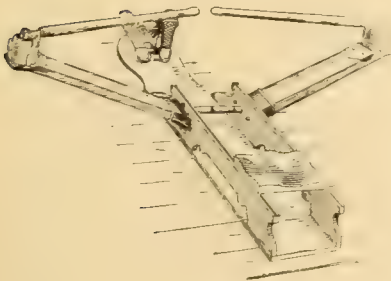
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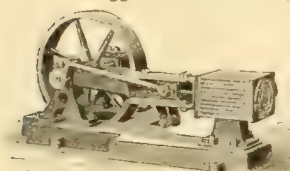
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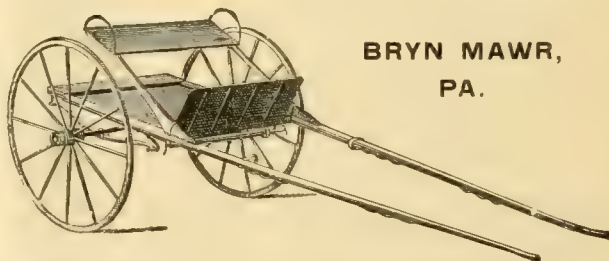
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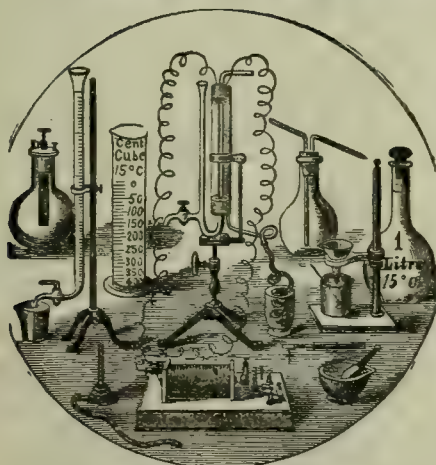


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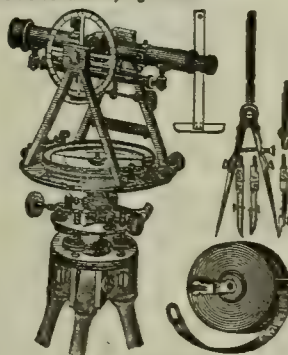
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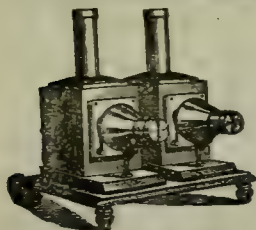
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CONTENTS.

VOL. X. No. 7.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Editorials—Youthful Work, | 113 |
| The Present Term, | 114 |
| A Point in Morality, | 114 |
| Honesty in Examination, | 115 |
| The College Halls, | 115 |
| The Class in Politics, | 116 |
| The Art of Sir Walter Scott, | 116 |
| Fragments of a Letter from Mars, | 120 |
| Poem—Philosophy, | 123 |
| Lectures, | 123 |
| Personals, | 124 |
| Poem—In Leap Year, | 124 |
| Locals, | 124 |
| Exchanges, | 126 |
| Among the Poets, | 127 |
| General College News, | 128 |

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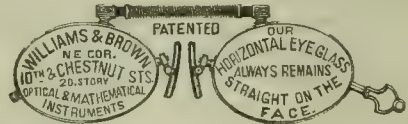
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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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YOUTHFUL efforts are often regarded with disdainful indifference. The writing of beginners is apt to be bombastic, and, though full of spirit, is generally lacking in tact. Young men are fond of grappling with subjects beyond their powers. Though their best effort in pursuing such natural tendencies may be in many cases of little benefit to the world at large, it is seldom without profit to themselves. We often see a puppy hard at work on a big bone, and though he makes no impression on the bone, he at least cuts his teeth. Youths are censured, too, for lack of reverence for what

older and better men venerate. Everything to a young man is an open question. He examines without hesitation what he would receive without questioning, were he older.

All such criticism of youthful exertion is very beneficial to warn against dangerous tendencies or to encourage humility. Yet every incentive should be given youths to strike out boldly for themselves, unfettered by conventionalities or old opinions; for to such effort we chiefly owe our progress. An unbiased, inquiring and enthusiastic spirit (the very characteristic of youth) is essential to discovery. Most original and reform work is done by young men. In all avenues of human efforts the chief work is done by men in their youth, and developed by them in their matured years.

The famous incident of the falling of the apple, which was the occasion of the most comprehensive and useful discovery of modern times, occurred when Newton was twenty-three, the same year in which he invented calculus. La Place and La Grange had done immortal work before they were nineteen, and Pascal had written a valuable paper on conic sections at sixteen. In more recent times we find the eminent scientists are no exception. Helmholtz, Huxley and Thomson are examples. In the department of philosophy, Jonathan Edwards had completely reasoned out his great doctrine of the freedom of the will while an undergraduate at Yale. Bacon foreshadowed his *Novum Organum* in an attack on the Aristotelian philosophy, written at sixteen. Locke's famed "Essay on the Human Understanding" was written in early life,

though prudently it was not published until much later.

In literature the early works of Milton, Keats, Chatterton, Byron and Burns testify to the excellence of youthful verse. The "Psalm of Life" was written at twenty-two. "Thanatopsis" at nineteen, and Pope wrote his pastorals at sixteen; Goethe was twenty when he began "Faust," and eighty when he completed it. So we might continue through the various fields of human effort, finding few exceptions to the rule that man does little in his maturity but develop what he has already begun.

THE Christmas holidays are over,—much too soon for most of us,—and it will be more than three months before the Spring recess. This is the longest time between vacations, and is considered by many of the students the most disagreeable part of the year, not only on account of the mid-year examinations, but also because at this season there is almost no opportunity for athletic sports.

The cricket-shed, however, which has been greatly improved by the substitution of a clay floor for the board one at the north end, will furnish recreation and exercise to many. Beside that we have some reason to hope that we will be favored with some good skating and coasting before the Winter is over.

But perhaps it is just as well that during one quarter there are few out-door sports, for, besides allowing extra time to prepare for the examinations, this gives an opportunity, which otherwise many students would not have, for considerable outside reading.

THERE is constant danger of establishing a special code of morals for college affairs. We fear the practice of

getting out lessons together, in good repute at college, would not stand so well when criticised by a higher standard of morals. We recognize that such a plan is often pleasanter than working by oneself, but still it is only half the work. What is the difference between this method and using a translation for one half the lesson? Both are equally unfair to the man doing individual work. Both deceive the professors by tacitly appearing under false pretences. This is one way that the standard of work is raised above the possibility of honest performance.

THE mid-year examinations are approaching at a rapid rate,—a rate entirely too rapid for some of us. Perhaps some have not accomplished the amount of work in the weeks which have passed since college opened which they intended to accomplish.

This has been due partly to the fact that young men need some recreation, and in taking an amount of recreation they very often allow too much time for pleasure, and in consequence duties suffer. Another cause is that too many assume a greater amount of work than they have time to accomplish, and they therefore find it impossible to bring up all their week's work in that time, but drop a little continually, expecting to recover lost ground at the first favorable opportunity, which oftentimes never presents itself.

We still have, however, almost one month of the first half-year to be made use of, ample time, if used with decision and forethought, to bring up back work to the point at which we shall need no hard cramming immediately before examination, nor yet feel compelled to resort to doubtful means in passing the examinations. As a rule, at Haverford, any man would prefer to honor-

ably fail rather than to pass by means which would not bear exposure to the bright light of truth. But sometimes a man thinks that he has been pushed in his work harder than he should have been, and he thinks that he has a moral right to aid himself in some way to pass an examination for which he has not had sufficient opportunity to prepare. If the man who has acted a very little dishonorably to get through his examination would calmly sit down after the excitement is all over and look back over the preceding half-year, he would see, here and there, times when he might have been much more profitably engaged,—when had he applied himself diligently, the particular point on which he had felt weak at examination time would have been cleared up, and he might have strengthened himself so that, although a modest fear would still remain with him, yet he would feel reasonably sure of passing his examination with a creditable grade in a perfectly honorable way.

There should be no need of cramming at examination time. Educators are agreed that almost any mind having once thoroughly mastered an amount of matter, has an impression left upon it which needs only to be touched to have new life breathed into it. A thoroughly understood lesson does not require committing to memory to be passed four months later, but with very slight reviewing it may be recalled to such an extent that it will pass brightly illumined before the mind's eye when questions concerning it are to be answered.

There is really, however, but a slight amount of real use in final examinations for students who have reached a high grade in daily recitations as a man who has a high average in daily recitations, will certainly pass an examination in which 50 is the passing mark.

IT might not be out of place in these columns to make the request that some few of those simple rules of politeness and consideration for others which have made civilized life possible in the outside world, be imported into the college halls. The college hall is, in many respects, nothing more than an ordinary hotel, where each guest's room is sacred, and where all the guests are supposed to conduct themselves so as to cause the least possible annoyance to others. None of those disturbances which would cause one to be expelled from a hotel should be tolerated in a college building. In fact, there are reasons why the college building should be more quiet. The building is for the occupancy of students, that is, for those who study; and study is impossible in the midst of confusion. If there are men then who do not care to study, it is unfortunate for them, but nevertheless they should be compelled to keep quiet.

One cannot, to be sure, enjoy at the same time the advantages of both society and solitude. If one comes to college he must expect to suffer the distraction which necessarily follows upon living together in numbers. But there are some things which he may insist upon, and which should be insured to him by the management of the institution. He may, for one thing, insist that, in his own room, he shall not be annoyed by noise in the surrounding rooms or halls. Surely one must have some place of quiet; and if quiet is not insured to a student in his own room, he had better abandon his educational projects.

Then, too, there ought to be hours of sleep, in which perfect quiet shall reign in the building. In former times at Haverford the latter condition was secured by a rule which ordered lights out at 10.45. In a building such as Barclay Hall, where the slightest sound is heard from one end to the

other, such a rule seemed necessary. But it was irksome and the cause of incalculable inconvenience; and we are not by any means in favor of again assuming these cast-off swaddling clothes. Nevertheless, it was only abolished with the understanding that the hall should be quiet after 10.30, which condition seems never to have reached the ears, and certainly not the minds, of many of the present students.

Matters of this nature may not seem to be exactly the proper sort of material for discussion in these columns; but though seemingly trivial they are vital. To a student quiet is as imperatively necessary as food. Without it he can do nothing. He has a perfect right to demand it from his fellow-students, and the most elementary sort of politeness requires them to refrain from disturbing him.

THE sincere thanks of the Seniors and Juniors are due President Sharpless, for the series of Thursday afternoon lectures to them which he has begun on political and pedagogical subjects. While a smaller number are interested in pedagogics, the political lectures are of vital importance to every one. This plan of giving informal talks on current topics of the day is a unique one, and from the present outlook it is to be very successful. The students need something of this kind to enable them to get at matters in the right light. Both sides of a question are presented without prejudice, and this acts as a natural stimulus to intelligent original study on the various subjects. Of course it is entirely possible to attend the lectures and then give no thought to the matter brought up when outside the lecture room, but this course will be followed by but few. For almost unconsciously when a subject is broached outside or is noticed in the newspaper, the

discussion of it in the lecture will come before the mind, and we will be able to form our idea more clearly and quickly than otherwise. One engaged in hard study and close application is liable to almost lose sight of what is going on in the world at large. To such these lectures will act as a recreation for the mind, and at the same time extend it in other directions fully as important.

THE ART OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

IT has become the fashion to disparage the genius of Sir Walter Scott, to attribute greater educational power to the novels of George Eliot than to those of Scott. I cannot believe that such is the sober experience of the reading public. It is simply a sheep-like following of a few critics.

And yet in large measure this view is also due to, or rather allowed by, Scott's mode of writing. It is because Scott's genius penetrates, impregnates, and pervades the whole of his novels (even to the seemingly most unimportant and trivial scene or character), and because the hand of the artist master is never seen, that one fails to recognize his genius, even while one is feeling its influence.

Scott intuitively acquired facts concerning life, and gave us facts, did not theorize and give us theories. Indeed, theories of historic interpretation, ethical theories, theories of life, he had none; but he had what was far better, a practical knowledge of the facts of life. His mind was not logical, not analytical, but intuitive. He looked with profound and instinctive insight into the world and made it live before us, not as he thought it was, neither as he thought it should be, but as a great mind knew it was. The world of the men and women who people the Waverley novels

stands before us a real and not an imaginary world. Reality is the key word of Scott's historical romances,—a reality never approached by the authors either of *Romola*, *Hypatia*, or *Rienzi*. The characteristic of his art is instinctive insight as opposed to the thoughtful analysis of George Eliot; and yet so constant, so subtle, is the influence of Scott's genius on our minds that we are no more conscious of it than of the healthy digestion of food.

There is another characteristic of Scott's novels better known but equally inappreciated, the fond presentation of the picturesque, the poetic, and the romantic. It is unnecessary to dwell upon its phases; they are familiar to every reader of the *Waverley* novels. We shall proceed to note the value of the romanticism in these novels, and the superiority of Scott's to the analytic method, as exemplified by George Eliot. But first let us satisfy ourselves that we understand Scott's method by a hasty glance at its influence on his portrayal of character.

Scott breathes life into a character, and makes its deeds its own interpreter. Even in the sacred writings we see the value of this method. The character best known to-day, the character which has impressed itself most on future ages, is the character of Jesus Christ. The four Gospels contain no description of his nature, but are simply a record of his deeds and words. Let us take from "*Woodstock*" Scott's picture of Cromwell. There is no description of his character in the whole work, and yet when we close it we know him. He has lived himself out, as it were, in every deed and word. Recall his interview with Wildrake, and think how much we learn of his character from his outburst on suddenly seeing the painting of Charles I. Read once more the scene where the Earls of Leicester and Suffolk first meet in "*Kenilworth*" before

Queen Elizabeth. Does not there her character stand naked before us? Again, remember where Queen Mary in "*The Abbot*" asks of Lady Fleming where last she danced, and the latter blurts out a reference to Sebastian. In the thrilling scene which follows could anything better reveal Queen Mary's character? Is not the same high art recognizable in the case of Andrew Fairservice in "*Rob Roy*," when Osbaldistone finds him reading "*Mess John Suackleben's Flower of a Sweet Savour Sown on the Middenstead of this World?*" The short conversation which ensues furnishes the key to his character also. And so it is with Dirk Hatteraick, Counsellor Pleydell, David Deans, Richard Moniplies. From the body servant to the nobleman, from dairy-maid to queen, Scott knew character.

Let us observe Scott when he traces the result of circumstance on character. Follow the fortunes of Nigel in his descent from innocence and his ascent to virtue, and see if there is one word of the moralizing which we will not find, so long as we have the facts to warn us. If we wish other examples, which space will not permit us to dwell upon, we have but to look at the careers of Burley in "*Old Mortality*," of Roland Graeme and Catherine Seyton in "*The Abbot*," and of the Earl of Leicester in "*Kenilworth*."

Scott's genius was then intuitive, and if we study the characters whom religion affected (Trusty Tomkins, Burley, Moniplies, Ephraim Macbriar, Bessie Maclure, Jeanie Deans, etc.), if we touch upon the way in which he looked at history, if we inquire into the teaching of his plots, which we have not here space to do, we will be but confirmed in our opinion.

The method of science is the literary method of George Eliot. Science has indeed dissected our bodies, but it has failed to explain life and mind. It deadens the

imagination, renders the ideal and the unreal synonymous, and destroys poetry. Its whole effect on literature is baneful. And why? Because it brings its own limitations into literature; because its method, used by George Eliot, is analytic and destructive; while the best literature is synthetic and constructive. This is the aim and purpose of that in many respects greatest of all literatures, the Greek. It is aglow with ideal aims, alive with fresh vigor and spiritual beauty, buoyant with healthful naturalness. Such I take to be the meaning of Ruskin in "Queen of the Air," when he speaks of the proper method in literature. All this, he says, concluding his remarks, "is profoundly true, not of the Iliad only, but of all other great art whatsoever, for all pieces of such art are didactic in the purest way, indirectly and occultly, so that, first you shall only be bettered by them if you are already hard at work in bettering yourself, and when you *are* bettered by them, it shall be partly with a general acceptance of their influence, and partly by a gift of unexpected truth, which you shall only find by slow mining for it, which is withheld on purpose, that you may not get it till you have forged the key of it in a furnace of your own heating." These general words of Ruskin may be applied to Scott with more justice than to any other novelist. Scott created, George Eliot analyzed; Scott built, George Eliot dissected.

The psychologic method was also adopted by George Eliot, which aims "to interpret man from within, in his motives and impulses." It tries to show the why and the wherefore of the characters' actions. But George Eliot united with it her positive philosophy and her own theories of heredity, and so closely that we must consider them together. She regarded man as the product of the past alone; she eliminated spontaneity from her calculations; she believed

man's emotions and sentiments to be the echo of tradition, his intellect the result of hereditary conditions.

But this method, coupled with agnosticism, is not a success. Hitherto, the ideal has pervaded literature, quickening the imagination, liberating us from the thrall of the real. Hitherto, belief in a spiritual existence, belief in a world not of necessity, but of choice, has made literature instinct with life and power-giving force. Once only did fatalism cast its gloom over Scott's novels, and then the novel was dictated from a sick bed. In the "Bride of Lammermoor" no volition is manifested, and the Fates themselves seem to be hurrying on the lives we are watching to a tragic doom, foreshadowed in every deed and word of the victims. However realistic Ruskin and Mrs. Browning may be, they have a belief with Scott in the soul as supreme, in the soul as the only *reality*. All creative minds believe in the creative power of the mind, in its ability for self-guidance. The will and personality of such men have often surmounted opposing circumstances, and overthrow George Eliot's agnostic theories of heredity and environment.

It is on this faith in mind that true idealism is based. A tone of manly and calm self-reliance, of confidence in the power life confers, pervades the Waverley novels, and is the result of this faith. The romanticism of Scott fires the imagination, awakens courage, and stimulates hope. But it does more. "Literature," says Mr. Cooke, "aims either to please or to quicken the mind." I would add, thinking of Scott, or to help the heart. Says the same essayist, writing of the "literary need of the present time" (a need which Scott gave his life to supply): "There is need of more poetry, a more poetic interpretation of life, a richer imagination, and a finer sense of beauty. The common is everywhere, but it is not nec-

essarily great or beautiful or noble. It may have its elements of pathos and tragedy, its touches of beauty, and its motives of heroism. It has in it also the promise of better things to be. That is the true poetry, the true fiction, which brings out this promise so that we know it, so that it moves us to better deeds and enchants us with music of purer living. The world is bad enough without dragging to the light all its evils and discords. Let us rather know what promise it contains of the better."

Although foreign to the purpose of this article, I cannot refrain from saying a word in answer to the common and severe criticism on Scott's heroes. They are condemned as mere walking gentlemen, like Waverley and Osbaldistone. And yet I am far from certain that Scott intended them to be other than they are. At any rate, they thus better accomplish the author's purpose. A striking feature of the Waverley novels is that they turn not on private, but on public passions and interests. George Eliot recognized the importance of this view, though never as Scott did she carry it into her novels, for in "Felix Holt" she says: "There is no private life which has not been determined by a wider public life, from the time when the primeval milkmaid had to wander with the wanderings of her clan, because the cow she milked was one of a herd which had made the pastures bare." Scott's imagination gives us a view, not of individuals as individuals, but of individuals as affected by the public questions and vital issues of the day. His novels, unlike those of to-day, tend to make the reader more of a public man. His undecided, faltering heroes formed, as it were, a neutral ground, by which expedient Scott could show his insight into the two sides of a public quarrel. Hence, I believe, his colorless heroes, and hence the common remark: "Scott's heroes are mostly created

for the sake of the facility they give in delineating the other characters, and not the other characters for the sake of the heroes."

There is a great difference of opinion in regard to Scott's heroines, who are, I believe, with the single exception of Jeannie Deans, drawn from the upper classes. Ruskin, in his "Sesame and Lilies," says, "In his (*i. e.*, Scott's) imagination of women, with endless varieties of grace, tenderness, and intellectual power we find in all a quite infallible and inevitable sense of dignity and justice; a fearless and untiring self-sacrifice to even the appearance of duty, much more to its real claims," while no less a critic than Mr. Richard Hutton, in his work on Sir Walter Scott, says: "Except Jeanie Deans and Madge Wildfire and perhaps Lucy Ashton, Scott's women are apt to be uninteresting, either pink and white toys, or hardish women of the world." Both, to my mind, have gone too far. I cannot see how Ruskin can have included in the list he gives of women of the noblest type, Ellen Douglas and Alice Bridgeworth, nor how Mr. Hutton, having read the scene between Alice Lee and Charles II. in "Woodstock," or having even heard of Rebecca, of Diana Vernon, or of Catherine Seyton, can make the sweeping assertion quoted above. In fact, we meet with the noble, strong-minded women—the term is used in no perverted sense—far oftener in the Waverley novels than in real life. In regard to Scott's women of the lower classes, who can recall the sisterly love and unselfish perseverance of Jeanie Deans, the patient resignation of Bessie Maclure in "Old Mortality," the devoted attachment of Meg Merrilies to Bertram, and not acknowledge the tribute Scott pays to woman?

It may be well also, even though it be out of place, to quote from Ruskin a few words in regard to Scott's personality. The suggestion is a new one, and is worth study.

In one of Ruskin's papers on "Fiction Fair and Foul" is this note, which contains all of his words on the subject: "There are three definite and intentional (?) portraits of himself in the novels, each giving a separate part of himself: Mr. Oldbuck, Frank Osbaldistone, and Alan Fairford."

Sir Walter Scott's genius touches all hearts. From the school-boy to the white-haired grandfather, from the practical business man to the litterateur, all, whatever criticism they may make, with breathless interest again and again turn the pages of the Waverley novels. This is a crucial test of genius.

CHARLES H. BURR, JR.

FRAGMENTS OF A LETTER FROM MARS.

* * * You have passed through the stone and bronze ages, and are now in the latter part of the iron age, or to speak more correctly, in the steel age. But we have successfully gone through these eras, and now aluminium replaces iron and steel for mechanical purposes, a process having been discovered for readily separating that metal from clay. You have by no means populated your planet. Wild animals roam undisturbed through primeval forests, while there is no spot on our planet which has not been utilized for man's support. Our conditions and substances are materially the same as yours. One substance, however, unknown to you, we have discovered. This is a transparent substance of a higher refractive index than glass, and with skill instruments are made from it compared with which your microscope and telescope are but toys.

With these telescopes we have been observing your actions, with the various phenomena that occur on the other planets. But, as you are aware, power sufficient to reveal the solar system so minutely, is unable to pierce the mysteries of the universe

beyond, so vast is the distance of the nearest star. Wonderful have been the revelations of our microscopes. Not only have cells been studied by their aid, but the very molecules have been examined. It has been found that all molecules consist of atoms which are essentially the same matter. Thus another is added to the list of sciences—the physics of atoms. It has also been ascertained that each molecule is what is called in larger bodies, an electro-magnet, that is, each molecule is surrounded by an electric current, and consequently attracts all other molecules. This is an explanation of what you have termed the attraction of gravitation. Thus it is shown that the attraction of gravitation, as well as the other forces, heat, electricity, magnetism, and light, are mutually convertible; also other manifestations of energy as yet unsuspected by you. * * * By this principle are constructed flying machines, which, to a large extent, have superseded other modes of locomotion. By means of the superior control of force, the means of transportation and communication have been so perfected that distance is practically annihilated. The planet is under one government, for the progress of civilization has not been sufficient to render government unnecessary. To prove the rectitude of a plan will not always secure its adoption.

The artificial boundaries of nations marked out by the power of peoples or the cunning of ambitious rulers, resulting in the extremes of gigantic and petty countries, have been given up for the less artificial limits of river systems or continents, the inhabitants of which can regulate and restrict their commerce with the rest of the planet on a more rational basis than if arbitrary lines separated them from their fellow states. The government is representative, the people choosing the best fitted and best informed among them to select rulers. Although

much power is in the central government, each state is left in a great measure to frame its own government as best suited to its needs and requirements.

The time formerly consumed in writing is now saved by mechanical devices, which directly write sound instead of representing it by arbitrary symbols. A universal language has replaced the manifold dialects which have grown up in different regions like weeds, undirected, and marred by vicissitudes of circumstance. The change was effected by a convention of representative philologists.

Education, though radically different in from yours, is regarded as aim and method necessary to well-being and progress. But the period from the birth of a child to the age at which education with you generally begins is regarded as equally important with its subsequent life. Each awakening impulse or emotion is carefully noticed, and encouraged or discouraged, as it may be good or evil. The bodily perfection of children is cared for as essential to moral and intellectual excellence.

The goal of existence has by no means been reached or even approached on this planet. And contrary to the natural conception the advance of civilization ever reveals new avenues to improvement, and life comes to be synonymous with improvement. Our civilization is but little further advanced than yours. But we have passed through a crisis which you are fast nearing, and our experience may save you what we have endured. The danger is occasioned by the pressure of population upon subsistence, and the remedy lies in a more rational regard for marriage and the begetting of children. The only remedy which has rescued us from the horrors which oppressed our race is our marriage regulation. The great catholicon is: No one shall marry who is afflicted with hereditary diseases or

vices, or who cannot give proof of ability to support and care for children in the right manner.

A short period ago in time, but long when measured by eventfulness, for the progress of civilization is ever faster, like the quickening speed of a falling body, our planet was, like yours, semi-inhabited. The old causes of diminishing population lost their effectiveness. Science has rendered the means of destruction so potent, that all skill is of no avail, and war would be precluded even if moral enlightenment had not prevented it. Medicine has not only developed therapeutics, but has become effective in the prevention of disease and pestilence. Thus unretarded the growth of population was most rapid, and soon were visible the sad but inevitable signs of overcrowding. For the first time, men honestly seeking work were perforce idle. Not because there was no work needing to be done, but because no sufficient means of support could be conferred in return for their service. So great was the competition for the scanty means of sustenance available, that men's lives now became a constant effort to obtain it. For education was substituted training to best fit the competitors for their life's struggle. When rarely an ample competence was obtained, the fortunate man seldom rested content, but through the remainder of his harassed life strained all his energy for further gain, never resting to ask himself why, and utterly oblivious to the fact he was making a means an end. So thoroughly had the spirit pervaded mankind that all works of mind, nay, we might say, spirit, had their equivalent in food-stuffs, through the medium of exchange, and were rated accordingly. There was nothing that wealth could not buy. Works of art, too, if such a title could describe the works of hungry men driven from the execution of their ideals to cater to the corrupted taste

of those more fortunately situated, were naturally weak and trivial. The inadequate wages begat discontent, and in the squalor and misery of the poor were bred anarchy and horrible forms of vice. The wretchedness of the poor was aggravated by the opulence of the rich. These glaring contrasts were engendered by the false methods of the age. Machinery was so developed and perfected that manual labor was no longer useful, and the only service required of men was to work the machines. Few were required to work the machinery, but many sought employment. Thus they were at the mercy of the factory owners, and capitalists could dictate terms of employment most profitable to themselves. The rich grew ever richer, and the poor poorer. Agriculture, the last great stronghold of manual labor, at last succumbs to machinery. The land, although more productive under improved culture, is incapable of supporting the increasing multitudes, and the landowners again make their own terms with their employees. Still affairs go on from bad to worse, the inevitable consequence of the vainglorious, self-satisfied, though false, civilization, priding itself on its material advance and wonderful inventions. No wars or scourges come now, to curse the afflicted and bless posterity. But new babes are born to share their inheritance on this world, from whom the face of heaven is hidden by the smoke of many furnaces, and to whom the voice of nature is hushed by the din of countless wheels. . . . Enough of this sad picture. Ponder and beware! * * *

[This manuscript was found among the papers of Simon Oldcombe, deceased.]

The supposition of course is that Mr. Oldcombe amused himself with imagining the civilization that might exist upon our neighbor planet. Is it possible, however, to give credence to the assertion of this otherwise truthful man? Were the circumstances the same on

Mars as on the earth the answer would not be long forthcoming. But what may we not expect from another planet? Nothing, however inconceivable on this, could be therefore too unnatural for another world. Should a missive be degravitized, as our correspondent asserts, it would be an easy matter to give it force enough to hurl it into space, and then, as Newton has proved to us, it would continue in a straight line. Why may not such a missive directed by a Marsian telescope, have reached this earth, possibly the only one received of many sent. There are other difficulties which must be cleared away before Mr. Oldcombe's veracity will be established. In what language did he find his letter? We do not attempt to solve the problem. Possibly it was in signs. Possibly with such miraculous telescopes they studied inscriptions on our buildings and monuments. All this might have been explained did not the letter break off so suddenly. And, by the way, why these interruptions? Could not Mr. Oldcombe translate the omitted passages, or did he find his strange document mutilated—perhaps charred by the friction of the atmosphere. But we leave this and all other questions with our readers, making no further apology for Mr. Oldcombe. If there be any lessons intended to be taught, or any needed warning given, it will appear, and the aim of our unknown counselor will be accomplished.]

It was noon of the twenty-first day in the last month of the departing year. Slowly and solemnly a column of the bravest and handsomest youth of our land marched through the reverberating halls of dear old Barclay, keeping time with the low and weird notes of the cornet as they were forced out by the powerful breath of the masterful Bailly (N. B. For terms and circulars, apply room 19, second floor. Take the elevator, or inquire of the Janitor, or better, the Janitress. Special rates for Churches and Sunday-schools. No Irish need apply!), or marching to the regular cadence of their even weirder voices. Louder and louder swelled the sweet notes of "Georgia," and handsomer and braver grew the line as Guy, with a circlet of lather about his face, and Charlie, with a broom over his tawny shoulder, joined the ranks. (The continuation of this interesting story will be found in "Mournful Numbers" of THE HAVERFORDIAN, for sale by all newsdealers, or will be sent, postpaid, to any address upon the receipt of a new hat for the local editor. N. B. Persons residing at the North Pole or in the Next World will be charged a little extra on account of the difficulty in returning from those remote parts.)

PHILOSOPHY.

LIVE while live you may!
Sport in your youth with zest,
Life is but short at best,
All things have their day,—
Live while live you may.

Drink while you can with joy,
Drink of life's pleasures all,
Fairest are mixed with gall,
Sweetest will soonest cloy,—
Drink while you can with joy.

Love while love's fires burn warm,
Love while love's flames leap high,
Deepest of love may die,
Drowned in life's surging storm,—
Love while love's fires burn warm.

Strive while your life is strong,
Strive to dispel the night,
Strive for the truth with might,
Strongest can strive not long,—
Strive while your life is strong.

Live while live you may,
Life is so brief, so poor,
Death comes swift and sure,
All things have their day,—
Live while live you may.

H. S. ENGLAND, '88

LECTURES.

The first lecture of the course was delivered by President Isaac Sharpless, Dec. 4th, on "Physical Training and College Games." President Sharpless said that the sports and games of to-day are a revival of the ancient Greek and Roman institutions, which have slept through the Middle Ages. Many people regard them as a necessary evil, but they have an important place, if it be rightly determined. The German and English theories of physical exercise and recreation contend for supremacy. The Germans believe in a system of gymnastics suited to develop and exercise to the best advantage, but the English, with their love of sport, prefer out-door games, to the sacrifice of system but to the increase of enjoyment. Possibly the best plan lies between the two. Many colleges in America have gymnasiums, with adjustable weights, on the Sargent system. Amherst has the credit of being the pioneer in this matter. The direction of a competent instructor is necessary to the proper use of such a gymnasium, for one might as well leave a boy in a well-stocked library and tell him to improve his mind as expect him to make the best use of a gymnasium, undirected. President Sharpless spoke at length on the importance and benefit of proper exercise, and illustrated its remarkable influence both morally and mentally. He reviewed the various college games and their

several claims. In conclusion he quoted from the reports of Harvard University some interesting facts about the actual working of college athletics, and added to them instances in his own experience.

On the afternoon of December 11th, Prof. Rogers delivered a lecture on "Isaiah and his Times." Prof. Rogers opened his lecture with a description of Greek and Roman prophecies, and contrasted them with Hebrew prophecy. The three unique characteristics of the latter are: first, the Hebrew prophets are not strictly predictors, but are also great teachers. Secondly, the accuracy and truthfulness which alone characterizes the utterances of Hebrew prophets. There are no ambiguous predictions like those of heathen oracles, but so distinct is the sacred prophecy that four hundred years after it had ceased, man could point out the Messiah. Thirdly, the writings of each Hebrew prophet form a part of a great system advancing towards a definite climax.

Prof. Rogers then sketched the little that is known of the life of Isaiah. He lived in the city of Jerusalem, and was educated by his mother, and told by her of the deeds of the heroes of their race. Prof. Rogers then commented on the Book of Isaiah. He passed rapidly over the first chapters, and dwelt at length upon chapters 36-39, which contain the account of Sennacherib's destruction. The silence of the Assyrians' accounts bears the strongest testimony to the accuracy of the Bible statement, for the inscriptions of an Assyrian king never record a defeat. There is the further testimony that there is no mention of Sennacherib's ever leading another campaign. As to the remarkable statement, so much assailed, that Sennacherib besieged Lachish and not Jerusalem, a picture has been discovered in which the captives are bringing spoils (not from Jerusalem) but from Lachish. Prof. Rogers cited many other instances in which the light of Assyrian investigation showed the Bible accounts unassailable.

Tuesday afternoon, December 18th, Professor Gummere spoke on "Germanic Myths and Old English Poetry." He gave many instances of beliefs in demons and the influence of witches, and the various spells and incantations used to divert their malevolent intentions. He also mentioned several charms and formulas to be concocted or repeated as a preventive against illness, particularly rheumatism.

In speaking of the conversion of these old Germanic tribes, Professor Gummere laid particular stress on the fact that Christianity was very readily accepted by them because their

faith in the power of their gods was not very profound. They depended much more for success in battle on their own personal prowess than on the help of their deities: Kiartau said, "I believe neither in idols nor demons. I have traveled through various strange countries and have encountered many giants and monsters, and have never been conjured by them; I therefore put my sole trust in my strength of body and courage of soul." The Icelanders gave up belief in all their gods as a result of but one conference with Christian missionaries. On account of limited time, Professor Gummere was unable to conclude his lecture.

PERSONALS.

President and Mrs. Sharpless visited Charleston and Savannah during vacation.

Prof. Thomas was at the American Historical Association at Washington during the holidays.

Dr. McMurrich spent part of the holidays at Baltimore, at the Society of American Naturalists.

'70. Stuart Wood gave a reception to the members of the American Economic Association, on the 28th of December.

'73. Alden Sampson delivered the first of his course of lectures on Poetry, on the 4th. It was very interesting and full of thought.

'87. H. H. Goddard, we understand, will soon return to college for a post-graduate course in mathematics.

'89. W. E. Smith, on his recent visit, entertained a circle of his old friends.

'89. W. H. Evans stopped here on the 21st, on his way from Harvard.

'90. J. M. Steere, who has been in Florida for two weeks, will return to college soon.

'91. R. E. Strawbridge sails for Europe on the 26th. He will be greatly missed by his many friends, but we are glad that he expects to return to college next year.

'88. F. C. Hartshorne and W. D. Lewis are reading law in the office of R. C. McMurtrie, Esq.

'88. F. W. Sharp, Jr., has been enjoying a hunting trip in the South.

'87. W. H. Futrell is reading law in the office of Thos. Leaming, Esq.

'88. W. S. Hilles and J. T. Hilles have infused new life into the Foot-Ball team of the Delaware Field Club, during the last season.

'87. A. H. Baily is ill with typhoid fever.

'78. Charles S. Crosman has been compelled to resign his chair at the Haverford College Grammar School, on account of ill health.

IN LEAP YEAR.

MY dance was over, and it chanced
We were together thrown;
She was a charming little miss,
Like stars her diamonds shone,
And yet her eyes were brighter far,
As we two sat alone.

I praised her hair, her cherub mouth,
Her eyes so deep, so blue,
Her soft white hand, her blushing cheek,
And then her jewels too;
"Ah," said I unto her at last,
"You're Queen of Diamonds, true."

She looked up shyly in my face,
(The music had grown still),
And said, while gracefully she leaned
Upon the window sill,
"If I'm the Queen,—why,—you may be
The King, Sir, if you will."

H. S. E.

LOCALS.

The local editor has been surprised to learn that some members of the college do not appreciate the honor of seeing themselves mentioned in the "local" column. To find that all our efforts to make certain men interesting are not valued is certainly disappointing. We, the local editor, are often amazed at the unreasonableness of men. On a recent occasion we so far deviated from our usual custom as to mention one man twice in the same issue. He was a very rash man. He even threatened to inflict personal injury upon us, the local editor. Now, we could easily show this gentleman that his threat was, to say the least, illogical. We feel sure that he would never have made it if he had reflected that "the pen is mightier than the sword." This gentlemen, and all others, should remember that the work of us, the local editor, is a noble, self-denying work. We think of nothing but amusing others; and every one who furnishes material for the amusement of others is helping in the good work. We would like to distribute equally the duty of furnishing material for the locals, but not every one possesses those peculiar qualifications which bring his name into the local column. If any one sees his name in the local column, he should thank us, the local editor, for it, rejoicing in the fact that he is particularly gifted to amuse others.

RAPID CONSUMPTION.—In the dining room:
"Waiter, bring me some rice."

"Rice not ready yet, Sah."

(Two minutes later): "Waiter, are you getting that rice?"

"Rice all gone, Sah."

The following account of a foot-ball match was given recently in the dining room. We are thinking of adding the speaker to the staff: "Mistah B., de University gemmans played our gemmans, an' dey was a tremenjusly excitin' game, sah, but our gemmans triumphed wid de exceedingly minutest sco' of six to nothin'."

"If we have no more money," says Eddy, "let us give up this life." This exceedingly pessimistic proposal is somewhat modified by the fact that the *Life* referred to is a humorous paper published in N. Y.

The following is the result of the inter-class matches:

| | Games | | Points. | |
|-----------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|
| | Won. | Lost | Class Team. | Opponents |
| '89 . . . | 3 | 0 | 82 | 4 |
| '90 . . . | 2 | 1 | 63 | 10 |
| '91 . . . | 1½* | 2½* | 0 | 62 |
| '92 . . . | 1½* | 2½* | 4 | 73 |

* Tie game counted as ½ for each side

AN ALIBI.—Mr. Registrar: Mr. Blank, you were not at meeting to-day. What explanation do you give?

Mr. B. (excitedly): Professor, I can prove an *alibi*; that is—er—I mean—

(In the office of the HAVERFORDIAN immediately before publication.) Chief Editor to assistant: Are the pistols loaded?

Yes, sir.

And the door barricaded?

Yes, sir.

And the local editor locked up in the closet?

Yes, sir.

Well, then, you may telephone to the business manager that he may issue the paper.

'Tis English, you know.—"Gentlemen," says the eloquent Nutty, "I shall prove to you that my plan is *more good* than this gentleman's."

And now Willy O. gives us another contribution. "Why is only one side of the moon visible?" he was asked.

"It is very plain," says Willy; "It is because we can't see around it."

Gentlemen, the history of the French language is known from beginning to end.

It has been suggested that we make a permanent trench down the coasting course and flood it. We shall not have to wait for snow before coasting then.

"Bob" thinks that *candidate* is derived from *candidus*, "spotless character," *causā*.

"My father and mother were playmates when they were children," remarked a confidential Freshman to another. A senior, overhearing, muttered, "And when they were grown they still played mates."

How and where they spent vacation:

W. G. R.—At the dinner-table.

C. T. C.—At Ardmore.

E. J. H.—Ball and Chain.

Alfred C. T.—In his cradle.

J. T. M. (Treasurer of the Y. M. C. A.)—In Canada.

G. V.—Drawing horses.

R. L. M., '92.—In pickle.

W. G. D.—Singing "Sunday School Scholar."

Daddy.—Reading "Little Red Riding-Hood."

H. P. B.—Making a noise.

J. H. R.—In society.

All the Freshmen.—Eating Sugar Plums.

We are doing well in the way of fights: three negotiated last month and two continued in our next.

The seniors in social science can appreciate the quotation, "It is hard for thee to kick against the goads."

And now, Nutty, you can no longer call a certain individual "Pussy," because, having grown his whiskers, he is a full-fledged "Tommy."

We are indebted to Teddy for this: Who was the shortest man? Bildad, for he was only a Shuhite.

A BALLAD OF SIX-ATEY-SICKS.

HARK! I HEAR AN ANGELL SING

AN ARIA OF THE AREA.

He hurried wildly to the door—

His mouth o'er full of lemonade;

A gasp—a stagger—and what more?

Alas! he leans 'gainst balustrade,

Unswallowing that lemonade.

At break of day the kitchen belle

On "airy-way" doth make her raid;

Then to her mistress flies, to tell

The story of the havoc made

By broadcast-scatter'd lemonade.

Thus, as the painful story goes,

Even the Angell has his throes.

And

Who into merriment would burst

Must get his swallows *way down* first.

My! My!

Guy! Guy!

Why didst thou fly

Over to Barclay Hall, so spry?

No! No!

So! So!

Didst thou not know

Only thy conscience made thee go?

How fleeting is fame! Charlotte Cushman and Wagner are now referred to only as "a woman named Charlotte Cushman" and "a man named Wagner."

Once more as we view the square cakes do we sigh, "Scrapple is its name, and scraps its nature,"

"I expected every moment to be called away by the death of a relative," remarked a Junior, "but" (a little at a loss for an expression) "things didn't materialize." "Didn't spiritualize, you mean," said a friend.

It is said that Harry is a very nice boy out of class.

Haverford has every cause to congratulate herself upon the features in the catalogue for '88-'89. The four new Graduate Fellowships are worth noting. Haverford, Earlham, Penn., and Wilmington, each has the privilege of sending one competent student for one of these Fellowships.

The expected increase in boarders for next year will make it necessary for the college to take a new dormitory building in addition to Barclay Hall.

Banes is at the head of the senior class (in the catalogue).

Some great man says that Jonathan caught the chicken-pox from fooling around someone's hen-coop.

Quis est Cotta, Mr. Cottrell?

The opening lecture of the course on Current Topics, and also that of the course on Pedagogics, were well attended by the Seniors and Juniors. These efforts on the part of President Sharpless to give the older students a common-sense knowledge of the above subjects are appreciated as they deserve to be.

It is conjectured that T. A. C. stands for Take A. Cake.

The vilest pun on record! One Soph to another, innocently; "Do you like to Carry Coale?"

After the return from Thanksgiving vacation, too late for the account to get in the December number, three class foot-ball games were played. The first was between '90 and '91, and resulted in a score of 2 to 0 in favor of '90. The second was between '89 and '92; score 3 to 0 in favor of '89. The last game between '91 and '92 was very exciting throughout, both teams playing an excellent game. Neither side was able to score at all, so the two lower classes remained tied for third place in the championship series, as neither seemed anxious to play off the tie.

EXCHANGES.

A number of our exchanges lavished unusual time and expense on their "Christmas number." Notable among these were the *Tuftonian*, the *Fordham Monthly*, the *Hobart Herald*, and the *Brunonian*. The *Fordham Monthly* and the *Brunonian* rather startled us by the glaring red with which their covers were adorned, the *Monthly* even going so far as to print the entire issue in red ink. Perhaps the editors thought that this was the best way to celebrate vacation, to paint their paper red—since to give their town that hue may have been too extensive an undertaking. The external appearance of the *Tuftonian* and the *Herald* was remarkably neat and pleasing, the designs showing unusual taste. It would be most desirable if they could maintain their Christmas garb throughout this present year.

The first number of the *Collegian* has arrived. There is no trace of the failure which so many have predicted for this magazine. If college men allow such a periodical as this, which is devoted to their interests, to go down through lack of support, it will be a grave mistake. The *Collegian* occupies a unique position—one which is capable of being of immense advantage to colleges and college men. People at large do not have a very exalted opinion of college journalism; they look upon it, as a rule, as composed mostly of gush sentiment or prosy essays. It is to such a publication as the *Collegian* that we must look to educate the people out of this idea. This periodical will be read much more widely than any college paper, and being the representative of the American undergraduate will necessarily be taken as the standard of his ability. Judging from the first issue this standard is to be a high one,—one which will do credit to every undergraduate. "Seth Grimmell," and "Mid Musty Manuscripts," are very entertaining, and written in a style which shows at once great ease of expression, and a hand trained out of all the traits peculiar to the novice. The editorial department is exceedingly well conducted and interesting, and the portion headed "Eclectic and Critical" is full of spicy comments and criticisms, together with judicious clippings from various college papers. Upon the whole this issue is a flattering success, and proves the *Collegian* worthy to rank with our leading magazines, both in the interest of the articles and in the ability shown in their production.

The *Guilford Collegian* is a new paper published by the Literary Societies of Guilford College, N. C. Guilford College is a new institution founded by Friends, and its success under the present able management seems to

be assured. There is evidently considerable literary activity among the students, and if this can be maintained the college paper is sure of support. The initiatory number is very satisfactory, there are no heavy labored articles, and the various departments are excellently conducted.

Few more interesting papers come to our table than the *W. P. J.* THE HAVERFORDIAN, however, has always been disposed to quarrel with the *W. P. J.* on account of its dark and gloomy cover, which might easily give one the impression that the Techs are a dismal set who glory only in their anvil and forge. But the contents of the paper are always interesting, and especially is this true of the December number. The author of "My Experience in Athletics" evidently had an eye to the humorous, and the editorial on the practical application of higher mathematics was quite well pointed and amusing. The remarks of the exchange man on the importance of the students supporting their paper by their own contributions, and not leaving it to be done by the faculty and outsiders, met our heartiest approval and sympathy.

The holiday number of the *Ursinus College Bulletin* contained a supplement with excellent portraits of the members of the Faculty. Out of the eighteen pages of reading matter in this issue of the *Bulletin*, only three were written by undergraduates. We would suggest that the *Bulletin* drop the pretence of representing the students, and advertise itself to be what it is, an exponent of the life and thought of the faculty and alumni.

The exchange department of the *Niagara Index* is a disgrace to college journalism. The editor of it seldom if ever attempts a fair-minded criticism of an article or paper, but invariably descends to vulgar personalities and abuses against "the ex. men," as he calls them, of other papers. He attempts to be very sarcastic and witty, but succeeds only in disgracing the journal he represents. Every month his department is full of such expressions as these: "The ex. man of the *Simpsonian* is bellowing yet. His presumption is exceedingly great." Again in the same issue we have this: "For downright jackassness and presumptuous self-sufficiency, the ex. man of the *Swarthmore Phoenix* beats anything we have run across in many a day." Possibly some people may consider this very withering; if they do we are sorry for them. It shows not only lack of all good taste, but positive vulgarity for a man to launch himself into such a tirade merely because someone happened to criticise his paper, and that too, by the way, in

a manner which was entirely just. The *Index* can never hope for a desirable reputation among its exchanges so long as such men are allowed to pollute its columns.

The *Brunonian* for December 8th contained an exchange column, the first time one has appeared in this paper. Let the good work go on.

A short article in the *University Mirror* (Bucknell), discusses the manner of selecting editors for college journals. The writer advocates choice from competitive essay work rather than by ballot. Of these two we certainly think the former is preferable, but it is far from clear that there are not better ways than either of these mentioned. There is great difficulty under any system in getting the very best material available, for almost invariably class or fraternity spirit will exert an unfavorable influence.

The varied departments of *Lasell Leaves* make this one of the brightest sheets that comes to our table. Nothing in the paper seems uninteresting. In a recent issue the girls describe the origin and history of their paper in a happy manner. The little poems in the locals are always bright and pointed,—a remark which will by no means hold true of many exchanges.

AMONG THE POETS.

WHAT COLLEGE DOES FOR A MAN.

It gives him some knowledge of Latin and Greek,
Allows a minute's psychological peek,
And teaches him rightly to think and to speak;
Yes, that's what it does for a man.

If he journeys to college all awkward and green,
With a black Sunday coat that's been worn into
sheen,
It polishes him till he's fit to be seen;
Yes, that's what it does for a man.

Perchance he's been petted at home all his days,
And been led to suppose that he needs naught but
praise;
College shows such a man the mistake of his ways;
Yes, that's what it does for a man.

It may give him hard looks, it may take him 'way
down,
But a kindness that's true lies behind the dark
frown;
At least that's the way that it is at old Brown;
And Brown's the best place for a man.

—*Brunonian*.

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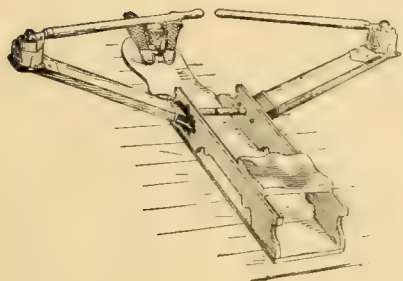
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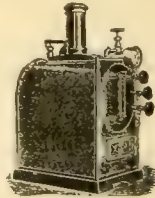
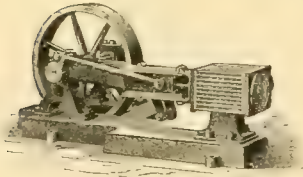
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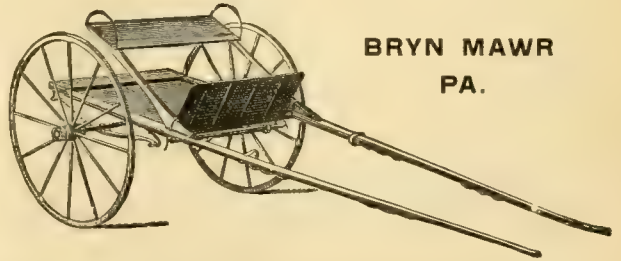
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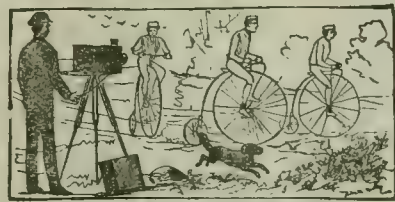
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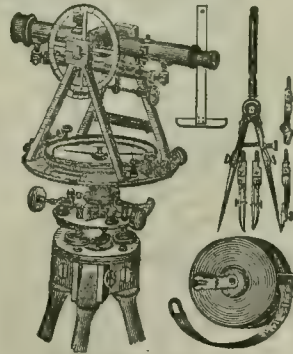
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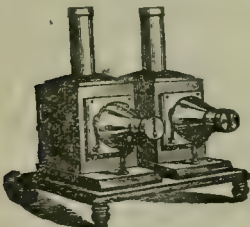
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HAVERFORDIAN.

1889

CONTENTS.

VOL. X. No. 8

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials—The Sports, | 129 |
| Haverford Literary Work, | 130 |
| Opening of Clark University, | 130 |
| Cricket Practice, | 131 |
| The Honor System in Examinations, | 131 |
| Thinkers, | 132 |
| A Letter from Professor Harris, | 136 |
| Poem—Reverie, | 138 |
| Lectures, | 138 |
| Obituary—Arthur Hallam Bailey, '87, | 139 |
| Personals, | 140 |
| Locals, | 140 |
| Exchanges, | 142 |
| Among the Poets, | 143 |
| General College News, | 144 |

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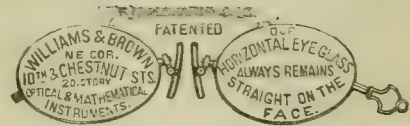
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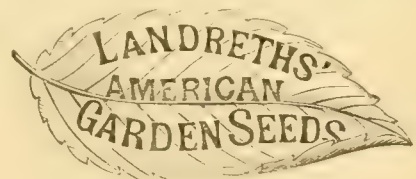
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VOL. X.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., February, 1889.

No. 8

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THE present state of indifference which seems to have pervaded the college in regard to general athletics is much to be deplored. The enthusiasm over cricket is all that could be desired; the first eleven and most of the second are practising bowling and batting in the shed regularly every day. Neither do the admirers of base ball allow the interest in that direction to lessen. But it is very seldom that any one uses the track now, when it could be used nearly every day in an open winter like this. We have had our initial sports, and all agreed in pronouncing them very successful. It was clearly shown

that there are men in college who are capable of making excellent records in running, jumping, and in all the other usual events. These men are doing no training, with possibly one or two exceptions, at least no systematic training. This is not the way to make good records and bring our college prominently to the front in athletics. Few colleges have the advantage of a track equal to ours. This advantage should be seized upon and made to produce telling effects in the spring sports.

Furthermore we ought to endeavor not alone to break, in our spring sports, most of the records made last fall; this is largely desirable, but there is a higher aim. The Inter-state Athletic Association has its annual field meeting in Philadelphia within a few months. There is no reason whatever why Haverford should not be well represented at that time, both in numbers and ability. Of course no one expects us to win the championship this spring, but there is nothing to prevent our winning events in which we are especially strong. Then, too, the experience it gives the men for another time, even those who win nothing at the first, is invaluable. There is only one way to excel in this matter as well as in others, and that is for the men who are capable of competing to go heart and soul into the work of preparation.

Moreover there is another matter which should receive immediate attention. The college has adopted a Constitution to govern the Athletic Association, but there the action rests. There has been no election of officers at the time of this writing, no elec-

tion of a governing committee. Such lethargy is inexcusable. The college should need no urging to take up this matter immediately. Hold the election, get the machinery under motion, and let the new Association be established on a firm, sound basis.

THE woeful want of literary work is not characteristic of this institution alone; yet it exists. Even this, the students' periodical, is threatened with becoming a sort of unused, hidden treasure. Of ten men who read the *locals* with conscientious diligence, barely five know what the *editorials* are about, and two get beyond the titles of the *articles*. It takes a man several hours of serious work to write a good three-page article,—and some of them are not very poor,—besides unnumbered and innumerable moments of thought. "His labor is its own reward," you say. Granted; but is there no idea in it worthy of your fifteen minutes' perusal?

It is not easy to politely show the disgust one feels at those lofty-minded gentlemen who, with scholarly advantages, read truck. If you placed an animal amid cushions of silk and velvet robes, and it refused to rest till it had burrowed down and rolled its fat sides in the soft mud, you would probably consider it a pig. But gentlemen sit amid the diamonds and pearls of literature,—the accumulation of the best thoughts of all the ages,—and play with a shining piece of coal. Of course this sermon is not called forth for THE HAVERFORDIAN merely. A foot of ground, strewn with dead ants, may teach a lesson to battling nations. The principle that underlies the neglect of this little monthly may extend even to the library, possibly to life (there is no pun intended here). What is the remedy? "As to THE HAVERFORDIAN,

write interesting articles. We all read a certain well-written article about cricket." So you did! If the editors are writing to increase the paper's circulation we had better write things purely interesting. But if to hold up the literary tone and strength of the college—! We leave it to you; which shall it be, bread or candy?

A SUBJECT of paramount interest and importance to the college world at present is the approaching opening of the new Clark University. When Mr. Clark a few years ago declared his intention of founding a university the plan was considered as unwise and showing poor judgment. It was thought that Mr. Clark could do much better with his money to give it to some college already in existence. But now that his intentions are more clearly shown and understood, all adverse criticism has turned to unrestricted praise. The scope of the new institution is to be entirely different from that of the ordinary American college. Johns Hopkins is the only institution we have at present which attempts at all the work to be undertaken by Clark University. It is to be modeled after the German Universities, the intention being to admit only graduates from other colleges, who desire very advanced instruction in special departments. When this plan is successfully carried out, the perfect finish which in certain branches can at present be acquired only in Germany will be attainable by Americans in their own land. If Clark University can be brought up to this standard it will be regarded with great pride by all our educational institutions, whose work it will not rival in the least, but ably supplement. The university will be opened in October on the return of its President, Dr. Hall, from Europe.

NOW that examinations are over and our time is not so fully occupied, we should begin practice in the cricket shed in earnest. The club has spared no pains or money in putting the shed in the best possible order; besides replacing the wooden floor by one of dirt, it has put in another skylight, put down new matting and repadded the sides. Great benefit will be derived from practice in the shed if the men will only practise enough and try to learn the strokes, and not spend their time in "slugging."

If proper use is made of these great advantages, there is no reason why our teams shouldn't make a good showing in the Spring.

DURING the recent examinations we were glad to see that the rule requiring fictitious names to papers was no longer in effect. It was only a farce, the professor in every case knowing the authorship of the paper. The professors, too, are glad to see this rule go, because it is founded on the assumption that they may be unduly influenced by a knowledge of the writer of a paper. It seems to us that the repeal of this law, which assumed that professors would be unfair unless means were taken to prevent it, should be followed by a cessation of the practice, founded on the assumed fact that *students* will use unfair means in examinations unless prevented; or, in other words, a cessation of the practice of watching students at examinations. The present body of students has very lax principles on this subject. Probably not ten men in the college would refuse aid to a fellow-student during an examination, if a favorable opportunity offered to give such help, and probably one-half the students would not hesitate to ask such aid. A comparative few, however, use external aids

in the shape of bicycles, not because it is wrong to use them, but because it is dangerous. Detection, among his fellow-students, means only misfortune, and we feel sorry for a man detected in cheating, not because he is another good man gone wrong, but because he is a victim of unskilful manipulation.

This moral view of the subject is the direct result of our present system of examinations. If we are all of us suspected of cheating, and are yet acknowledged to be gentlemen, we argue that it cannot be a very serious fault to give or receive aid in examinations; we are never watched to prevent us from stealing, and why should we be watched to prevent us from cheating? It seems as if the faculty regards cheating as less immoral than stealing, and such is the view we also take. From the point of view of the law, cheating is not so great an offence as stealing, but from the standpoint of honor, which should be every gentleman's code of law, it ranks as an offence with lying or stealing. His honor is a student's pride; if his honor be involved, we will see no more cheating at examinations. At present his honor is not involved, because cheating is not dishonorable in the present college code. We are placed on our honor in all our other college relations, and why not in this? Haverford is managed on the principle that the student's sense of uprightness is the best possible law for his government. Then why should an exception be made in this particular case?

A notable example occurred during the mid-year examinations; a recent member of the faculty stated that he was not in the room to watch the students, but to explain any point necessary to an understanding of the paper. When that professor left the room for several minutes, all the students present felt a glow of gratitude towards him for giving them a *chance* to be put on their

honor. Not a word of communication passed during his absence, nor was a single bicycle consulted.

THINKERS.

CARLYLE says: "In every epoch of the world, the great event, the parent of all others, is it not the arrival of a Thinker in the world?" As one reads this sentence in the essay on "The Hero as a Divinity," he will be apt to pause some time, if he is one at all impressionable, before passing to the next. Is it really true that the birth of a Thinker is so rare as to characterize an epoch, or do we read here only the hasty, impatient exclamation of a nervous, great-souled man? The question is worth asking. Of all that one knows how much is due to independent investigation or to independent thinking? If this question strikes one as absurdly broad, it may be narrowed and lose little of its force. In accepting the conclusions of others how much of the reasoning does one verify by the action of his own mind? Again, one will say that he is not bound to carry his knowledge to the last stage of adequacy; but the excuse breaks down long before the question reaches that point. It is quite true that it is necessary to make use of the work of others. Compared with the sum of knowledge in the world, the single contribution of the greatest man is little more than nothing. Certainly, however, it may be asked that what one pretends to know he shall first have made satisfactory to his understanding. Mathematics is the most exact and ideal of sciences. A mathematician may be unable to prove formulas which he uses constantly, but he is compelled to have satisfied himself of their truth at some time before using them.

The truth is that the human race is not naturally a race of Thinkers. Men follow blindly in the steps of their

fathers. They are conservatives or liberals, Mohammedans, Buddhists, Christians, according as their fathers were. The spectacle of a son with a religious or political creed differing from that of his father is a rare one, and the reason of it is that men do not think. It is not enough to say that they have inherited a mental constitution which inclines them to assume the same attitude in the world of thought which their fathers held. This helps to explain but fails to justify. The little questions of life crowd out the great questions. To the practical man of the world every other fact is obscured by the one fact, "I am here;" and, being here, he intends to make the best of it and to be happy if he can. That he has an indestructible, immortal nature may be interesting; but it is vastly more to the point to think of his dinner. What am I? whence came I? whither do I go? questions of awful mystery and importance, questions upon the answers to which must rest the character of the minutest action—these are questions which, in the opinion of the tranquil man of the world, only an unduly curious person would ask.

Newton's First Law asserts that a body has no power or tendency in itself to alter its velocity or the direction of its motion. If it is at rest, it must remain so until a force moves it. When set in motion it will continue in the same direction until acted upon by a second force. No illustration could better describe the tendency of humanity than this law of inertia, as it is called. Humanity lies utterly inert, motionless, unconscious until the inspired voice of some great man, some great Thinker, arouses it. Then it moves exactly in the direction which he has given it, perfectly willing to assume that it is the right one. The law holds in small things as well as great, and in the physical as well as the mental nature. The most trivial habits have a tendency to

crystallize after a few repetitions. Men come into the world with their minds already set in some direction. One's creed is not so much the result of active, independent thought, as the necessary expression of his inherited mental nature; and those who are striving for ecclesiastical unions often seem to overlook the fact that the differences lie not in the literal statement of doctrines, or even in the doctrines themselves, but in the fundamental differences of mental character. This immobility of mental character is the inertia of humanity; and one who remembers how bitterly man resists even those innovations which are clearly for his own good must be tempted to ask whether there is or ever was in humanity itself the spirit of progress; whether, without the guidance of the Divine Hand, the human race would not have been doomed to a state of eternal nothingness.

Even this illustration, however, fails to explain the whole amount of resistance offered to innovation. The thinking man must resist not only the natural, internal inertia of humanity, but the external circumstances in which it is placed. At every step he comes face to face with existing institutions, with vested interests. Like the bullet shot into the body, humanity quickly forms a covering about itself which hinders its motion. In every religious and political movement the world has seen the cry has been loudest from those whose temporal interests were affected. Thus, at Ephesus, it was not the worshippers of Diana, but the silversmiths, who stirred the people to riot against St. Paul. One of the most important facts concerning the human race is the way in which it becomes fixed in its environment. It shows itself in individuals as well as in races. An old tenant finds it hard to believe that he is not entitled to the house or land that he occupies; and the present troubles of Ireland

form an ample illustration of this fact. National institutions and customs congeal about a political or religious system, and remain fixed long after the life and soul of the system have passed away. So it was at Rome. By the time of Cæsar the Roman religion was practically dead, and Cæsar was *pontifex maximus* to the gods whose existence he openly denied. This incongruity was tolerated because the national life at Rome was rotten to the core. The Romans were living on institutions with no principle back of them. No new religion displaced the old. They simply lived, godless and immoral, occupied with the passion of the moment, unmindful of the tremendous mysteries surrounding them, unmindful of the intimate relations between those mysteries and their personal life. They had ceased to be a thinking people.

So it must be that the Thinker—he who sets in motion this inert mass of humanity—must be a very great man. No ordinary combination of qualities is found in such a man. He must be too high-minded to consider his worldly interests, too brave to fear opposition and hatred, too keen to be deceived by the popular fallacies, and too nobly discontent to rest in ignorance or to allow others to rest in ignorance of the great facts which envelop them. Of course such a man will be hated. The world cannot rest in peace while he is in it. He speaks in no ordinary tone. He asks questions which pierce men's souls; and, whether they will or not, they are obliged to listen, to ponder, to answer. The easy, good-natured world wonders at the aggressiveness of the Thinker. "Where ignorance is bliss," it says, "'tis folly to be wise." In the old days men were content to believe. They asked no questions and were happy. But the evils of curiosity are such that security and happiness are no longer possible, and they are succeeded by doubt

and agitation. Such is the Thinker, and such will be his reception while humanity is true to itself.

The evolution of the thinking man from the natural man can often be traced by some easily definable marks. Cognizance of the ordinary natural and visible facts surrounding one is a gradual process. It commences when the consciousness is undeveloped, and facts are furnished to the mind only so rapidly as it can absorb them. It is not usually so with the extraordinary facts of one's existence. If they ever penetrate one's consciousness, they find it highly developed, able to be impressed by a mass of facts in a moment. The first impressions of natural objects, the first view, for instance, of the mountains or the sea, is never the revelation to the child that the first gleam of consciousness of a world of spiritual facts is to the man. Almost every one traces the dawn of his thought from some definite point of time. Some stirring event has forced his attention through the outward and visible form of things into their inward and spiritual substance. It may happen in the death of a relative, in some great public calamity, or, as so many great men have testified, in the writings of some soul-inspiring Thinker. It happens often to men in the raking and upturning of things which come with a college course. But in whatever form the beginning of thought comes, it is apt to be sudden and overwhelming. It required ages for the world to adapt the physical world to its present state of utility. One reads of the tremendous labor which it cost the Robinson Crusoe of fiction to maintain life upon his desert island. These labors, however, are but faint analogies of the burden laid upon the Thinker to create order in his spiritual world. The weight of spiritual fact forced upon him is simply crushing. To discover suddenly that "there are more things in Heaven and earth than

are dreamt of in his philosophy" is to undermine his entire faith, and to bring him to the despairing conclusion that it is not possible to know anything.

There is a state of mind which can be satisfied by nothing short of absolute logical accuracy; but very little knowledge is reached or can be reached by the rigid application of logical formulas. Most knowledge rests upon the comparison of probabilities, of working hypotheses; and the hypothesis which harmonizes the greatest number of facts gains the title of truth. If then the mind finds itself unable to compare probabilities, and able to rely only upon accurate reasoning, it is in a state truly deplorable. This condition comes to every one who is strongly interested in a question. Thus the guilt of a criminal is often apparent to everyone but the conscientious juror who asks for evidence that admits of no contrary possibilities. The dying invalid feels cheerful over the reflection that "while there's life, there's hope," when everyone else easily sees that the probabilities are overwhelmingly against him. So it is with the Thinker—who is strongly moved by all great questions. The presence of a great number of possible hypotheses obscures his judgment, and, for a time, he is sure of nothing. What if under such circumstances his utterances are wild and threatening to the good order of society! Disarrangement must always precede arrangement. There must always be an amorphous state of human thought before the formation of beautiful and regular crystals. After all there is little to fear from the most startling utterances of a right-minded honest man. Thought unswayed by passion may be trusted to work itself into a form that will purify and elevate humanity. Once in a long time one who is neither a knave nor a fool is found justifying murder or polygamy, or some

abomination ; but the spectacle is extremely rare.

If one will take the trouble to examine the opinions and beliefs prevalent about him he will be surprised to observe that a large number of what are considered accepted truths are nothing better than popular fallacies. It may seem somewhat extravagant to assert that most people are generally wrong ; but in matters above a not very high plane it is perfectly true. It is common to speak of things as axioms which are pure assumptions. Systems are established by a perfectly unconscious course of evolution, and then men construct theories for their justification which were never thought of when they were established. No better instance of the working of this tendency can be found than in the popular theories of government. "Grand principles" and "grand theories" of all sorts are applied to the popular mind by the political orators. The masses are led to believe that their government is the practical working out of an eternal and immutable principle. If, however, we except the revolutionary government of France, there has probably never been a government outside of the "Utopia" or the "Republic" which rested upon purely *à priori* grounds. It would probably be difficult to prove very satisfactorily that any one possesses the moral right to restrain the actions of others. As a matter of fact, the government is a convention suited to the circumstances. Men see that public order is a necessity of existence, and they assume to themselves whatever powers are needed for the preservation of public order. It can be seen, indeed, that the most ordinary institutions of life often rest upon an insecure basis of principle, and that a wide field is open to one who wishes to know things as they are.

There is no department of thought where

one meets more bitter opposition and hatred than in questions of religion. Much of this is, indeed, accounted for by the gravity of the subject ; but it is certainly strange that men who profess to have implicit faith in their religious system should fear and hate the one who brings forward newly discovered facts, and should endeavor to smother the questions which those facts suggest. A true religion cannot be inconsistent with fact. Some men may be willing to shut their eyes to difficulties, but they are a far nobler class who look the difficulties in the face and seek their explanation. It must of necessity happen that the thinking man is brought into difficulty in his first attempts to fuse religious truth and scientific fact. One's idea of the nature of the Deity depends greatly upon his idea of the universe which is the creation of the Deity. His idea of the universe expands as he studies it more closely, and until his idea of the Deity expands correspondingly he is apt to be thrown into a state of blank atheism. Like glass broken by the heat, the outer layers expand while the inner ones remain contracted, and a fracture is the result. Scientific investigation can be ultimately nothing else than an aid to religious truth. Why do men study the nature and laws of the universe far beyond the point of utility unless it is to gain a more intimate knowledge of God and His laws? No one would venture to assert that Christianity is weaker because of the revelations of Galileo's telescope, nor can Christianity, as a true religion, fail ever to be otherwise than benefited by the discovery of a fact. Nevertheless, as Galileo was silenced so there will always be men found ready to raise the cry against the Thinker who brings out facts repugnant to their preconceived idea of things.

To be a thinking man is a duty laid upon every one by the possession of in-

tellectual power. Actions have little moral value in themselves in comparison with the character that suggests them. The blind observance of rules laid down by others may be beneficial to good order in society, but it contributes nothing to character. It is imperative that the springs of action be found in one's self, that the thought which lies behind the deed be one's own thought. Only thus can actions have their highest moral value. There can be no real conscientiousness apart from thinking, no truly conscientious man who is not a thinker.

The real Thinker, however, as I have tried to describe, is rare. The qualities which make up such a man are rare. One fearless of opposition, scorning insincerity, undazzled by the outward show of things, conscious of his responsibility to Almighty God as an intellectual being—such is the Thinker. Such a man is often mistaken; he is often confused and uncertain; there are times when he is persistently in the wrong while others are right. But there is no time when his influence on the race is not a good influence. Compared with the timid, slothful, self-seeking multitudes, he is immeasurably great; judged by any standard he is the man who of all others prints his mark deeply upon the human race.

A LETTER FROM PROF. HARRIS.

MEDITERRANEAN HOTEL,

JERUSALEM, FIRST MONTH I, 1889.

DEAR BROTHERS:

You will see by the address at the head of this that I have safely reached what may be called the chief end of my pilgrimage, and I thought I would send you a few lines to say how Jerusalem impressed me, before the first thoughts have altogether passed away, which they are almost sure to do, as I have every prospect of spending some time here. To begin with I was most

agreeably disappointed on my arrival to find that the city had been much misrepresented by travelers; I had read so many accounts of its decayed walls, tottering houses, filthy streets, that I had not credited myself with sufficient archæological interest to be able to overcome the prejudices with which these writers had inspired me. And then there were the apocryphal sanctities which everyone made fun of, more or less, the drollery rising to its highest in Mark Twain's delightful "Innocents Abroad and New Pilgrim's Progress," where he relates the story of the guide who pointed out the stone that cried out, and on being remonstrated with by one of the tourists to the effect that the Scriptures did not say that the stones actually cried out, corrected himself to the statement, "this is the stone that would have cried out." No doubt there has been much imposition upon pilgrims of all times, especially by those to whom a sacred site becomes a matter of revenue, but I found out almost at once that this sort of thing is only an excrescence which can be with comparative ease removed. All the frauds that may be current do not affect the obvious fact that Jerusalem is the Holy City of the earth. You feel it directly you come inside the city, even when first in sight of the walls, but of course much more when you have been on the Mount of Olives, as I was this afternoon, or on walking around the walls, as I did a week ago.

One way to appreciate this place is to compare it mentally with some other city that has had a similar history, say Damascus. Damascus is probably much older than Jerusalem, has been the centre of as many struggling civilizations, has been laid in the dust of as many sieges perhaps as Jerusalem, but to-day Damascus is a mere mud heap. The impression it made upon me was that the last place to look for antiquities was in the presumed oldest city of

the world. Hardly any inscriptions; no ancient walls (for even the wall where Paul was let down in a basket is of Turkish builders), no signs of the Hittites, or the Assyrians, hardly any even of the Crusaders. Well, I will not revile Damascus, but at Jerusalem it is altogether different. Never have I been in a place where history was so condensed as it is here. Just to give an idea, imagine yourselves to be sitting at the window of my room in the hotel; over on the other side of the way rises an immense square tower. By the flag that flies on the top (which may Divine grace at the right time caused to be hauled down) you will see that it is a Turkish barrack. But looking a little closer, you can trace in the building of this tower, as you look upward from the truncated pyramid which forms its base, at least three periods of architecture. There are great gray stones at the bottom, covered with lichen, and with delicately worked margins to the stones; above this courses of massive blocks of later age with broader margins to the separate stones, and projecting faces (where the stone has not been worked down level with the edges), and above all of this a mass of wretched buildings enclosing many stones of an earlier period, which is the Turkish Citadel. Imagine this part taken away, and you would, I think, find a mass of masonry solid from the top to the bottom.

The under portion of this masonry certainly goes back to the time of David, and may even be earlier work of the Jebusites; the upper portion cannot be later than the time of Herod the Great, and may be much earlier. But whether this be so or not, this tower (called to-day the tower of David) must be one of the great towers which Josephus describes Herod as building or enlarging when he was preparing the city (as it turned out) for her death struggle with the Roman power, and it is interesting to note

that Josephus expressly describes these towers as being solid at the bottom, while the palace, armory, baths, and the like, were at the top. Now it is something like condensed history as I call it to see this from one's own window.

Just at the other side of the house is a large rectangular pool, at present full of muddy water, and running over. The houses are built on every side close up to the walls of this pool, so that it is now, and probably for many centuries has been, right in the heart of the city. There is nothing very picturesque in its appearance; the only impression it makes is that if the water were a little clearer it would make a splendid swimming bath for Haverford College. As it is, I think I would take a header into it some morning early if I only knew how to climb out again. Well, they say, and probably with a reason, that this is the pool which was made by King Hezekiah. Try and imagine what that means in the way of antiquity! Fifteen or twenty steps on the other side of the house will bring you to a modern building, a sort of Arcade with Greek shops. In the middle of the Arcade stands a pillar which is now serving the humble duty of a lamp-post. Examine this pillar and you will find on it a Latin inscription, saying that the tenth legion of the Romans, known, I think, by the name *Tretensis* (for almost every legion had a fancy name), had dedicated this monument to a certain noble Roman whose name is appended. So that this stone, which was found some three years since in laying the foundations of the new building, shows that after the fall of the city the tenth legion must have been encamped within the walls on a spot now occupied by Greek vendors of articles in olive wood, and American hair cutters. And if you will take the trouble to look the matter up in Josephus at the beginning of the seventh book of the

Jewish Wars, you will easily make out that this is exactly what the Jewish historian states to have been the case. How interesting it makes one's studies in these early writers, when we are able to verify for ourselves their narrative and their topography. What a vantage ground for the preparation of a new edition of the "Wars of the Jews." And all these instances within my arm's length (I might almost say) at this present minute.

I feel certain it would do you good to make a pilgrimage here. You would feel, what is so difficult, even for thoughtful students in a young country like America, and in a certain sense, this is true of England also, how certain we may be of the great events in what we are pleased to style Ancient History. While to anyone who has a special taste for topography, archæology, or architecture, this place is almost a paradise. (I feel sure Professor Sanford at any rate will agree with me.) I have not said anything about the city considered as a religious centre, and I will only add that the sense that "over these acres walked those blessed feet" comes to one all the time. He died here — yesterday; and the city is not only steeped in his memorials, but there is something about it which makes for the belief that the best chapter of her august history is not yet written.

J. RENDEL HARRIS.

Captain Woodruff, of the Yale navy, now thinks that there is a chance for a race between Yale and Cambridge sometime between August 1 and 15, but that there is little chance of a meeting between the Yale and Dublin University crews.

The University of Colorado is about to build a new observatory at an elevation of nearly five thousand feet above the sea level. This new observatory will rival the Lick observatory.

J. I.

REVERIE.

A CLOUD of night engulfs my mind,
Ambition's fires burn low,
The spirit soars through other spheres,
The body drags below.

I cannot read, I cannot think,
But, caught in airy dreams,
My spirit floats toward other hopes
And distant, distant, scenes.

LECTURES.

Four lectures were delivered by Alden Sampson, of New York, before the Senior and Junior classes as supplementary to the course in elective English. The lecturer spoke on "The Contemplation of the Poetic Genius."

Mr. Sampson began his first lecture by noting the difference between the poetic temperament and the poetic art. He cited Plato as a possessor of a poetic nature, and stated that Tennyson and Swinburne were masters of the art. The Greek motto *μηδὲν ἀγαν* is one which poets would do well to heed. Quality not quantity is all in poetry. Scott and Longfellow, the poets for the many, are like good claret, but Burns and Wordsworth, the poets for the few, resemble more delicate wines. The test of a true poem is its power of awakening feeling in the reader akin to the poet's passion. We must distrust our instinct, Mr. Sampson continued; we learn to think: there is the same vital need to learn to feel. The reader of poetry, if he would rise with the mind purified, heart chastened, must have a nature of quick sensibility, of rich imagination, of power of association. Generously must he respond to feelings of sorrow and of joy. According to our capacity are we gladdened. We are like boys and girls with baskets let loose into a garden. Some will gather leaves, others take vegetables; some again will prefer fruits, others will pluck daisies, others roses. Thus do men wandering in the fields of poetry. The imaginative gift of poets enables us to live with other men, to think and speak with them. But we must needs bring with us a fund of generous appreciation. On the side of the poet we are to look for an outburst of spontaneous emotion, and on the part of the reader an outflow of appreciation. The curse of the age is the study of criticism, and not of feeling. Two generations usually serve to estimate a poet's worth. In conclusion, Mr. Sampson advised one who wished to cultivate poetic feeling, to study Wordsworth with Arnold's suggestions.

On the morning of January 8th, Mr. Samp-

son continued the course. The end of intercourse, he said, is understanding of and communion with another human soul. Poetic effort is instinctive and unforced when a poet has an outburst of fervor and passion. In reading thy desire shall rule thee. Pleasure is but an indirect object in reading. Emotive powers differ as do logical; one has sympathy, another imagination, a third quick emotion. Intense longing of intense nature after perfection of character characterizes great poets.

Poetry is the art of exciting in another's breast, by the agency of words, the ideals of the imagination. Mr. Sampson then went on to speak of æsthetics. He declared it hard to define, yet capable of clear explanation. He stated that æsthetics is the science of the beautiful; that it deals with nature and the laws of beauty; that it comes neither from intellectual intention nor from the heart's emotions. Æsthetic impressions are a growth. Delight from poetry is largely æsthetic pleasure; for the aim and end of poetry is the creation of beauty. The ideal of perfection in art is the beautiful; in religion the good; in knowledge the truth. If the good does not efface the impressions of evil the poem is bad in its influence. The purpose of poetry, said Mr. Sampson, is to create beauty and to express emotion. Beauty transformed and exalted by passion is poetry. The poet is a creator; the poetic art creative. Milton's three requisites for good poetry are fraught with meaning; it must be simple, sensuous (giving delight to the senses), passionate (the product of strong feeling).

The third lecture of the course was delivered Friday morning, January 11. Poetry, began Mr. Sampson, must be the medium of active and definite feeling. Moral ideas enter into poetry; it is a criticism of life. A revolt against poetry is a revolt against life. Indifference towards poetry is indifference towards life. Mr. Sampson then spoke of men of poetic temperament. He ranked Matthew Arnold, whom he called the follower of Wordsworth, with Tennyson and Browning. Plato, he said, was not a poet disguised as a philosopher; his philosophy was the philosophy of the man, his poetry was revealed in it. Some day poetry may be said to be the reality, philosophy the illusion. And yet to-day poetry is needful; for in all great scientific works imagination forms an integral part. Romola, Henry Esmond, have their place, and a high one. Falling into love, said the lecturer concluding, is like falling up stairs, it takes one higher. Love and poetry are closely joined—nay, are inseparable.

Tuesday morning, January 15th, Mr. Sampson

delivered the last lecture of the interesting course. He told us that good taste is exercised in the field of æsthetics. Æsthetic perfection may be artificial, and it is not necessarily connected with life. But strong and genuine feeling hold us at any time; pity, sympathy, humor, move us as naught else can. The lecturer then spoke of the "stupendous generalizations" of Michael Angelo, the "delicate allegories and abstractions" of Raphael, but about them, he said, is no pity, nothing human. Raphael's women are too far above to move us. Raphael lacks the poetic feeling of Tintoretto." What are the qualities inherent in a great poet? is asked. Passion, imagination, ease and simplicity, harmony, melody, rhythm, a choice and natural diction, wealth of sensuous imagery, Mr. Sampson would reply. A soul that speaks to another is a prophet, a seer, a poet. "Help me to find myself" should be our prayer. Not realism but ideality is reality. The poet by imaginative insight penetrates the interior man and is truer to reality. Imaginative insight, he continued, is power of putting oneself into another's place. Creative fancy gratifies our æsthetic sense; creative imagination educates our heart and mind. Only by faith in a great master shall we ever catch a glimpse of the glory and beauty of their highest heaven. Humor too helps make poetry divine: beware the tears of a man who laughs not. Great thoughts, Mr. Sampson concluded, come from the heart, and great poetry is full of great and solid thought.

ARTHUR HALLAM BAILY.

CLASS OF 1887.

His many friends will be shocked to learn of the decease of Arthur H. Baily, of the class of '87, at his residence in Camden, N. J., on the 1st of the Second month. He had been confined to his bed since the 24th of Twelfth month of last year. He had been sick three weeks before that time, threatened with typhoid fever; but he resisted the disease, and probably increased the violence of the attack when it came. In the earlier stages the disease seemed light, but on the 17th ultimo he began to grow rapidly worse, and from that time a constant fever and frequent hemorrhages soon placed him beyond hope of recovery.

Most of the men now in college were acquainted with Mr. Baily, and some were warm personal friends. It will not be necessary to remind any one of the strict uprightness of his character or of the beneficial influence which he exercised in a quiet way while among us; and we feel it our duty, as the organ of the

students, to extend to his bereaved family the full and hearty sympathy of his friends at Haverford College.

TO THE HAVERFORDIAN :

Permit me, as a classmate, to add a few words to what has already been said.

A. H. Baily joined our class in the fall of '85, the beginning of our junior year, and was from the first, a favorite with all. We recognized in him, a member who added dignity and moral strength to our class; while those of us who had the privilege of a more intimate personal acquaintance, found him a generous, whole-souled man, a pleasant companion and a true friend. He was a hard worker, a careful and painstaking student.

Diligent and conscientious in his work, faithful to his convictions, and strong in those qualities which make a noble man, he was one whose influence was great and for the right.

We shall miss him; we shall miss his hearty welcome and his friendly sympathy: but his memory will live, and the influence of his character will go with us through life, ever lifting us upward and making us better.

In the summer of '86 I had the pleasure of calling at his home in Indiana.

He leaves a mother, a sister, and two brothers, who mourn the loss of a thoughtful, devoted son, a kind and loving brother. To them, on behalf of my class, I extend that sympathy which only those who knew and appreciated him can feel.

Although here only two years, he made many friends in the vicinity outside of the college. With them, and with his friends in the college, both among the faculty and students, the class of 1887 mourns the loss of one whom we were glad to call our friend.

HENRY H. GODDARD.

Haverford College, 2d mo. 2d, 1889.

PERSONAL.

'36 Joseph Walton was at Haverford meeting on the 20th.

'76 L. Lyndon Hobbs has been elected President of Guilford College, N. C.

'82 George A. Barton will deliver a lecture at St. George's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 20th of February. Subject: "Social Life in Assyria and Babylonia."

'91 J. Y. Crawford has left college to go into business. In him the college foot-ball team loses one of its finest players, and he will be greatly missed by the college in general.

'81 William A. Blair has recently been elected President of the Association of City Superintendents of Schools of the South.

'81 Jesse H. Moore is principal of a flourishing school at Naubunta, N. C.

'77 William F. Smith is a successful lawyer in Barnesville, Ohio.

'77 G. G. Mercer has changed his law office to the Drexel Building.

'85 Rufus M. Jones was here on the 12th and 13th of January.

'77 Isaac W. Anderson is interested in a flourishing land company at New Tacoma, W. T.

'78 Chas. S. Crosman has not resigned his chair at the Grammar School, as was stated in our last, but is merely abroad for vacation.

LOCALS.

Reade says: "I sing in the invisible choir."

"Is that the music of the spheres?"

"Yes, that's fearful music."

(Note.—A year's subscription to the man who first sees the pun.)

Goodwin stop that winking!

Nutty says he would not like to worship in a temple of guano (Guiana).

Several Seniors and Juniors were much interested last month in Marlowe and the Drama.

And now our friend George has put his foot into it again. He was making a call. Wouldn't she favor him with a song—something from "Erminie?" She took a seat at the piano and, "as if in that one song her soul she did outpour," sang, "'Tis growing late, 'tis growing late," etc. Shortly after George strode out into the dark and cheerless night.

A Senior, having read through the logic, remarks: "What I don't know about that logic would fill a volume."

Query: Will a new neck-tie soil my clean shirt?

There was a gay young ostrich;
No down was on his head.
On Hydrochloric Acid
This two-legged ostrich fed.

"Jim" says that his proficiency in political economy has brought him an offer of a "sofa" in political economy at Johns Hopkins. We feel sure that the Johns Hopkins authorities only partially grasped the necessity of the circumstances. They should have offered him a feather-bed-with-woven-wire-springs-and-valet-attached of political economy.

Dave wishes to announce to his friends and admirers that, after holding the world's record, he has stopped eating mince pies. This is owing to the fact that the college cook is unable to supply enough to keep him in training.

One of the questions on an entrance examination paper was: "Give the physical characteristics of Europe." It was answered thus: "The mountains run in all directions, and the rivers run into the sea." As a statement of a general fact we have seen nothing approaching this.

The following is an extract from THE HAVERFORDIAN's prize children's story:

"When Christmas came, Santa Claus brought little Amory a rattle. It was a big rattle and it was called a watchman's rattle. Little Amory was very much pleased. The little man laughed with glee, and was very happy when he was shaking the rattle. When the holidays were over little Amory was sent back to school. He was very sorry to go back to the school, but he was glad when he thought what fun he would have with his rattle. Little Amory's father forgot to send a nurse and a perambulator when Amory went back to school, so that we fear little Amory suffered for want of care. He looked very cute when he rose from his little bed after midnight, and stood in the hall all clad in white, swinging his rattle. Everyone was pleased to see how glad was his little innocent heart. They felt very sad when they saw that he was not taken care of. So that they are going to give their pocket-money to pay for a nurse and a perambulator for little Amory."

"Gentlemen," said the Professor, "did you have difficulty with these problems!"

"Professor, *I should like to see you explain No. 4.*"

And now that Senior wants to know why we all smiled."

"Can you tell me what is the value of one over the sine?" "Cos'e-can't," muttered an unwearied punster.

Volapük, as spoken at Haverford College:

Voulez-vous passer the pomme de terre à la white?

Voulez-vous geben Sie mir some hash?

Johannes, Ich will merci for some soup.

Exciting scene in recitation, Homeopathy *vs.* the Old School.

Champion of the Old School: "I defy you to produce any homeopathic physican who practices on the theory of Hahneman.

"I know one—" came from across the room. The homeopathists were wild with delight.

"But he hasn't any practice," continued the voice; and the homeopathists wept bitterly.

"Alas! I feel an aching void," sighed a sentimental Freshman. We are inclined to believe he should have said headache.

THE HAVERFORDIAN expects to publish the following papers by eminent writers:

"Why am I Jerseyman?" by W. C. G.

"Why am I nuisance?" by H. P. B.

"Why am I a homeopathist?" by S. P. R., Jr.

"Why did I buck?" by—the writer modestly conceals his name.

"Why am I a punster?" by W. G. R.

"Why do I not like THE HAVERFORDIAN?" by W. F. O.

"Why am I a special student?" by—well, the author's name in the catalogue.

One of the editors was pacing the floor, tearing his hair trying to think of a subject for an editorial. He suddenly exclaimed, "I have an impression here," pointing to a particular spot on his head, "By the way, what is an impression?" he asks. "A dent in a soft place," replied another in the room. The writer got in a corner and watched the interesting proceedings.

"I am tender but I am tough," said a Junior describing himself.

Mr. Robert J. Burdette will lecture in the Alumni Hall, on February 13th, at 7.30 P. M., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

"We shall now look for the missing link, Morris!"

"Does she go to our church?"

Political economy.—"And what's the first thing the workman gets when he accumulates some money?"

Bob (thoughtfully).—"Gets—gets—why, he gets his life insured."

Alas for the unfortunate Freshman! He sat up till 3 A. M. studying for examination. Then he went into the examination room and, after a few minutes, fell asleep and slept through the period. Who will now deny that the Freshmen should be put to bed at nine?

The biblical characters James, Daniel, Isaiah, and Jonah, are being enthusiastically studied from an alimentary point of view by the students of Haverford.

A paradox.—"I cannot shuffle off this mortal coil," he cried, as the deadly electric light wire coiled itself about him.

A divinity student dissecting a bird asked, "Professor, when am I to examine my wings?" "Are you going to leave us so soon?" said the startled professor. But another Angell, when he heard the news, sighed because he could not exchange with him.

I tank all you gemmans ver' much fo' de patronizing a pusson what hab neber run'd on no track befo', and special Mistah Goodman what hab held the watch. It do my heart good to see you all, an' when he come to graduate in de nex' wintah,—or rader, in de summah,—may de Lawd strive with him and gim him successfu' life!

"I'm going to let *down my downy* bed now. Pretty good joke! Hey? Ha! ha! ha!"
 Guy: "Yes! Pretty good. Ha! ha!"
 Chorus: "Ha! ha! ha!"

WANTS.

WANTED.—Suspended "cuts" for this quarter. Address, Room —.

WANTED.—Some energy. William Grattan, James George & Co.

WANTED.—Experience. Address, '92, care of '90, Haverford College, Pa.

WANTED.—A boy to do studying and other chores. Apply room 9, B. H.

EXCHANGES.

The *University*, the paper devoted to general college interests, which started out so auspiciously at the beginning of last year, but after a few months suspended, has again put in appearance. Now, as formerly, it is most welcome. The general appearance and style of the paper are the same, and it is enough to say that its columns are as replete with interest as ever. We are informed, in the opening editorial, that "under the new management the *University* has come to stay." Such confidence is refreshing, and it is to be sincerely hoped that it is not misplaced. There seems to be no reasonable ground for conflict between the *University* and the *Collegian*, for, although they are both now monthly, their aims and the grounds they cover are essentially diverse. To the *University* we look for news, to the *Collegian* more especially for literary productions. The initial number of the former, recently received, contains an excellent portrait of Dr. MacCracken, Vice-Chancellor of the University of the City of New York, together with quite an extended sketch of his life.

The department called "De Temporibus et Moribus," in the *Vassar Miscellany*, is a marvel of excellence. The unrestrained, nervous, yet withal vigorous and simple, style of the writer is very fascinating. The January number of this magazine was unusually interesting. An animation pervades every department, which

causes us to wonder what may be its source; if, perchance, we too could imbibe from the same fountain of inspiration. The "Editor's Table" and the Exchange Notes also contribute not a little to the general superiority of the *Miscellany*.

As an example of what altogether crude and meaningless nonsense will sometimes get into print under the head of poetry, we clip the following from the January number of the *Lafayette*. We defy anyone to discover any trace of metre or rhythm in any part of the production.

A bashful youth to his charming maid
 A bouquet to present had essayed.
 With surprised start quoth Maud the fair,
 "How very fresh! I do declare
 On them there is a little dew."

Poor Bob to make explanation tried,
 He thought that 'fresh' to him was applied.
 "Dearest Maud, my account is square,
 And by your lovely eyes I'll swear
 That not a cent on them is *due*."

The *Lafayette* is well conducted in some departments; for instance, the editorials are always interesting and to the point. But the weakness of the Literary Department is surprising and lamentable. In the issue just referred to, a story, "The Lover's Revenge," occupies about two pages. Its title alone was enough to condemn it, calling up instantly to mind, as it did, visions of cheap sensational story papers and certain well-known yellow-covered pamphlets, which constitute the shrine before which most youths, at a very early and foolish period of their existence, are supposed to worship. On reading the article all our surmises were amply verified. A more improbable, ridiculous plot—if plot it may be called—could not be imagined. Two classmates and fast friends are rivals for the love of a lady; the unsuccessful one shoots her while in the arms of his former friend. The murderer flees, but after years of constant search is hunted down by the man he has wronged; a hand to hand struggle ensues. Mark the closing words, "At last 'tis over. With the avenger's knee upon the murderer's breast, Ethan Webster, panting from the fierce strife, looks down upon the blackened face of his victim. With tools taken from a quarry near by, he scoops a shallow grave, buries the body of his victim, and conceals the place with brush and grass. His love's death was avenged." The *Lafayette* must be in rare need of something to occupy space when it fills its columns with such foolishness. As most who attempt to be wildly sensational, the writer in this case only succeeds in appearing very youthful, and in giving pretty strong evidence as to the class of literature to which he has given his attention.

The *Roanoke Collegian* is one of the best representatives of Southern college papers. Its articles are mostly short and bright, of such a nature that it is a pleasure to read them. A brief criticism on "The Quick or the Dead" is given in the February number, which would have been very interesting a year or so ago when the Amelie Rives craze was at its height. One appears far behind the times to speak of that book now, for it is not of that character which is always admired; it has its day, brief but certain, then departs forever, making way for some new popular favorite.

The last issue of the *College Student*, from Franklin and Marshall College, contains an address by Dr. Gerhart of the college on the "Insignificance of Skepticism." The address is well worth careful perusal.

A writer in the *Pennsylvania College Monthly* takes as a subject for an article "Evolution in Literary Taste." The good points in the production cease with the subject. At the outset we are met with the statement that there *has* been an evolution in literary taste; then, after a few remarks on mythology and Robinson Crusoe, the author gives his opinion as to the relative merits of some modern novelists, and closes. There is no evident attempt whatever to locate the stages of evolution, of the literary taste of any people. This is a subject out of which, with a proper amount of work, could be produced an unusually good article. It seems unfortunate that the conception of it in this case should have been so very weak in comparison with its possibilities.

The January number of the *Adelphian* gives evidence of much care and ability in its preparation. The illustrations are of a high order, the winter scene being especially beautiful. "Mary Dare: A Study," is the most prominent production in the literary department. The plot is well conceived and very creditable, but the effect of the story would have been immeasurably increased if the ending had been different. It is rather an undignified way, to say the least, of parting with a heroine who has aroused our sympathy, to be abruptly informed that she was found dead one morning with an empty bottle labeled "Prussic Acid" by her bedside. The *Adelphian* easily stands at the head of all the school papers with which we exchange.

"Robert Elsmere" is the subject of a very poor sketch in the *College Transcript*. The writer seems to have no original ideas whatever on the subject, but after a weak description of some of the characters contents himself with quoting or rehashing the most common arguments of reviewers.

AMONG THE POETS.

ALACKADAY.

SHE.

I'll pass him by with a distant bow
Tho' it breaks my heart to do it.
I never loved him then, but now
I would I had never answered no,
But pride will not let me tell him so,
And modesty would rue it.
No tell-tale blush shall mount my cheek,
No glance escape my eye;
But with throbbing heart that burns to speak
I'll coldly pass him by.

HE.

I'll pass her by with a careless bow,—
She'll surely misconstrue it,
And think that I have forgotten how
I loved her once a year ago;
She jilted me when I told her so,
Nor sighed that she must do it.
And again my fate at her feet I'd seek,
But her glance is cold and shy;
I love her still, but I dare not speak;
I'll coldly pass her by.

—*Harvard Advocate.*

A NEW YEAR'S TOAST.

I drink to one whose sparkling eyes
Have pierced my heart, until it lies
A burning mass within my breast,
Unless it feel that look so blest.

I drink to one whose angel face
Sheds forth such beams of heavenly grace,
That ne'er a day can happy be,
Unless one beam is shed on me.

I drink to one whose presence near
Fills my whole soul with thoughts so dear,
That e'en the stars, which stud the skies,
Are not so close to paradise.

I drink to one whose lightest touch
Wakes in my heart a passion such
That naught I feel but heaven above
Could check the torrent of my love.

—*Brunonian.*

IN EXAMINATION.

Engraved on his cuffs
Were the Furies and Fates,
And a delicate map
Of the Dorian States;
And they found in his palms—which were hollow—
What is frequent in palms—that is, dates!

—*University.*

IN LATER DAYS.

In later days it may be they will write
 Upon her grave these words: "Here lieth she
 Whom a sweet poet sung." 'Twould better be
 And truer, to carve upon my headstone white,
 "He ne'er had sung who rests beneath this knoll
 Had she not put the music in his soul."

—*The Dartmouth.*

A COLLEGE ATTACHMENT.

We've skimped, an' sent that boy to fill
 The holler in his heart with knowledge;
 He wasn't good for much, but still
 We thought he might pull through a college;
 We guessed he'd study up at nights,
 Work hard to mend his mind and natur,
 An' here that young Philistine writes
 He's deep in love with Alma Mater!

We'd better kept him tendin' corn,
 An' feedin' pigs, an' doin' plowin',
 Since he's a student—in a horn—
 An' spendin' money, I'm allowin'.
 There's Hettie, neighbor Squiggs's gal—
 Ah, how this news 'll circumstrate her!
 I'd allus picked her out fur Hal,—
 Now he's in love with Alma Mater!

I've heard about those college chaps,
 An' read about 'em in the papers,
 An' Hal he's *one* of 'em, perhaps,
 An' thick in all their scrapes an' capers.
 He wrote us he wuz doin' fine,
 Wuz somethin' of a wimmin' hater,
 An' now we *see* he wuz a lyin',
 An' spendin' time with Alma Mater.

Last night we writ a letter warm
 A sayin' we are led to statin'
 He'd better come an' work the farm,
 An' we'd help his graduatin';
 That he could pack his college rigs,
 Er he'd discover, soon or later,
 It's better sparkin' Hettie Squiggs
 Than makin' love to Alma Mater.

—*Exchange.*

A WATER SPIRIT.

The Water spirit of the storm
 I could not help but dub her,
 As she passed by in mackintosh
 And little hood of rubber.

No tongs had formed the merry curls
 That danced upon her forehead.
 She battled gaily with the winds,
 And in the storm she gloried.

The raindrops fell upon her face
 As on an upturned flower.
 Her eyes were like two violets.
 Caught in an April shower.

But ah! another joined her steps,
 And all my visions faded,
 For who could fancy water-sprites
 By silk umbrellas shaded?

Yes, I was vexed, for I, you see
 Was just about to tell her
 How very happy I should be,
 If she'd share *my* umbrella!

Vassar Miscellany.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

At Wellesley twenty hours of recitation are required a week.

Harvard has graduated three presidents, two vice-presidents, eighteen cabinet officers, three speakers of the House, and four Supreme Court judges.

Oxford University has appliances for printing in one hundred and fifty languages.

The University of Pennsylvania base ball cage is to be two hundred and twenty feet long by one hundred and ten feet wide and about fifty feet high. The nine will begin practicing sometime in February.

The University of Mexico, which is the oldest college in America, was founded fifty years before Harvard.

More college students come from Connecticut, in proportion to the population, than from any other state. She sends one to every five hundred and forty-nine persons, while Pennsylvania sends one to every nine hundred and eighty-one persons.

Two hundred and forty-two courses of study are offered at Michigan University.

Harvard, Yale and Princeton erected the first college gymnasiums in the country in 1859.

Dartmouth's winter recess is longer than that of any other college, extending from December 19 to January 17.

The Harvard library is the largest college library in the country, containing 340,000 bound volumes. Yale is second with 200,000, and Cornell third with 150,000.

Fifty or more students of Johns Hopkins University appeared on the stage a few weeks ago as soldiers and citizens supporting Booth and Barrett.

None of the college journals seem to have noticed the fact that Vassar and Wellesley have adopted the cap and gown. We are credibly informed that all the classes there wear them—at night.—*Mail and Express.*

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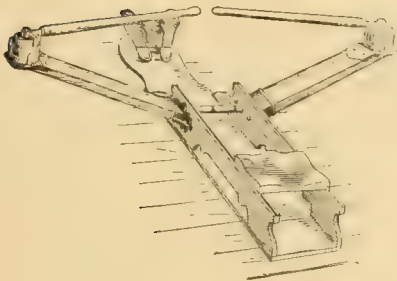
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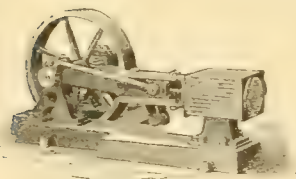
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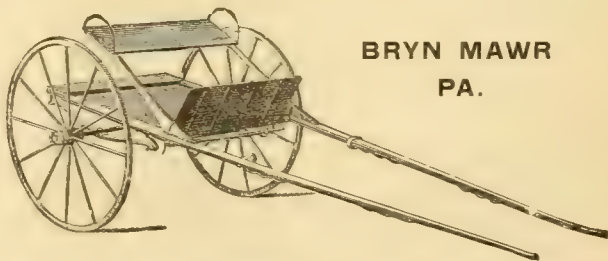
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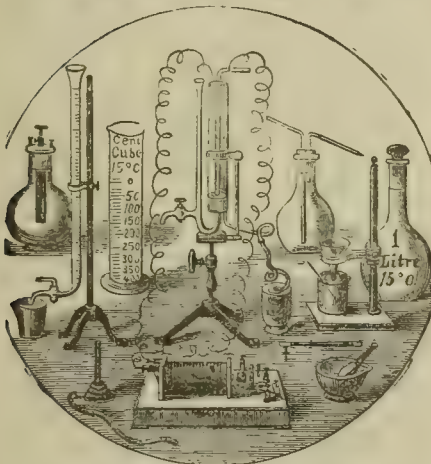


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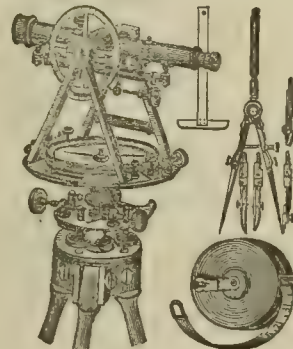
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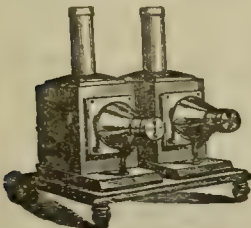
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Haverfordian.

MARCH

1889

CONTENTS.

VOL. X., No. 9.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials—The Coming Competition, . . . | 145 |
| A New Board, . . . | 145 |
| A Certain Kind of Man, . . . | 146 |
| Honor in Examinations, . . . | 146 |
| A New Appointment, . . . | 147 |
| Our Aims, . . . | 148 |
| Lectures, . . . | 149 |
| Student Life in a German University, . . . | 149 |
| Resolutions—A. H. Bailly, '87, . . . | 152 |
| Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association, . . . | 152 |
| Alumni Song, . . . | 153 |
| Poem—Haverford: 1839: 1889, . . . | 154 |
| A New Industry, . . . | 154 |
| An Experience of the Local Editor, . . . | 156 |
| Communications—Some Points in College | |
| Etiquette, . . . | 158 |
| Classical Men vs. Scientific Men, . . . | 158 |
| The Track, . . . | 159 |
| Overwork, . . . | 159 |
| Locals, . . . | 161 |
| Exchanges, . . . | 162 |
| The February Collegian, . . . | 163 |
| General College News, . . . | 164 |
| Among the Poets, . . . | 164 |

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The Haverfordian.

VOL. X.

Haverford College P. O., Pa., March, 1889.

No. 9

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THE recent change in the constitution governing the HAVERFORDIAN, according to which the associate editors will be chosen by competition, is well understood by all the students. They were almost unanimous in wishing the change, and now it remains with them to make the paper a success under this plan. The requirements are not extensive; any one can easily do the work before the appointed time, in addition to his regular appointments. Of course it is very desirable that the competition should be sharp and eager. A position on the editorial board under the new order will be considered a guarantee of a man's literary

ability, and, as such, the distinction is well worth striving for.

It is impossible that editorial work should increase the demands made upon the time of anyone, for all the editors are released from the regular theme work required of others by the department of English. Especially is it considered important that this opportunity for competition should be taken advantage of by the '92 men. They have talent in the class, and this is the time for it to come to the front. It is only natural that they should desire a representation on their college paper, and certainly all the other classes would be pleased that they should thus demonstrate their ability, and their interest in what interests the college. But this applies equally to all the students. Every one who has an interest in literary work should be prominent in this contest.

ON the evening of Feb. 28th a college meeting was held, at which it was decided that in future there should be seven editors instead of nine, and that new editors should not be elected by the several classes, as at present, but all vacancies filled by competition open to the whole college. The work of the competitors will be examined by five judges,—one from each class, and a member of the faculty,—and the editors will be chosen according to their decision.

For several reasons this plan seems to us a great improvement over the former way of electing editors. In the first place it is very similar to the method which is used successfully at most other colleges. Secondly it insures the best men from the college being on the board, and each class will have ex-

actly the representation which the literary merit of its members warrants. No class, large or small, will "run" THE HAVERFORDIAN simply because it is the Senior or Junior class, but if any class does have a majority of the editors it will be, as we have said, the class that has the best men and therefore deserves to have it. The need of a change on this account is apparent, for at present, contrary to the usual order of things, the two lower classes, which would soon have a majority of the board, contain only about one-half as many men as are in the upper classes, and it is quite probable that men who were the best in their class might be chosen editors, while other men of more ability would have no opportunity of being elected. Lastly, every fair-minded man, whether elected or not, can feel that the judges will make their choice according to the work submitted to them, and will not be influenced by individual popularity or class feeling.

THE man who aspires to be felt does the world a power of good, particularly in college. The man who aspires to be funny without wit; the man who aspires to be of the bluest blood in college; the man who aspires to teach you everything that you know; none of these is anything when the man who aspires to be felt is around. Now the man who aspires to be felt is not a very heavy man, but he walks into your room with the heel of a conqueror; the very windows tremble at his coming and the floor quakes. He salutes you with a fascinating condescension that at once wins your heart to the great man, and he calls you stentoriously by your most private nickname. What could be lovelier? O thou little-souled man who art his senior only in years, bow,—bow thy soul within thee and be humble. When the man who aspires to be felt is in company, have no fear to hold up your end of the conversation; he is a

generous-souled being, and will himself hold up all the ends and the middles, too; only, as a slight favor, permit your back to be lashed now and then, in order that he may show the admiring company how dexterously he can do it; they will applaud vociferously, and you will be proud of having such a friend. The man who aspires to be felt is not noted for ability in any one particular; he is too broad-minded for that. Do you think you know something about books? You will soon be ashamed to confess it. Books! Ha! Ha! Why, he's read this, that and that (which, to be sure, you have not), and then he turns the conversation. Art! again you are on common ground. No, but now *did* you hear the last Thomas concert? You did? Ah, he noticed old — there, the renowned base-ball pitcher. You know of course what the Detroits are doing? No? Here is something you cannot talk about, and he proceeds to discourse upon base-ball. In fact his mind is stored with such varied learning that he soon finds an untrained corner of yours, and he doesn't want to hear you but he wants to hear himself, and why shouldn't he? That keen wit, withering sarcasm, hundred-year-old joke, are always sure of a hearty laugh from himself and a titter from his worshipers. Your own joke is flat; you dimly feel that yourself, and go away wondering why "some men are born great" and all the rest of it. Well, requiescat in pace! I wonder if the great man's bass will drown my tenor in the celestial choir.

SINCE the subject was mentioned in the last HAVERFORDIAN there have been numerous indications that the faculty are not unwilling to abandon the practice of watching students in examination, providing they can be reasonably sure that the confidence placed in the students' sense of honor will not be violated. This seems to be as far as

the faculty can go until some such assurance is given them. To grant degrees without a reasonable certainty that the examinations have been fairly passed would be an injury to every one who holds a Haverford degree; and any movement to dispense with official surveillance must come from the students. There are doubtless some students who prefer to be watched. In the present system, dishonesty in passing examinations does not trouble the moral sense of the average student. He looks upon the matter as he would look upon a game of foot-ball or game of chess—the faculty on one side and himself on the other. The faculty's part of the game is to watch and the students to cheat; and whatever he makes is legitimately his own. If, however, he were not watched he would no longer be able to pass by cheating, by reason of considerations which very few students would not respect. So it happens that some prefer to be watched that they may cheat with an easy conscience; and for these men the abandonment of a system of oversight would be a distinct gain in moral consciousness as well as in thoroughness of work.

There is no doubt that the temptations to dishonesty are great. The examinations show the results of the term's work. It might be said they mark the productiveness of the individual life during the period which they cover. In addition to one's responsibility as an intelligent being for the powers entrusted to him, there is the responsibility to the parents who have defrayed the expenses of the college course, and whose interest in the man's welfare goes far beyond the expense. When the time for examinations arrives and the student sees that he has wasted his time and is unprepared, the temptation to redeem his reputation by a piece of dishonesty presents itself with great force; and this must be

remembered in abandoning the system of oversight.

Still we think the Haverford student is equal to the temptation. There may be men in college who would redeem their reputation for scholarship, at the expense of their honor, but we do not know who they are. The Haverford man has usually shown himself equal to liberty given him. A few years ago the Haverford men were bound hand and foot by the rules, while at present the restraints practically amount to nothing. Yet we do not know that the average Haverford man of to-day is worse than he was formerly; on the contrary, we are told that the moral and religious tone of the students is at present distinctly higher.

We hope it may not be impossible to effect this reform—for so it may be called. Only one thing seems to be needed, namely, that the students as a body undertake the responsibility of keeping alive a powerful moral sentiment on the question of honor in examinations.

THE appointment of Dr. W. S. Hall to fill the chair of physical culture, hygiene, physiology, and other branches, at Haverford, has been announced in the daily papers. His appointment is but one of the many steps which Haverford has taken to keep up with the times. Exactly what his duties will be is as yet undetermined, but they will probably include the teaching of physiology, botany and zoölogy, and possibly of biology; he will have charge of the gymnasium, and instruct the students as to its most advantageous use; he will pass judgment upon all athletic games and contests; and he will be resident physician.

Dr. Hall is a graduate of the Northwestern University, and has filled important hospital positions, which he has attained and kept by competitive examinations. He is

therefore a competent physician, and in that capacity will fill a long-felt want in Haverford.

In view of the fact that the gymnasium system will probably be much changed, a few suggestions may not be amiss. Gymnasium work during the winter should be daily, and compulsory for the whole college. At present it is compulsory for the two lower classes only, and these classes are just the ones who need it least. It is the older, more studious and more easy-going students who need it most. Again, every possible means should be taken to make the work as interesting as possible, by having the students to work in large groups, and by having a greater variety of exercises than the clubs and chest-weights. Let the rings, horizontal bar and parallel bars be used to a great extent. In fine weather the track should receive a large share of attention. We would here advocate the purchase of a vaulting horse for the gymnasium. This piece is an important item in the furniture of the gymnasium, being an unending source of enjoyment to the most athletic or the most sedentary student. We might suggest many other improvements, but they will probably come with a new gymnasium.

MEN in their course through College do not keep sufficiently high aims before them. Some men do, certainly, but if the majority of men in College at this time were asked what their intentions were for the future, they would reply that their plans were very indefinite, depended on circumstances, but that they desired to find some occupation in which there is a limited amount of work, liberally rewarded. Does this seem to be a high ideal to be the cornerstone for the foundation of a life which is commenced here and continued through eternity? What grand possibilities lie be-

fore the man who has laid the substantial foundation of four years of solid work in a good college.

All men owe to the world to keep their bodies in condition for the duty of containing the soul, and for this reason they must give the body proper attention; judicious eating, healthy exercise, and other pleasures are needed to keep the body in the best possible state. But it should be remembered that the dominant idea in our being here is not to have a good time, but to prepare for a life of usefulness, upon which at its end God can look down and can say, "He has done what he could." Too little thought is given by college men generally to this phase of the subject of life. We know that we must prepare to take our places in the maelstrom of life; to wring from the world a subsistence, a competency, if possible, wealth; but we do not remember sufficiently that we are put into the world for a high purpose. All the youth of this land, blessed as it is, have not the opportunity for a higher education, and for this reason another duty is laid upon those who have the opportunity,—that of leading their brothers, who with dim eyes are groping their way as along a dark passage with a light at its end, and windows at its sides which they have no power to open. It is not necessary to be missionaries to foreign and savage lands, or even to occupy a pulpit, but merely to be honest, helpful, God-fearing men. It is the scarcity of this element in society which allows licentiousness to run riot. We have this element in society, but there is sore need for more of it. A man who has had the best possible training can best show that he appreciates his superior advantages by helping with all his power to advance the causes of morality and temperance among classes less highly favored. It has been said that an educated man who, instead of opposing the course of intemperance, allows himself to float on the

tide or swims with the current, does more harm than ten uneducated persons who have not had the dire results pictured to them, nor had the power of mind to appreciate them, or the increase and expansion of the evils down through the successive ages. Common experience demonstrates the truth of this.

Every man in College should set before himself a tablet upon which is inscribed the high and holy aims of his life. Follow the directions which he gets here as closely as possible. He will deviate sometimes, but he will find that it will be much easier to do that which he feels he ought to do by having a chart to guide him.

LECTURES.

ON the 19th of February the students listened to an address by Dr. James L. Phillips, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, on "Adventures Afoot in and out of Asia." Dr. Phillips is an enthusiastic pedestrian, and spoke glowingly of his walks on both sides of the water. Dr. Phillips was born in India, and spent much of his life there engaged in the missionary work. He has visited Egypt and the Cape of Good Hope. He described his walks in the various countries he has visited, and the manner of life of a missionary in India. His description of the first view of Mt. Everest was particularly interesting. He was heard with close attention throughout the lecture.

On Friday, February 22d, at 4 P. M., Dr. George Dana Boardman delivered a lecture on "Respect for Authority." The students attended in good numbers, but, probably owing to the day and the hour, very few were present from outside of the college. Part of the lecture was taken from Dr. Boardman's lecture on the Fifth Commandment, one of a course delivered before the University of Pennsylvania. It was the unanimous verdict among the older students that a more polished, elegant and more pleasing lecture had not been heard in the Alumni Hall during their stay at college. As we understand that the course of lectures on the "Decalogue" is now in the hands of the printer, and will soon be given to the public, we think it hardly worth while to attempt to give a synopsis in this column.

On the 26th of February, Dr. W. H. S. Aubrey, late Liberal candidate for Parliament, gave an address on "Gladstone; His Characteristics; His Personality; His Career." Dr. Aubrey is a close friend of Mr. Gladstone, and although most of the facts about the great statesman's life are known to most of us, it was an especial pleasure to hear of him from one who knows him intimately. He described to us intimately Mr. Gladstone's manner of living and working and the style of his speeches. He defended Mr. Gladstone's withdrawal from the Tory party into the ranks of the Liberals as not indicating fickleness of character, but the result of deliberate convictions, first suggested by a visit to Naples in the reign of King Bomba. In conclusion he spoke of the condition of Ireland and the prospects of Home Rule. The recent developments in the *Times* libel suit could not fail to weaken the government, and a general election was, he thought, certain to come within a few weeks.

STUDENT LIFE IN A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

THERE are over four hundred Americans at the various German Universities during this present Winter Semester, so say the official figures, and in that statement proof is given of the earnestness with which higher studies are being pursued in this country. No wonder is it that when so many are there studying with the great masters, that evidences multiply on every hand here of advances in matter and method of teaching; that the pedagogue of yesterday who "heard" lessons out of a book is giving place to the scholar of to-day who speaks of what he knows, and who works side by side with his student in the great pursuit of learning — nay of Truth itself. No wonder also that students in American colleges are asking, in increasing numbers, what is this German student life? how does the German student live? how does he work? We ask this question anxiously, hoping that some day America may hold up her head as a nation of scholars, and hoping to learn what it is that has placed German scholars immeasurably ahead of all the world.

Why is it that at seventy-five years of age, when most American scholars have ceased to produce aught but platitudes, a German scholar is able to write one of the greatest commentaries ever written upon the book of Genesis? Why is it that he has so retained the freshness and vigor of his early learning, that he is able to lay aside, as worthless, theories to which he had previously signed his name, and can investigate anew every detailed point and write upon it?

Why is it, on the other hand, that at thirty-eight years of age, when American scholars have hardly won their spurs, another German scholar is placed by common consent at the very summit of his profession? Think what it is at thirty-eight to be called "*the greatest Church Historian of the present!*"

These are only two illustrations. German universities are filled with scores of similar ones. Why is this? We are wont in the history of men, as well as in the various branches of natural science, to explain the present conditions of things by their past life. In the same way and for the same reasons I believe that the secret of this marvelous German scholarship is to be found in the student life. In the hope of being able to point out some of the secrets of the great success beyond the seas, to my own students in dear old Haverford, I have gladly acceded to MR. FITE's cordial and pleasant invitation to write upon this subject.

For present purposes I shall venture only to mention a few characteristics of German student life, choosing rather those which seem to me to contribute most to after success, prefacing these hasty lines with the caution that in telling the story I shall mention some things which seem to me to be a source of weakness rather than strength, things whose doubtful influence

will be noted without any moralizing on my part.

The most careless observer of life in the *Vaterland* is quickly impressed with its SIMPLICITY, and this I should name as the first characteristic of student life.

Walk with me across the *Augustus Platz* in Leipzig, enter the great door of the *Augusteum*, and pass into the first and second court yard. It is 7 o'clock in the morning, nearly time for the first lecture, and scores of students are standing in little groups. Look at them narrowly and you will not find a finely dressed man in the number. Plainness reigns supreme. And that single point of dress is indicative of the whole life of these men. They know no such wants as are common among American college boys, and yet they are just as happy. They have as much enjoyment, and as rational enjoyment as their American cousins, and they pay less for it. They know that by scholarship no money can be made; they know that they will, if successful scholars and teachers, some time reach the salary of \$1,000 or mayhap \$1,500 a year, barely enough to live a simple life,—and they want no more. In America all men may hope to rise to public esteem through wealth, and most men crave it, and hence the eager rush away from books into the seething whirl where money may be gained. I am not decrying the earnest, honest endeavor of American youths to seek possibilities of good in this way; I am only saying that the temptation to seek for wealth does not exist in Germany as here, and that the absence of such temptation is one reason why there are so many men willing to enter paths of scholarship and thereby consign themselves to dignified poverty.

The student who has seen or lived in the handsomely furnished rooms in American colleges would be astonished at the rooms

in which German students frequently, nay commonly, live. Bare whitewashed walls, a small cot, one table and two wooden chairs, for which he pays in some cases only ten dollars for the entire semester, lasting from the 1st of October to the end of March.

His breakfast, consisting of coffee and rolls, is brought to his room, and his other plain meals are obtained at a restaurant. He joins a club and in its simple but pleasant room meets his companions for an hour or two at times during the week, and drinks with them a few glasses of the ever present *Bier*, but is rarely or never intoxicated. At the end of the semester, his farewell is not taken from his merry companions in a banquet costing \$3 a head, but rather in a *Kneipe*, where he drinks *Bier*, smokes his pipe, and if especially extravagant spends perhaps 30 cents. He sometimes — pity 'tis true — becomes "drunken with wine," and disgraces himself and his country. Total abstinence is practically unknown, save among Americans, but it is becoming every year better understood among Germans, and no man, I know from personal experience, need fear social ostracism because he tastes not the accursed thing.

But quite as noticeable as the *simplicity* of German student life is its *DIGNITY*. Follow that young man who walks rapidly down *Charlotten Strasse*, turns into *Unter den Linden*, passes the great statue of *Friedrich der Grosse*, and enters the University. The little round cap upon his head, with the narrow stripes of red, silver and black, tells that he belongs to the *Corps Teutonia*, one of the numerous little student clubs of the University of Berlin. His face shows him to be only about twenty, and were he an American student we might confidently expect him to rush up to that knot of talking students, slap one violently in

the back, and with an ear-splitting "hello, Billy," pass on to make comments upon "old Smith," who happens to be Professor in the college. Not so this German: he has all the dignity of a soldier, and coming up to the party he bows, with his cap politely raised from his head, and with a quiet "Guten Morgen, meine Herren," passes on to make some comments on "*den Herrn Professor Schmidt*." This respect for one's fellows is no rare thing, it is universal. These students are the future scholars, physicians, jurists and theologians of the mighty German Empire, and they respect one another and they respect their instructors accordingly. To be sure they still keep up the disgusting and debasing practice of dueling with small swords, and they do act boisterously in their *Kneipen* at times, but the dignity yet remains. And in this trait of student life I find a second explanation of the brilliant scholarship of that land. Men learn in their student days that high attainments do not bring wealth, but that they do bring dignity, and they are willing to struggle for that.

Yet another characteristic of German student life is *HARD WORK*. How admirably these young men have learned that "genius is only patience," that "nothing is denied to him who will work." The German student will take from 10 to 20 lectures and sometimes even as high as 30 a week, and then upon all that laborious work he will read and study far into the night, or rather morning, and will hold that pace for months at a time. Read the *Vita* upon the back of any German student's dissertation and you will be surprised at the breadth of ground covered by his courses of lectures, and your surprise will deepen into astonishment when you hear of his attainments in each subject. Here before me, for example, is the dissertation of an Oriental scholar, whom it is my good fortune to know in-

timately. He records, in his brief autobiography on the last page, that his first two semesters were devoted to Theology and Philosophy, but that during this time he also heard lectures on "Hebrew, Sanskrit und Mandschu." From this time on he devoted himself chiefly to Oriental languages, but nevertheless studied Theology sufficiently to take his *Licentiat*. During this time he pursued Assyro-Babylonian, Sumero-Accadian, Biblical-Aramæan, Rabbinical-Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, Æthiopic, Turkish, and old English. And by way of resting his mind, he studied Law for two semesters,—together with all these languages—and amused himself by learning Danish, English, French and Italian! And he was no *dilettante*, but is to-day one of the most promising Orientalists in the world. This record has been equaled by many others: it is not the record of genius, but of mercilessly hard work. The German student indulges in *some* festivities, he takes *some* exercise, but above and beyond all these things he works. And the result of that work is that in the cool, clear judgment of the world Germany has the greatest scholars of this present.

Will America ever have such numbers of brilliant scholars? The answers depend upon three other questions. Will we ever learn here that simplicity is just as desirable, nay more desirable, than luxury? Will America ever give to scholars as much support, as much honor, as much dignity as the Fatherland does?

But more important than even these questions is the final one: Will American students learn that work is better than play, and that work only wins and certainly wins?

In the hands of the college students of to-day and to-morrow and the next day, rest grave responsibilities in answering these three questions. ROBERT W. ROGERS.

Haverford College, Feb. 26th, 1889.

RESOLUTIONS.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence of the death of Arthur Hallam Bailey, of '87, A. C. Garrett, the President of the Class, appointed the undersigned to draft the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our much beloved friend and classmate; and

Whereas, We realize that by his death we have lost a true friend, whose life was ever characterized by honest endeavor, simplicity, and Christian manliness, therefore be it

Resolved, That by his death the Class feels profound sorrow in the loss of its first member, who met death with the same hope and fearlessness which he evinced through life; and be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this, their great affliction. And further be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to his family, printed in THE HAVERFORDIAN, and preserved in the record of the Class.

W. H. FUTRELL,

H. W. STOKES,

F. H. STRAWBRIDGE.

Signed by the Committee on behalf of the Class.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

[We are indebted to one of the Alumni, who was present at the reception, for the following account.]

THE annual meeting of the Alumni Association was held at St. George's Hall, Arch and Thirteenth Streets, Feb. 15, 1889. There were about 120 present. Not only were the later classes well represented, but there were also present two members of the class of 1839, and five of that of 1842.

A large supper table was laid in the main hall, while smaller tables scattered about the room served to group together old classmates and friends. There was no wine, and, strictly speaking, no *toasts* were drunk. After a few introductory remarks, the Pres-

ident of the Association, James J. Levick, offered, as the first thought or "sentiment" of the evening—"Haverford College—Our Alma Mater." This was ably responded to by President Sharpless.

A letter from Ex-President Thomas Chase conveying his regret that he could not be present, was next read, and warmly greeted. Mr. Henry Hartshorne, of the Class of '39, then recited an original poem,—“Haverford 1839, and Haverford 1889.” An interesting address followed on behalf of “Our Sister Colleges,” by Professor Clement L. Smith (Haverford Alumnus, Class of 1860), now Dean of Harvard College. Richard M. Jones ('67), Head Master Penn Charter School, made some instructive remarks for “The men who train our boys for College,” and William S. Hilles ('85) spoke in an able and animated manner for “Haverford Athletes and Athletics.” An original song entitled, “The songs that long have slumbered,” written for the occasion by Dr. Thomas Wistar (Class of '57), was read by its author, and then sung, most of those present rising to their feet and joining in the chorus. “Our Lawyers” found an able representative in Joseph Parrish, Class of '62. In the absence of his brother, Albert Pancoast (Class of '64), who was to have spoken for “The men and boys of every term at Haverford,” Professor Wm. H. Pancoast, M.D., (Class of '53), made some pleasing impromptu remarks. William Draper Lewis ('88), in one of the best speeches of the evening, spoke for “Our Recent Graduates.” During the evening several favorite college songs were sung by the younger members of the Association. The occasion was one which will long be pleasantly remembered. Old friendships were renewed, new ones formed, and the ties strengthened which bind the Alumni to each other and to their *Alma Mater*.

The Committee of Arrangements to whom

much of the success of the evening was due, consisted of John C. Winston, *Chairman*; N. B. Crenshaw, *Treasurer*; Wm. E. Scull, *Secretary*; Lewis J. Levick, Francis B. Gummere, William S. Taylor, Stuart Wood, Samuel Mason, Charles W. Bailey, Wm. Draper Lewis, and, *Ex-officio*, James J. Levick, *President Alumni Association*.

ALUMNI SONG.

AIR—"I CANNOT SING THE OLD SONGS."

[Written, by request, for the Alumni Association of Haverford College, Philadelphia, February 15th, 1889.]

THE songs that long have slumbered

Come, let us sing to-day,
And memories awoken
To cheer us while they may;
Our college days will live again
With each familiar strain,
Then let us sing the old songs
With loyal hearts again!
Then let us sing the old songs
With loyal hearts again!

We'll tread again the old paths
We loved to wander o'er,
And linger in the classic shades
And learned halls once more;
Our *Alma Mater* calls again—
Who would her voice disdain?
Then let us sing the old songs
With loyal hearts again!

Come, brothers of the old time,
And brothers of to-day,
The tribute of each heart and hand
In loving homage pay—
Thrice happy now to meet again,
While life and health remain;
Then let us sing the old songs,
With loyal hearts again!

Come, wake anew each feeling
The old-time songs inspire,—
Each high and noble purpose,
Each laudable desire:
It makes us feel like boys again
To hear the glad refrain;
Then let us sing the old songs
With loyal hearts again!

THOMAS WISTAR.

HAVERFORD : 1839-1889.

ALUMNI REUNION, 1889.

WHEN Rip Van Winkle rose, his walk to take
Toward his old home, upon his sight there brake
A whole new world. Almost, O friends, as new
Your world to me, though all my years awake.

O, sweet Simplicity! Thy vision clear
Now greets my eyes, thy voice salutes my ear,
Turned backward, half-forgetting all between,
To days that seem than yesterday more near.

Our Alma Mater, not too tender then,
Had somewhat Spartan in her hand and pen;
Yet Attic at the heart. How else could she
Out of Bæotian boys make proper men?

Nay, more than Spartan, more than Attic, she.
Ethic as Hebrew; yet with culture free
As Hellas' self, to love the beautiful.
Most beautiful of all, to be, to be!

So underneath the drab vest of those days,
Breathed the free spirit of a Whittier's lays:
Outbreathing from it, as a chrysalis,
Rose Bright to win the meed of two worlds' praise.

Then chide we not that rule ascetic now;
There lower'd no frown upon our mother's brow;
Love's smile sat on her lips. Hers was a power
To warm and lift our hearts, we knew not how.

On her broad lawn, what trees what friendships grew!
What large ambitions her small chambers knew!
Sweet wild flowers, and sweet fancies, in her groves:
Alas! no more will Spring their bloom renew!

Deem it not strange, this lingering backward look;
Conning the crumpled pages of life's book,
Written with dew-drops tintured by the rose,
Before Time's hand from Youth the volume took.

Another page, another volume lies
Open before me. In your jubilant eyes
I see 'Time's bounty shown, or his defeat:
He is our friend, if only we are wise.

Toil, Pain and Sorrow, in the Game of Life,
Score victories, and with care our years are rife:
Yet, looking over to the goal beyond
We gather strength, and glory in the strife.

Our life is rich, beyond all boyhood's dreams.
Though thro' its clouds no garish splendor streams,
Each common day, with love and faith alive,
Bears more than El Dorado in its beams.

A warning. We who pass away,
Salute thee, Youth, in thine imperial day.
Wear well thy sceptre. Lest it slip and break,
We bid thee, thro' all triumphs, *watch and pray!*

H. HARTSHORNE.

A NEW INDUSTRY.

A WEEK ago the following circular
came into the hands of one of the
Board :

X——, Y—— & CO.,

JOURNALISTS,

Greencastle, Ind., 1889.

DEAR SIR:—Upon considering the work of
seniors in their closing year of College, we have
endeavored to fill a long-felt want by engaging
two of the most prolific writers of the age, which
enables us to furnish all kinds of productions at a
very slight cost.

OUR PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Essays, \$3.00 to \$5.00, according to length.

Orations and Debates, \$5.00 to \$10.00, according to
length.

Panegyric productions, (Eulogies, Encomiums and
Character Sketches), \$10.00 to \$20.00, according to length.

Invectives, \$10.00 to \$25.00 according to length.

In ordering productions please state style and
length wanted, and whether humorous, profound,
or historical. As to subjects, we are usually left
to our own choice, but *any* subject may be sent in
with order.

The large number of productions that we have
already furnished to the best Colleges in the United
States have given entire satisfaction in every
respect; and in almost every case, where our pro-
ductions have been delivered, the comments of the
press were very favorable—especially upon the
style and diction.

No money required in advance.

Hoping to hear from you favorably if anything
in our line is needed, we remain,

Yours Respectfully,

X——, Y—— & Co.

*Keep one of these circulars yourself and
pass the others to your classmates and friends.*

IN this land of enterprise and ingenuity
one should wonder at nothing; and there-
fore we were not unduly surprised at the
above. The man who first conceived the
idea of manufacturing literary productions
on a large scale has a mind greater than
that of Sir Isaac Newton. It occurred to
one of the Board that it might be interest-
ing for the Haverfordians to examine some

of the wares of the western literary manufactory—especially in view of the near approach of Commencement and Junior days. Consequently a letter was prepared ordering a “‘humorous’ essay suitable to be read before a literary society.” In a few days the following letter arrived:

Greencastle, Ind., Feb. 24th, 1889.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 21st at hand. Will send the essay on completion, which will be in a day or two at farthest. The subject will be THE JOKE, and we think we can give you satisfaction.

The price will be four dollars, as it is a very meagre production that can be furnished for much less.

Hoping it will come up to your expectations, we remain,

Yours Confidentially,

X—, Y— & Co.

In a few days “The Joke” arrived, and we print it, not expurgated:

THE JOKE.

The joke is of ancient origin. I have heard some that Adam amused Eve with in the garden of Eden, and some that the monkey sprang on the mule in the ark of Noah. The most of these antediluvian specimens come down to us through generations of ancestors, in the shape of epic poems, stories of mythology, and brownish-yellow allegories of an ancient age.

But some we find upon portions of ancient architecture, and, 'tis said, there are several buried beneath the pyramids that it might pay to resurrect. The most of mine, however, I tore from the sarcophagi of the mound-builders, or transcribed from the hieroglyphics of the obelisk in Central Park.

The reason I picked such recent jokes is because I don't believe in mythological research, and would like to lead the people of this world out of the paths of old-fogyism to a higher sphere.

I cannot describe with what feelings of mingled awe and veneration I first viewed these modern jokes, chiseled on this boulder centuries before the coming of Christ; and with what delight I thought that mine too would some day be carved upon a granite slab to mark the resting place of some weary soul, where man,—laughing, jolly man,—could walk up, read, grin and be happy.

'Tis a woeful sight to see an aged, decrepit, ring joke that was first loosed on the public during the performance of Spartacus with the bob-tailed Numidian lion, hop sorrowfully along on crutches, knowing not where to lay his head. The government should build a home for these out of the surplus in the treasury, instead of reducing the revenue, or giving it to the national banks, as our last administration has done. The government has no use for national banks as long as the homeless, anchoretical joke “wist not where to wot.”

This building should be in some good, moral city, easy of access; and there should be a guardian paid out of the public treasury to see that each rheumatic old joke gets no spirituous liquors to rack its ruined frame, for the joke is not immortal. He must surely succumb to the horny hand of all-powerful fate.

And another thing I would like to mention in reference to this home for these ante-silurian specimens of epileptic jokes, and that is, that they be sorted with respect to age, and a regular price fixed there on each class; so that when a circus man comes in to select his jokes for the season, he can select them and depart without uncorking any of the brocaded language he usually uses on such occasions, thereby promoting the moral tendencies of the country.

Some people have queer ideas of the joke. There are jokes that have been used, sprung and tried ever since the existence of man,—in fact, till they have ceased to be jokes. Placing a bent pin on a professor's chair is no joke; it is a sad reality.

Sometimes I think of this world as a vast joke, porphyrous, grisled and gray, placed here to laugh at and enjoy; but we are continually being told by college professors and theological dudelets that it is nothing more or less than a big school, filled with teachers and mountains of books to teach us to roast our shins at the gas wells of the great hereafter.

Probably the best joke on the market to-day is the Italian variety. Oh, how well those dark-eyed dwellers in perpetual summer know how to inspire even the dull and commonplace sentences of a preface with a living, breathing soul. Even the threadbare language of apology and modest braggadocio, used by the puffed-up author ever since the first work published by Moses, is made to submit to the tropical influence of sunny Italy, and comes forth breathing the seductive odors of that glad clime where the poet's song of undying

love to the dark-eyed maid is ever throbbing in passionate pulsations upon the perfumed air.

The kinds of jokes now in use are many. The average college variety is about as undesirable as any. Some of the common ones are the ambidextrous, bronze metal, rib-tickling, button-hole-bursting, suspender-wrenching, sole leather with facings of the same, biased with asbestos roofing, the stogy, steel-shanked, easy-riding, Oxford-tie, that will do to dress up in on state occasions. Also the congress-trade, plumous, croquet and pic-nic jokes, that may be fed to invalids with a silver spoon.

A friend of mine that had been sick nine years took one that I gave him right out of the can without diluting it, and by that means gradually led up to fricasseed oat meal gruel, stuffed with saw dust, and other rich dishes. It saved his life, but his intellect was impaired so that he didn't know a red-headed man from Moses' burning fire-bush, or a calcium light from the glory of the New Jerusalem.

(Read slowly when on the stage.)

The faithful reader of Western college journals and commencement orations will notice that this is the *crème de la crème* of Western style. It possesses that delicate grace of style and diction, that tenderness of wit, which we have so often noticed in the Western college periodicals—notably in the *Earlhamite*. (And just here let us congratulate the *Earlhamite* on having such extensive literary mills in its own state.) We wish Messrs. X——, Y—— & Co. all success in their business. College students all over the country are grateful to them—especially in the West. We have only one suggestion to offer in closing, and that is that they accompany their advertisements with testimonials such as: "I have used your orations for twenty years with entire satisfaction.—James G. Blaine;" or "The speech on Home Rule furnished by your firm was heartily received.—W. E. Gladstone."

In the Psychology Class.—"Mr. B., can you conceive of anything existing outside of yourself?" Mr. B. (Emphatically): "No, Sir."

AN EXPERIENCE OF THE LOCAL EDITOR.

A few days ago as I, the local editor, was seated in my sanctum, having just finished an article on "The Extraordinary Increase of Fools in the Past Year," for the *Christian Weekly*, a knock at the door was heard. A man entered, carrying in his hand a box about the size of a large hat-box. He was dressed in black and wore a slouch hat, from which I concluded that he was either a clergyman or a gambler. His name was Erfinder, so he said, he was an enthusiastic reader of the *HAVERFORDIAN*, and especially enjoyed the local column. Could I spare him a few moments of my valuable time?

"Certainly, my good sir, I am entirely at your service. Allow me to take your hat and coat," I replied with alacrity.

"I have here," he continued, "the greatest invention of the age, The New American Electrical-psychical-phonographical-type-writer, which I wish to introduce into Haverford Col—"

"Um—" "I interrupted, I am afraid I must ask you to excuse me, as I have a recitation in five minutes, and still have five thousand lines of Greek to read. Come Saturday." I knew I should be away Saturday.

"My dear sir," he cried, "do you hesitate to neglect one recitation when you have here before you an instrument which will prepare your recitations for you for the rest of the course? Let me explain it."

Here he opened the box, which disclosed something very much like a type-writer, except that it had a box back of it with a row of stops like a music box, and a slot and funnel at the top.

"This," he continued, "is the new American Electrical-Psychical-Phonographical Type-writer. It covers every department of mental effort, language, mathematics, history, science, philosophy. By putting your question on a piece of paper you may have the answer to any question you wish, either written on the type-writer or spoken through the funnel. You only have to turn the proper stops. You can carry on a conversation in any modern language and receive a rational answer. It will work out any problem in mathematics. Write the algebraic signs of any quantity to be differentiated on a slip of paper, and the machine will give the differential. Insert a differential and you get an integral. It will also deliver an oration for you, humorous, profound or historical, and perfect in style and diction. It will give the meaning of any Greek or Hebrew word, and will translate a Greek play at sight. For eighteen years this machine has been in course of preparation, and it has now reached a state when 'it can do

anything.' Now I don't ask you to buy it. I will give this to you, and only ask that you will explain it to your fellow-students. I will call in three weeks to take orders. Good afternoon, sir."

With that he took his hat and left me staring at the wonderful machine. I concluded to try its merits. I pressed the stop marked "German Conversation," and said, "Wie geht es Ihnen?" "Sehr gut. Wie befinden Sie sich?" came out loud and clear. I replied that "ich befinde mich wohl," but as that was all the German I knew, the conversation had to stop. Next I called for an oration, pressing the proper stop. I heard the rumbling of the machinery, and immediately out rolled an oration on "Science, Theology and Religion." Next I pressed the stop marked "Puns," and found I could get a pun on the name of any man in the college. Next I called for a translation of Latin and Greek, and, as the translations came out of the funnel, I was irresistibly reminded of our recitations, and also of "Bohn's Classical Library." Then I called for some more translations, and at the same time pressed the stop marked "humor." How it warmed my heart to hear those standard jokes which every professor knows by heart! For a long time I tried the wonderful machine. Its resources were simply inexhaustible. Finally I pushed the oratorical stop, and, after hearing seven orations on "Socialism" and "The Negro Question in the South," I concluded I was satisfied with the eloquence of the machine, and went over to dinner.

That evening I gave a small dinner of about half a dozen covers—a neat repast of Attic taste—to a few friends who came to examine the machine. My friend George pressed the two stops "Ecclesiastical" and "Oratorical," and we all listened to a discourse on "Apostolic Succession." Warren next tried the stops "Prohibition" and "Oratorical," and was greatly pleased to hear his own sentiments so accurately and beautifully expressed. "Nuty's" coat sleeve accidentally touched one of the stops and it shrieked out, "I've got a perfect defence." We had just time to recover our composure when George pressed the wrong stop, and we heard the story of the Englishman and the Scotchman. I was greatly interested to notice how well the machine responded to the person working it. While George was near the machine it kept making puns on everything that was said. I had to ask him to change his seat. Lindley applied several problems in dynamics and received successful answers. As we were about to close our symposium, Lindley and Warren both happened to touch the machine at the same moment, and, during the next hour, the

funnel poured out a discussion on the Annexation of Canada.

During the next few days my room was crowded. Classical men sat at the tables or lay at full length on the floor and listened to translations, while the waiter was employed in putting the leaves of the text through the slot. Mathematicians eagerly wrote down the explanations and results of problems. The biological men put bugs and butterflies through the slot, and wrote down the classification. The faculty were delighted. They tried raising the standard, but the machine kept up to them. Then the President sat down to prepare a paper for publication on "The Greatly Increased Zeal of the Students of Haverford College." For a while the faculty believed they had found the real Utopia—and so did the students.

But alas! to every action there is a re-action. One evening I was to deliver an oration before an audience in Alumni Hall. I had invited many of my friends to hear me. The three front rows were filled with members of the Board of Managers, and several clergymen of my acquaintance. I placed the machine under the platform in the Alumni Hall in the afternoon, and attached to the proper stops a string which was to be pulled by the waiter from the outside when I should ascend the platform. Nothing was ever finer than that oration. I stood there and gesticulated spiritedly, and the machine always corresponded to my gestures. Suddenly there was a pause. Then—O horror!—the machine commenced to pour forth a stream of the wildest and most profane invectives! An icy chill passed over me. I made a despairing sign to the waiter through the window. He pulled the string and it stopped. He pulled again, but it would not go again until some one went under the platform and re-adjusted the string. I excused myself to the horrified and disgusted audience as best I could, and quickly left the hall. When every one had gone we examined the machine, and found that a mouse had been gnawing at the stop marked "Energetic Argument." The next day I was notified by the President to leave within three days.

The next day George came to my room to consult the machine about the meaning of a word which, I afterwards found, meant "serpent." The machine gave the meaning as "woman." That evening George took tea with the Professor of Semitics, and afterwards read Hebrew with the Professor's wife. When he translated the word "serpent" as "woman," his hostess indignantly ordered him out of the house. George stopped in my room that night to say that we could no longer be friends.

That night, after I had had about an hour of

troubled sleep, I suddenly became aware of voices in my study, where the machine was. I listened. It was the machine talking. "Is this a dagger I see before me?" I heard it say. I lay quiet, hoping it would soon stop. It continued, "Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more;'" then, "Still it cried, 'Sleep no more.'" This was too much. I rushed in to my study, and found that a piece of plaster had fallen from the ceiling on the stop marked "Shakespearean dialogue," and had pushed it in so that I could not pull it out. I drew on a pair of boots and an ulster, and sat down, doggedly, to wait till the thing should grow tired. It passed to the next scene of "Macbeth." I endured it until it began to shriek out.

Oh, horror! horror! horror Awake, Awake!
Ring the alarum bell. Murder and treason.
Banquo and Donalbain! Malcolm! Awake!

I heard a rush of feet along the hall. My fellow-students came rushing into my study with lanterns, clubs and pistols. The whole college was aroused.

"What's the matter? Who's murdered?" they cried.

In a few words I explained the situation, and they retired.

Then I seized a dumb-bell and broke the machine into a thousand pieces. The scene that followed beggars description. For two days Barclay Hall was filled with wails and shrieks—all the wisdom and art of the world mixed together—Greek plays, calculus, Homer, Will Carleton, biology, Cicero, E. P. Roe, Shakespeare, science, theology and religion. At the end of that time I was informed that my expulsion was commuted for a three weeks suspension; and, worn out in mind and body, I betook myself to Old Point Comfort. Mr. Erfinder called while I was away, and learned the result of his invention. He is now working on the railroad, having sold his interest in The New American Electrical-pneumachical-phonographical Type-writer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to use the columns of THE HAVERFORDIAN to call attention to a few of the manners and customs at Haverford in which some improvement might be made.

In passing out of the collection room at night each class respectfully waits until the higher classes have passed out. It might be proper for the whole college to wait until the faculty had passed out, but as the faculty usually does not leave at once, this is unnecessary. When,

however, there is a college or a class meeting held after collection, it seems to me that it is only decent that all proceedings should be delayed until the faculty have left the room.

Then again there are some decent and proper terms of address, and others which are not decent and proper. To address a member of the faculty with the bare title of "Professor," without the addition of his name, is exactly the same as to address him as "Mister" without that addition. To apply the title of "Professor" to the holder of a Ph.D. is much the same as to deny his right to the title of "Doctor." In all American colleges, I believe, the President is addressed by the title "President" with the addition of his name—a custom not always observed here.

Of course carelessness in matters of this sort does not always involve disrespect, but carelessness will show respect. The upper-class man who is insulted if a Freshman addresses him by his Christian name should not find these remarks beneath his attention.

MORES.

TO THE HAVERFORDIAN:

WHY do the classical men in colleges have such an elevated idea of themselves as compared with scientific men? They have been heard to say in our own liberal and enlightened Haverford that they do not consider an S.B. worth really anything. It is hardly possible that this idea comes entirely from the natural conceit of the men, and yet this may have more influence on their method of thinking than they would care to admit. We know that this idea has permeated all colleges since time immemorial; and we know also that it has passed into something which resembles an axiom among educated people generally. This, however, does not make it any more nearly true, and it is a mistake beyond a doubt. Do classical men do any more work than scientific men? The average classical man does no more work than the average scientific man. He studies Latin and Greek, and therefore he is raised high above his scientific classmate; but he may have no Greek whatever, and may drop Latin after two years' study, and the scientific man, if he presents Latin for admission, has one year of it in the same class with his nobler brother.

"Four years in a classical course train a man to express his thoughts more clearly, develop his ideas to a high degree, and, withal, make him a much better writer and speaker and a more cultured man." No one doubts this, and if the speaker had stopped there his words could hardly have been questioned; but he must needs continue his speech as follows: "A scientific course also develops a man, but, com-

pared with a classical course, in the ratio of three to five." It is needless to say that the man who delivered this extraordinarily bright speech was one of the favored gentleman who imagine themselves of the elect. That man was an object of pity for his hearers, who could hardly see that the difference in the courses warranted such a wide difference in results. Men who are very liberal generally in their opinions of things which concern themselves, cling to this idea as if it were a fact, fixed and immutable.

A more enlightened and progressive opinion is beginning to possess the world in general however, since the establishment and rapid development of purely scientific schools; and one of these days the scales may drop from the eyes of our classical brethren, and they will see that the world considers a man who can invent a system of air travel equal to the man who can compose and deliver a speech after the manner of Daniel Webster.

The number of young men who are in the colleges and higher institutions of learning of the country is large, but, compared with the whole number of young men of suitable age, it is small, and these men, the vast majority, look for results. The engineers who constructed Brooklyn Bridge are to them of a higher degree of development than the talented lawyer who can deliver such a brilliant speech when occasion demands it. Both the lawyer and the engineer are successes in their respective vocations, both are needed by the community; the lawyer's training has fitted him to be the better law-maker, the engineer's training is eminently practical, and it has fitted him to bring forth grand practical results. It seems strange that men after looking over the field before them can hold the ideas which they do hold, when they place in one column eminent men of classics and in another great inventors, military geniuses and men who manage great industries. Classical men and scientific men alike are needed, but to say that the need for one is greater than the need for the other is an assumption of something very like omniscience, which is, to say the least, absurd.

B. E.

I · THE HAVERFORDIAN ·

IN the last issue of 'THE HAVERFORDIAN, I read with pleasure an able editorial on the lethargy of the Haverford students in regard to their new running track. I say pleasure because it was a pleasure to me to find at least one fellow in the college was still alive on the subject. I wish to thank the writer of that article, and add a few words of my own. Haverford is a very small college, and it is probable that

none of the Freshmen, and, in fact, comparatively few fellows in the college, realize the tremendous effort that was made last spring to collect enough money to build the track. However, the effort was made and was successful; and now that the track is built what does the college do? It decides to form an athletic association, appoints a committee, and rushes a poor constitution through, simply because the fellows are too selfish and lazy to look into it, and there it rests. To be sure a committee was appointed to see to the best way of putting the organization in running order, but by putting the committee in charge of men who from the first have shown their indifference on the subject, the college virtually lays the whole business on the table. There are plenty of men in the college. I am glad to say, who are able and willing to take charge of the track, but the students as a whole must wake up enough at least to give these men control of it.

Again, why is it that after voting to build this track only two or three men seem inclined to use it? The fellows seem to think that by training a couple of weeks they ought to be able to win anything they go for, and if they do not they say, "I was not born for an athlete," and stop training. Nothing is more ridiculous than this. No one is a born athlete, the only difference being that some men commence to train earlier than others. Any man without exception may become good at something, not by a month's work but by a couple of years of steady training. If you read the lives of any of our great athletes, you will see that they all lost very many events before they won anything. Page's life is a lesson in itself. He made up his mind to be a good athlete, and accomplished it after losing twenty-seven consecutive events in the space of three years. Fellows in the college who have any life and ambition in them should begin at once with the set idea of winning, and such men will win not only in our sports, but in outside ones as well. The track is plenty good enough for training as it is, and for from fifty to one hundred dollars it can be put in as good condition as any in the country. This will necessitate a little clay being mixed with the cinders, and the whole track rolled. We cannot have really good sports till this is done, and if the college cannot get the energy to put the association in running order, and if more of the fellows will not start and conscientiously train, then Haverford certainly deserves the name of a slow college.

G. W.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire through your columns to say a word upon the evils of overwork at Haverford, which, unless they appear less flag-

rant to your readers than to myself, demand attention. In the December number of THE HAVERFORDIAN there appeared a communication giving the amount of required work, and tracing the consequent detrimental results to intellect and morals. Though not underrating these arguments against the present system, I wish chiefly to speak of its baneful physical results.

At one time since the last issue of THE HAVERFORDIAN, three men were unable to study for periods of more than a week, two though not compelled to stop their studies are under a physician's care. In each of these cases over-work was the direct cause of trouble. I have omitted numerous instances of indisposition of which too much study is a likely cause. Among these are four men who have been obliged to discontinue for a week or more on account of their eyes giving out. These men stand among the highest in their classes; most of them are maturer than the average, and stood well before coming to Haverford. I would not be understood, however, as meaning that all Haverford students are overworked (though more would be if they did all required of them.) On the contrary there are some who are proof against all efforts to disturb the "even tenor of their way." They are the men who learn only a part of their lessons. The importance of this class either in size or claims to consideration, does not warrant any sacrifice from the more earnest majority. All attempts to give this minority sufficient occupation (other than to increase the proportion done of the work given) must result in disaster to all who try to do their work thoroughly, and precludes the possibility, on their part, of voluntary study. No time is left the better students for sufficient recreation and broadening pursuits, but they are confined to the narrow limits of the prescribed routine. Any sparks of originality, instead of being fed with appropriate fuel, are lost sight of in haste to acquire, or smothered by heaps of facts. Hear the testimony of F. Max Müller:

"Formerly some of my clever young friends were what is called idle at Oxford, but during their hours of idleness, which mostly meant discursive reading and thinking, they grew into something, they became different from others. Now, my young friends seem all alike, all equally excellent, but so excellent that you can hardly tell one from the other. What is the result?"

What good will the ability to trace a curve of a high degree, the knowledge of a Greek root, or the familiarity with an unimportant date be, if a man has lost all power to put his knowledge to a new use? What avail is it to speak a dozen languages if a man has nothing worth saying in any? No, true education is not to put into, but to draw out of. The

true aim of college training is not to crowd a multitude of confused facts into an empty head, but to strengthen and develop the faculties already there.

I quote from the protest against the sacrifice of education to examination, signed by so many prominent men in England, two passages which enumerate the evils resultant from a system of "high pressure:"

"Such as the temporary strengthening of the rote-faculties to the neglect of the rational faculties, the rapid forgetfulness of knowledge acquired, the cultivation of a quick superficiality and power of cleverly skimming a subject, the consequent incapacity of undertaking original work, the desire to appear to know rather than to know, the forming of judgment on great matters where judgment should come latter, the conventional treatment of a subject and loss of spontaneity, the dependence upon highly skilled guidance, the belief in artifices and formulated answers, the beating out of small quantities of gold-leaf to cover great expanses, the diffusion of energies over many subjects for the sake of marks, and the mental disinclination that supervenes to undertake work which is not of a directly remunerative character."

"His [a student's] mental sympathies become bounded by the narrowest horizon. 'What will pay' in the examination becomes his ruling thought, and he turns away from the many new intellectual interests, which would spring up on all sides of one who was allowed to be in love with knowledge for its own sake, as from inquiries that must be sternly put aside for the sake of success in the all-important examination. To a young and healthy mind the constant suggestiveness that accompanies work done in every branch of knowledge, the constant opening up of new interests, are the great stimulants to self-development, and they should be ever spurring the student on to endeavor to know more and to see more clearly.

Few men will use the book-knowledge gained in college after leaving, but all need the mental and moral lessons in the struggles of life. Men who receive first honors at college are not heard from in after life nearly so often as their early success would seem to promise. They have done their work; their mental vitality is exhausted before their real work has begun. "Honors," says Harrison, "may prove to be quite a portent of ignorance and mental babyishness." "Again and again brilliant young men, once full of early promise, go down from the universities as the great prize-winners, and do little or nothing in after years." On the other hand, the majority of prominent men were prominent in college affairs outside the curriculum. Mr. Blaine, it is said, attributes the success of his career to the debating society at college.

But, after all, are the Haverford students working too hard? With scarce an exception, all the good students are studying more hours per day than the limit prescribed by medical authority. Many are aware of it; some are not. (The spendthrift feels not the loss of his money while he is spending it.) A few (not the best students) deride, as the promptings of laziness, any efforts to reduce the work. Six petitions, from six of the best men in the Senior class, were addressed to the Faculty at the beginning of this term, requesting some reduction in their

work, and the only reason there were not more was the small hope of success. The sentiment of the men ranking above B, in the Senior and Junior classes, as nearly as can be ascertained, is about two to one of the opinion that less work would produce better results. The minority are composed mostly of men belonging to no literary society, not on any team, and with no interests outside the curriculum. Strange to say, the proportion in favor of more work increases as scholarship decreases.

The large amount of work is given with the best of intentions by the Faculty. Each member, since the extension of the elective system, feels a "jealousy" for his department. Each professor is thoroughly alive to the importance of his branch, but not equally so of any other. But how are the avenues that should lead off the individual research? In what condition are the institutions and pursuits that form the recreation of the student? The dust is growing thicker than ever on the books in the alcoves of poetry and literature in the library, though there is no lack of poetic or literary taste. The Loganian adjourned not long ago because there were not enough members present to continue the exercises, and yet it is acknowledged to have some unusually fine debaters. The Field Club has formally put an end to its own existence, yet there are many interested in botany, zoölogy and mineralogy. Of the five editors of THE HAVERFORDIAN who will remain at the end of the term, two have positively refused to accept another term, and one is undecided. A system of fines has even been resorted to, to secure attendance at the glee club meetings. It is with difficulty that men are persuaded to write orations for Commencement, Junior Day, or for Alumni prize. The same invariable excuse is given for each of these circumstances—a lack of time. The fact that some students would abuse a little leisure time, is not, to my mind, sufficient reason for denying it to those to whose best development it is essential.

A STUDENT.

[As the HAVERFORDIAN always holds its communication column open to the expression of opinion on college subjects, the Editor does not feel justified in refusing to print the above communication. On the other hand, as it is the second communication which has appeared on the subject within a few months, he does not feel justified in inserting it without a positive expression of opinion to the contrary. The men who are to-day doing the hardest work all say that they are not overworked. One or two students—hardly more—may have elected courses too heavy for them; but the tendency is rather to elect courses that are too light. So far as outside work is concerned, it has very little

value when compared to the curriculum. An under-graduate course is not the place for original research. One or two men, it is true, have been ill; but, in spite of the physician's decision, it is not all proven that it was from overwork. The general health of the college is good, as it always is. It must be evident to every one that the kind of work done and the intellectual tone has never been better—certainly not within the last four years. With the extension of the elective system, there is hardly a man without a subject in which he takes a special interest, and in which he is willing to work.]

W. H. F.

LOCALS.

Wood has conclusive proof that the author of "The Raven" was a very fat man. He was made up entirely of Ed. A. Poe's tissue.

"En cet affront mon père est l'offense
Et l'offenseur le père de chumène,

read a student. "Just a moment, please, Mr. —," said the professor, "Do you notice how those lines *pair* off."

Dave translates "le gaillard à favoris," "the gay and favored youth."

Professor.—"Why do you say favored, Mr. Reinhardt?" "Because he has a whisker." Dave hasn't any, you know.

PROFESSOR:—At the first Continental Congress thirty-two toasts were proposed and drunk, and several motions laid on the table, under cover of which the delegates concealed their real attitudes."

We shall never forget that interesting lecture on India.

A Hart and a Fox met one day in a Wood where two paths met. Said the Fox, Good morrow, Sir! can you tell me which of these Rhoads Leeds to Haverford? I cannot, said the Hart, but a Painter has made a sign close by which will Steere you aright, if you can Reade. P-Shaw, replied the Fox; that is as easy as Can-by. Is the sign Handy? Follow me! said the Hart, and led the Fox to a large Stone on which was painted a sign; whereupon the Fox fell a-Hemming and a-Coffin as though it had a severe Cole. What does it say? said the Hart. It says—replied the Fox. But just as it opened its mouth very wide to tell the Hart a Good-win, a Martin which had been sitting in a tree overhead dropped a chestnut-Burr into its throat so that it choked to death.

Moral.—Don't tell too big a lie, or your mouth may prove your own coffin.

[N. B.—The writer of the above is now dwelling with the Angels, having gotten into a Fite with the Editor-in-Chief; therefore no more puns will appear in this paper henceforward forever.]

LECTURER :—" Now, young gentlemen, let us always turn and reverence age." But the dignified party behind the lecturer gets extremely uncomfortable.

A student coming out of Chase Hall with a crimson handkerchief, was asked what had happened, " Oh," said he, " English I. has been bleeding again."

The following subject has been suggested by James for an essay. It indicates intense thought, and is very suggestive, therefore we print it.

De Welfares of Haverford College, an' her Instructions to whom dat she have graduate, which has been received into our College, now.

Prof. of English Lit. to Editor A. " A, I can tell your writings the moment I see them. You write just as you talk. Anyone can tell this article is yours." A. " Yes? Well, Mr. B. wrote that, sir."

Ringy translates *short* and *suite* as synonymous.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE SCHOOL.

O GIMME back de bright days again

At Haverford College School;

There's where my professor teach me Latin and Greek,

At Haverford College School.

There's where I study in my good book,

At Haverford College School,

There's where de cricket game are played;

(Base-ball nine in de fiel');

O gimme back does bright days again,

At Haverford College School.

De time is comin' fast, an' very fast too,

When de lan-tennius's game will be played;

An' de trees are buddin' out an' de leaves are on de tree;

An' de professors are a-sittin in de shade.

O gimme back de bright days again,

At Haverford College School.

De class of Ninety are progresting very fast,

An' is terminated for another year.

O gimme back de bright days again,

At Haverford College School.

De class of Ninety-two is now got trou,

An' is terminated for another year.

O gimme back, etc.

De Senior class will graduate at las

In de twenty-fifth day of June.

O gimme back de bright days again,

At Haverford College School.

LOCALS—EXHIBIT B.

Nutty wants to know why THE HAVERFORDIAN never tells the truth about him in its local columns. Why don't we? Can anybody say? Overheard in the cricket shed.

"Some men have one eye, but most men have two"—and some men are all I's.

A friend of ours has a scheme for acquiring wealth; he would like to buy a certain gentleman for what he is worth and sell him for what he thinks he is worth.

NUTS OF WISDOM FROM A GREAT WRITER.—
"I have just discovered that Gladstone knows nothing whatever of Homer."

"In some points, Goethe and I agree."

"I used to know all the Presidents by heart."

EXCHANGES.

The "Register of American Colleges" published in two recent issues of the *Mail and Express*, is a valuable compilation, and made with extreme care. While not pretending to embrace all the so-called colleges and universities, yet all the leading ones are included. This Register will be very useful for reference.

The editorial department of the *Bates Student* is the best conducted of any in that always interesting journal. It generally comprises several pages of excellent material written on subjects of live interest to the students. These editorials are as a rule short—a great point in their favor, and the discussion of heavy questions is left for other places. A goodly number of spicy editorials give more vitality to a college paper than most anything else. Another attractive feature of the *Student* is its poetry. Occasionally something of not a very high standard creeps in, but sight of this is always lost in the general excellence of the rest. "Life's Sunshine" in the February number is an especially pleasing bit of verse.

The *Wilmington Collegian* maintains as a rule a very fair standard of literary work. This is true of the February number with the exception of one article called, "More Real Experience in the World." The heading was imposing enough to lead us to expect something rather unusual—and we found it, but it was a variety of "the unusual" very different from anything we had ever seen before. The author and his friend, whom he touchingly refers to as "the other boy," recklessly concluded to "get more knowledge, not from books and masters, nor from parents, but from 'real experience in the world.'" Accordingly these modern Mandevilles actually went from Ohio to Arkansas by rail, and such a remarkable event was it in the life of "Arms" that he felt compelled to immortalize his unparalleled act by narrating his adventures in the columns of the *Collegian*. The pathos with which he describes his parting

with the postmaster was heart-rending. Then our adventurer misses a train, and informs us that "already a lesson was learned: it was best to be on time." If "Arms" had not undertaken this momentous journey he would doubtless have gone down to his grave in ignorance of the fact he so solemnly states. Finally the two friends get under way, but are terribly puzzled when told by the conductor to "change cars," but at last the difficulty is settled, and they feel that they have already acquired a vast amount of "Real Experience." When this prodigy first sees a restaurant and discovers what it is for, he thinks his stock of worldly knowledge well-nigh complete. It would be tiresome to examine any further this childish and ignorant production. It is full of wretched and frantic attempts at jokes,—the oldest puns are sprung with the utmost innocence. Such an article would be considered miserable coming from a prep. boy, but from a college man—"Words, words, words."

A just cause for self-congratulation with the *Oberlin Review* is its influence in urging the college to adopt a college yell and college colors. That Oberlin has been so long in taking this step, has caused considerable comment, for, as a rule, if we are to believe the secular press, the selection of a yell and colors is considered by students hardly secondary in importance to the election of a president and faculty.

With their issue of Feb. 21st the editors of the *Columbia Spectator* make their adieu. During the past year this paper has ranked high in illustrated college journalism. The exchange editor regretfully makes his valedictory, during which he says:

"We cannot retire from office without a word about our little fight with the Harvard papers. It is generally known, we believe, that *Spec* has ceased to exchange with them, and numerous college papers have remarked on the matter *pro* and *con*. We do not propose to attempt to justify ourselves, as we need no justification; or to apologize, as no apology is due; but we think that any one who looked into the matter in an unprejudiced manner, could not fail to side with *Spec*. The whole article was meant merely as a grind, and the statement that it was untrue is utterly ridiculous. Of course each and every statement contained in it was untrue, and yet the inference it contained was not. But why rake up old strifes? Let us hasten our task and make our adieus."

The *Ursinus Academy Bulletin* has again arrived. In a recent issue the HAVERFORDIAN referred to the fact that the *Bulletin* should in

its literary department strive more closely to represent the work of the college students. Whereat the exchange man of the *Bulletin* raves, and informs us indignantly that his paper does not attempt to represent a college, that in fact Ursinus is *not* a college, but "merely an *Academy* of a trifle higher grade than usual." Pardon us, *Bulletin*. Our mistake arose from the fact that you are so utterly regardless of truth as to call your paper the *Ursinus College Bulletin*. However we are pleased to be rectified, even at this late day, but would like to give the *Bulletin* a little friendly advice. Be more respectful hereafter to your superiors, your exchanges which represent colleges. The HAVERFORDIAN will avoid notice of the *Bulletin* henceforth, as it is entirely beneath her consideration to enter into any controversy with the organs of academies and preparatory schools.

The *University News* (Syracuse) is in every way a model college newspaper. It attempts no literary work, being entirely given up to the dissemination of local and general college happenings. The editorials of the *News* always repay reading, and are frequently of very unusual worth. Its general college news department is by far the largest and best selected of that in any of our exchanges.

The *Press and Printer* makes its regular weekly appearance, and has grown to be one of the most valuable periodicals that comes to our sanctum. Every issue is full of practical, interesting ideas and suggestions.

THE FEBRUARY COLLEGIAN.

THE special paper on the teaching of English literature in college begins the literary department of this issue in a most interesting manner. The subject is treated in a practical style, which cannot fail to be instructive both to professors and students. The numerous short poems constitute a pleasing feature of this number of the *Collegian*. Perhaps the best of these in beauty of conception and expression is "The Wreck." "The Modern Novel," by a student at Wellesley, while not treated perhaps in its best phase, a discussion of many interesting points being omitted, is still a creditable piece of work, and ranks well among the literary productions. The author of "How

Now! What News?" has a vigorous, curative style, a faculty of putting life and animation into his work, which is very attractive. The various essays or portions of essays taken from different college literary monthlies are judiciously selected. They give an excellent idea of the standard of their respective magazines. The editorials are as usual full of thought; the one on the evils of versatility among would-be college *litterateurs* is especially pointed and practical. The criticisms of college journals in the "Round Table," while occasionally showing lack of close acquaintance with the papers mentioned, are replete with interest and good suggestions.

Thus far the *Collegian* seems to have succeeded so nobly in the work it has undertaken to carry out that we cannot praise too highly the general excellence of its character. Every department shows a skill and care in its preparation which in every way is deserving of reward. Already this magazine has become an important factor in the college literary world. It is assuming a place from which it cannot recede without the universal regret of all who are interested in the work done by college men, either in the class room, at the editorial desk or on the campus.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The telescope for the Washington Observatory is to have a 60 inch lens, the largest in the world.

The photograph of the Cornell students is the largest group ever taken, containing over 1,100 faces.

Hefflefinger is training for the position as catcher on the Yale nine.

Eight colleges in America have an attendance of over 1000.

Haverford has abolished the rule requiring fictitious signatures to examination papers, on the ground of its being derogatory to their dignity. —*The Pennsylvanian*. [?]

The University of Michigan has established a course in writing plays.

Dartmouth has sent out two hundred and ninety college professors, and forty-seven college presidents.

Yale gives fifty-four cuts to Seniors and Juniors and eighteen to Sophomores and Freshmen. At Harvard, Cornell and Johns Hopkins, attendance is optional.

The Harvard Overseers have recommended compulsory attendance at lectures and recitations by a vote of 16 to 4. Their plan includes a system of "cuts."

Lehigh will probably take the place of Columbia in the new base ball league formed of the University of Pennsylvania, Lafayette and Williams.

England had, in 1882, 5,500 students in her universities, out of a population of 26,000,000, and Germany, with a population of 45,250,000, had 24,000 students. In that same year, with a population of 60,000,000, the United States had 66,437 students in colleges, 4,921 in theological seminaries, 3,079 in law schools, and 15,151 in medical schools; total, 89,588.

AMONG THE POETS.

LOVE, PAST AND PRESENT

LOVE came along the cool, shadowy ways,
Dancing like sunshine through midsummer rays.
Rosy with health and beaming with glee,
None were so gay and so happy as he.
In the light of his smile the sweet birds filled the air,
And under his footsteps the blossoms grew fair,
His song was a brook, and the words rung above it,
"Love! oh, 'tis life, and life, how I love it!"

Loves comes a-weeping across the dark moor,
Weary and faint and ragged and poor.
His face that was rosy is pallid with fears,
The glow of his smile has been faded with tears.
Soft music he plays—on his own heart-strings
And halting and sad is the song he sings.
Sobbing he chants and low under his breath;
"Saddest love, sweetest is love unto death!"

—*Dartmouth*

LIFE'S SUNSHINE.

OFT when harvest fields are brown,
And chilling rain comes pouring down,
The sun bursts forth with tropic heat,
Blithe spring-time blends with autumn's sleet,
And perfumes fill the air.
Thus when life seems dark and drear,
And garnered hopes lie brown and sear,
A breathed prayer, like ray of light,
Illumes the heart, dispels the blight,
And leaves a glory there.

—*Bates Student*.

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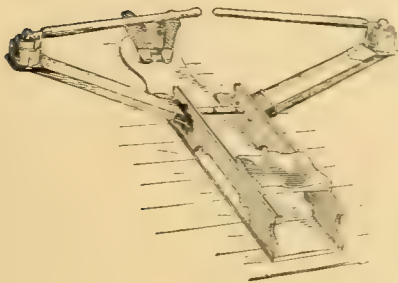
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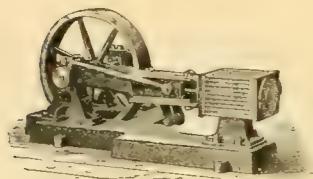
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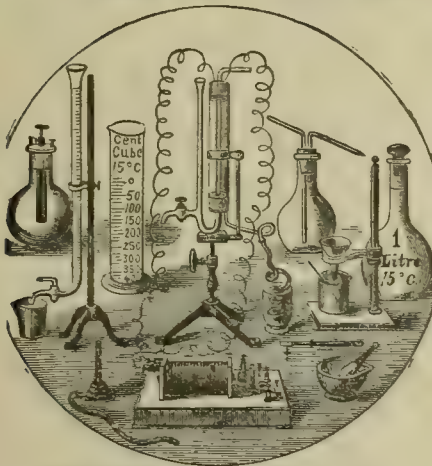


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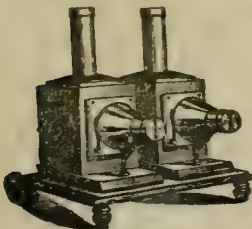
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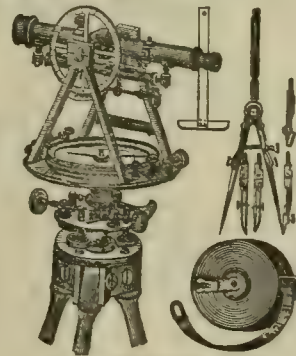


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CONTENTS.

Vol. X. No. 10.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Editorials—Valedictory, | 165 |
| Student Orations, | 166 |
| The Marking System, | 167 |
| Condition of the Literary Societies, . . | 169 |
| A Misapprehension, | 170 |
| The C. I. P. A., | 170 |
| The New Mode of Electing Editors, . . | 171 |
| The Next Board, | 171 |
| The Communication Column, | 172 |
| Advantages of the New System, | 172 |
| Prospects for Cricket, | 173 |
| Haverford Metaphysics, | 174 |
| Convention of the Inter-Collegiate Athletic Association, | 170 |
| Lectures, | 180 |
| Personals, | 181 |
| Locals, | 181 |
| Exchanges, | 18 |
| Base-Ball, | 181 |
| The College World, | 181 |
| Erratum, | 184 |

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The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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THIS is the last number to be published by the present board of editors. A new board has been chosen, to whom we extend our best wishes for a successful year. In closing our editorial year it may not be out of place to make one or two observations about the nature and scope of a college journal.

The college journal is not, as some has said, an organ which exists for the sole purpose of being blown. It has a purpose no less definite and real than the purpose of a journal in the outside world, namely, to represent the life of the college—college life as a whole, to the public, and the dif-

ferent departments of college life to each other. This is the whole reason for its existence. It is not to instruct or amuse, for there are other journals better qualified for such things. It is not to exhibit the students' intellectual prowess to the outside world, for it is rarely worth exhibiting. The "newspaper" element of the college paper should be foremost. If the college is large enough to have a paper it will have interests sufficient to fill the college journal with accounts of them. It will be found that articles on college subjects, well written, are no less a training of thought and language than articles on heavier subjects. What "literary" articles are inserted should represent the literary life of the college. They should be the products of the living thought of the students, and not compositions on time-worn subjects thrown together to fill up space.

One other observation needs to be made. What is the proper attitude of a college journal towards the faculty and management of the college? That it should be respectful no sensible man would attempt to deny, nor would he deny that the college journal should do nothing to injure the college's reputation before the public. The question is whether it should at all criticize and comment upon the management of the college; and it seems to us that there are cases in which it can do so without the least breach of harmony. The government of a body of men in college is only a miniature representation of the government of the state; and it is just as true inside the college walls as without that the best government is that which governs least, and

that what can be done without a rule should not be enforced with a rule. College government suffers the same evolution as that of the outside world. Old rules are constantly falling into disuse because they are no longer needed. The student of to-day is more self-reliant and self-reliable than the student of a few years back. Now it must be evident that without some move on the part of the students we should be under precisely the same restrictions which governed our fathers fifty years back. The question of the continuance or abandonment of a regulation depends entirely on the state of feeling among the students,—namely, whether they are both able and willing to live without it; and the college paper can do much to determine this point by bringing the question to the minds of the students. We might as well admit that, at the present time, it is necessary that we should have the rules, but we can hope, none the less, that, at no distant day, restraints on the college man will all be imposed from within. The college paper can do much to bring about this desired result, not so much by pressure on the management, as by laying before the students their responsibility in the matter. To be sure, it must be remembered that reforms move slowly, and that discussion of college regulations can easily pass its reasonable limits, but, after this is considered, there seems to be no reason why the college journal should not do much to place college morals on the secure foundation of principle.

THERE seem to be many reasons why the student-oration should occupy a less prominent place in Commencement and other college exercises than it has done formerly. In these days of short-hand, type-writers and printing-presses, the place of the oration in society is a much less im-

portant one than in the days when knowledge was communicated directly from the mouth of the speaker. No one cares to hear a dull speaker when we can skim through his lecture and gather the important points in the newspapers of the next morning. There is very little demand for orators in the present day. As a work of art essay-writing has taken the place of oratory. The cool, searching, scientific spirit of the day is rarely roused to enthusiasm by an orator's eloquence, and it prefers to read his arguments in the monthly journal. The colleges reflect the spirit of the day. In days when literature held the first place in a college course it was quite proper that graduation theses should be in the form of orations to be delivered; but the present college course frequently contains nothing at all to fit one to deliver a finished oration. Rhetoric and logic are often neglected, and there is very little reading of the great works of English literature. To expect an oration—often on a literary or historical subject—from a scientific or engineering student seems somewhat out of place.

Then, again, it must strike one that a young man between twenty and twenty-two, just at the end of four years spent in college, can have very little of value to tell the public. Even with the necessary ability and industry, a student must find it difficult, in the midst of a college course, to work up a subject to any degree of proficiency. One who notices the essays delivered in the college literary societies (and also, we might say, those published in standard reviews), must be struck with the ease and polish of the diction which often conceals a complete vacuity of thought. It is the fashion of the day to talk much and think little. The college student, instead of learning that he may know, spends his time in talking of things he does not know. We doubt if many, after hearing six or eight commence-

ment orations, leave the hall with knowledge enlarged or thought stimulated. It may be that now and then there is a graduating thesis worthy of public attention, but we think that it should be left to the faculty to set aside such from theses actually in hand, and have them delivered.

“TEMPORA mutantur,” etc.; the stage-coach and the clipper-ship yield to the railroad and the steamship; old and worn-out laws yield to newer and better ones; old and inexact methods of education and philosophy yield to newer and more scientific methods; progress and improvement are everywhere visible;—but the marking system goes on forever. Year after year the weary student expects to be released from this dreadful *incubus*. But in vain. Like the trunk of a withered tree it stands useless and rotten, but firmly fixed as ever. Vain as the task seems, we wish to show some of the evils of this system,—not of the Haverford marking system in particular, but of all marking systems.

In the first place, it is impossible to put any estimate upon a student's work which is even approximate to its real worth. We feel sure that every one who has had the problem of marks to solve must recognize this. Questions asked in recitations differ in an infinite number of ways. They differ in regard to their nearness to the central subject, as fundamental or incidental, and they differ in difficulty. How can any one say that the probability of a faithful student's knowing one particular question is exactly equal or twice or half the probability of his knowing another? By what rule of measurement is it discovered that an answer to one problem is worth 20, and to another 10? Languages are particularly hard to mark. The facility to translate from a foreign language is often in inverse

ratio to the facility to read in that language and glib translations are frequently made by those who utterly fail to catch the spirit of the original: and it is impossible to proportion, with any exactness, the difficulty of two passages in the same work. Again, it often happens that men are only called up once in the course of several recitations, and it can and frequently does happen that one is called up in the only recitation for which he is unprepared. If the marking is done by a fixed rule of numerical values for each answer, the system fails because it is inaccurate; if it is done according to the professor's sense of the general fitness of the student it fails again, because it is impossible for any one—however good his judgment—to proportion numerically the value of intellectual work done by different men.

But the problem becomes infinitely more complicated under the elective system. No two professors have the same idea of good and bad work. Some are easily satisfied, and others assert as an axiom that no student's work deserves a perfect grade, or even the grade A. Under such circumstances, as the students have varied courses, the marking system does not indicate, with any accuracy, that the work of one man is better than that of another. Moreover, there are some subjects in which a greater degree of accuracy in marking—or rather a smaller degree of inaccuracy—is possible than in others. The first men in the classes are almost always mathematical men,—it has been so this year,—and the reason lies simply in the fact that answers to mathematical questions possess the property of being definitely either right or wrong. It is possible for a mathematical man to know positively when he has mastered his subject, and there can be no doubt about the correctness or incorrectness of his answer to a question. It is less so in the case of

Greek or Latin, and still less so in the case of history and literature. If so great a *litterateur* as Matthew Arnold acknowledges his inability to translate Homer, what is the Freshman to do? So, without in the least reflecting upon the work done by those mathematical and scientific men who lead their classes, we feel bound to say that, under the elective system, it is impossible to say that there are not others whose work is as good.

Almost every instructor must know that to mark and to teach are two different things, which are difficult to combine into one act. When questions are asked to test the student's knowledge, they are not always or often the questions that should be asked to train him in thinking out the subject. If a professor asks questions with a view to marks no one knows better how to answer him with the same view than the ordinary student. The power to answer questions in exactly the right manner to bring the highest grade, and to study for exactly the questions which are to be asked, is one of the fine arts of student life. To admit that there are points one does not understand is, after answering the required questions, a sign of imbecility. It may lead the professor to think that the work was not thoroughly prepared, and thus lower one's mark. To do more than is absolutely required, or to prepare a lesson without being called up, is a woeful waste of time; one's mark would not have been lower had he spent the time playing cricket. So the marking system is a hindrance both to professors and students. Frank, open discussion of difficulties is out of the question. Life is spent in taking precautions against idleness. The professor cannot teach nor the student learn; they can only mark and be marked.

Furthermore, the effect upon the students in their relations to each other is bad. The

great advantage of a college community is the friction of mind upon mind. The best guarantee of intellectual life among students is the unrestrained discussion of subjects among each other. Without this one might almost as well study at home. But nothing of the sort can exist while competition rules. An athlete does not display his strength beforehand to his opponent, nor will the student who is working for grades have much intellectual intercourse with his competitor. The fruits of the marking system are jealousy and meanness. The man who is working for grades cares for the progress of no one but himself.

The marking system at Haverford is an excellent one, so far as any marking system can be excellent; but it is not carried into practice, and will not be carried into practice so long as Haverford pretends to do good work. Men are sometimes surprised to find that they are graded without having undergone either a "quiz" or an examination. We have in mind several cases where the work for the quarter consisted entirely of lectures; but the marking system demanded that men should be marked for "daily recitations," and marks were accordingly given. Upon what principle they were given none of us have yet discovered. We are at first inclined to say that, if any marking system is in force, it should be carried out; but second thought convinces us that, in spite of the consequent absurdities, Haverford work is all the better for not carrying out the system. Yet we may be pardoned the question whether a regulation which marks students for "daily recitations" when there are no "recitations" ought to remain in force; and also whether the fact that, in the cases mentioned, the professors were able to teach without formal recitations does not prove that the marks which depend upon them are unnecessary.

Perhaps some one would ask what other

system was a security for the diploma, and if we should recommend final examinations which only consider the passing grade, the question might still be asked how college work is to be prevented from degenerating into mere "cramming" for examinations. The answer seems perfectly plain. Haverford practice is much better than the Haverford marking system. Although the passing grade is fixed at fifty, yet a man who often approaches fifty is not likely to find this fact unnoticed. No member of the faculty would accept the fact of a student's having attained the passing grade as an excuse for not urging upon him the necessity of better work. Every professor knows in a general way what sort of work his students are doing, and his own personal influence—especially in a college of the size of Haverford—is more potent than any possible marking system. Is there any reason to believe that this would be less potent if the marking system were abolished? We think not. Other colleges have tried to live without it,—as, for instance, Johns Hopkins,—and, so far as we can learn, have succeeded. We hope the day is not distant when it will disappear from Haverford.

THE last meetings of the Everett-Athenæum and Loganian Societies have been held. Our thoughts naturally turn to the term just closed, and every thoughtful mind is filled with misgivings for the future. Though societies have in some respects attained signal success, we must deplore the lack of enthusiasm, and the consequent reluctance with which students attended. It is evident that all permanent success is ultimately dependent on the stimulating influence of large audiences. When we consider that the attendance, such as it was, has been due mainly to the efforts of a few individuals, and to artificial stimulus in the way of music, prizes, ingenious

advertising, etc., we are naturally despondent about the outlook for next year. It has even been proposed to do away with societies altogether. But what sort of a college would it be that had no literary society? Societies should be one of the most potent educational elements in college life, as well as one of the greatest sources of enjoyment while in college, and one of the pleasantest memories as an alumnus. They are essential to the best development, as any college graduate will testify, many of them asserting that they owe more to training in societies than to any other one thing at college. But we will not dwell longer on the obvious advantages of societies, but assume their existence as a necessity for one premise, and beg you to search with us for the causes that prevent Haverford from having societies excellent in every respect. The hindrances must exist either in the societies as conducted, or in the students. Wherever they be, why not correct them? First let us examine the societies, in quest of their fatal defects. Certainly no fault can be found with their form. The Loganian, having assumed the form of the House of Commons, offers an unsurpassed opportunity for debate, and the interest is enhanced by the rivalry of ministry and opposition. Can the trouble be with the subject matter of the bills introduced. Should interesting economic questions form the topics of discussion? Bills have been introduced involving the most interesting and important principles of political economy. Should the living political issues of the day be discussed? Bills have been introduced bringing up the most important issues before the country. Should questions touching the college life of students or bearing directly on Haverford customs form the field for debate? Numerous bills have been introduced calling into question general principles of college management

and various regulations existing at Haverford. Perhaps it may be intimated that the fault lies neither in the form of the societies, nor in the subjects chosen, but the trouble is with the ability of the members to make the most of them. But this argument also fails. We are told by those members of the faculty and others possessing knowledge of other societies, that ours compare most favorably with similar organizations. No; we can find no serious fault with the societies or their management, but are driven to the conviction that the trouble is with the students, who do not attend. If, however, there yet appears any unseen defect in the societies, let it be pointed out, and it will forthwith be remedied. But why this lethargy among the students? The most frequently-urged explanation is, Too much work. Society interest has undoubtedly decreased as the required college work has increased. If this be the case, why not endeavor to have this grievance removed? There are some, however, who say that class feeling injures the societies. It appears to us that class lines are practically obliterated in the societies, but if any feeling of jealousy taint our proceedings, why not destroy this octopus whose far-reaching arms have marred so many interests? It is said by some that one thing that hurts societies is the number of members who do not regularly attend, and who consequently often deprive the more earnest members of a quorum. To such members the strongest censure is due. In regard to the attendance of members of the faculty, we must say that, although we appreciate their attendance is gratuitous kindness, in small measure repaid, yet their presence would lend tone and stimulus to the exercises. We will not press our investigation further, but leave the question to you, with the exhortation that you do *something*, and do it with your might.

WE were surprised to find that many of our readers doubted the truth of our article in the last issue containing the "humorous" essay, said to be manufactured by X—, Y— & Co., and imagined it was a joke perpetrated by one of the editors. We assure our readers that such a delicate literary dainty was entirely beyond the reach of any of our staff, and that we bought and paid for the article, in order to give our readers a correct sample of Western college literature from one of the great sources. The names of the manufacturers were suppressed for various prudential reasons, but if any of our students or Alumni are in need of an address or an invective we will gladly furnish him with the names of the manufacturers without charging a commission.

IN a recent letter from the *Columbia Spectator* to THE HAVERFORDIAN the condition and prospects of the Central State Intercollegiate Press Association were discussed to an interesting length. While the Association is active and prosperous, still this letter very justly calls attention to the fact that there are several excellent papers in the Central States which, at present, are not members. *The Spectator*, with its usual alertness, desires to take measures to induce these papers to join our ranks, and proposes a plan according to which the next annual convention of the Association will far surpass all previous ones in interest and importance.

The plan proposed is as follows: "On the morning of the date, provided by the constitution, the convention should meet for its literary session, and here it might be remarked that great care should be paid to the literary exercises, so that they may be listened to with pleasure and profit. In the afternoon should take place

the business session, and in the evening the banquet." This plan has been subjected to the Executive Committee for adoption. It is an excellent one, and should by all means be accepted. The interest in the convention would then be widespread and earnest. The attendance would be large from present members, and as the contemplated exercises would be published among all the college papers in the Central States, there would be many new ones who would wish to join in our deliberations if carried on under so favorable circumstances. At the last convention it was decided to have a banquet when the Association meets next Fall, and now if the double session plan is adapted it will be another long stride in the right direction. One of the greatest points in favor of this proposal is the fact that the representatives, being thrown so much together during the two sessions and the banquet, will have an opportunity of becoming much more intimately acquainted than otherwise, and thus the real fraternal feeling which the various members of the Association should feel toward one another will be greatly intensified.

Surely the advantages of this plan are so conspicuous that there can be little doubt but that it will be heartily endorsed by the executive committee. All the papers too will realize the importance which would attach itself to a meeting of this kind, and delegates presenting applications for admission would, it is entirely reasonable to suppose, be present from all the large journals not now represented. Indeed, so entirely worthy and feasible does this idea appear that without hesitation it may be said that THE HAVERFORDIAN is anxious to use all its influence, in conjunction with the *Spectator*, toward bringing about this order of exercises for the next meeting of our Association.

THERE seems to have existed much misapprehension among some of the Alumni concerning the new method of electing editors for THE HAVERFORDIAN. They seem to be under the impression that it is in the hands of the faculty. With all respect for the faculty we do not think it is fitting for them to select the editors for the organ of the *students*, and it has not been so arranged. The matter simply stands thus: the work to be done by those competing is set by the board, and a committee is appointed, one by each class, to judge the merits of the work. A committee cannot consist of four, and, "to preserve the balance of power," two members cannot serve from one class. Consequently these four men are empowered to choose *any* member of the faculty, and to ask him to act as their chairman in the duty of selection. The whole duty of the committee is simply one of literary criticism, in which the advice of a practised critic is most valuable. The gentleman who kindly acted as chairman at the recent selection is not only a member of the faculty, but a loyal and honored Alumnus, whose sympathy with all the phases of student life is too well known to be doubted. We do not know of any members of the faculty who are competing for the honor; and, indeed, so far from giving the choice of editors into their hands, it is asking a considerable favor of any one to act as chairman of the committee.

THE results of the competition for positions on the staff failed to justify the fears of those who prophesied that no one would compete. Four places were vacant, and they were filled by a senior, a junior and two freshmen. The work presented was, on the whole, very gratifying, especially in view of the fact that several juniors were obliged to write their contributions immediately after passing

in their junior orations. There was a sufficient quantity of good work presented to enable the committee to fill the vacant places only from those who were clearly worthy of holding them. The following are the names of all those on the next board:

Chairman, E. M. Angell, '90; Charles H. Burr, Jr., '89; John F. Taylor Lewis, '90; H. R. Bringham, Jr., '90; W. Marriott Canby, Jr., '91; Christian F. Brinton, '92; Walter M. Hart, '92.

THE editors are frequently asked why this or that subject of college interest is not stirred up in THE HAVERFORDIAN; and to this we reply by asking why those men who ask the question do not themselves stir up the matter in THE HAVERFORDIAN. We have a "communication" column always open for those who wish to use it. We are glad to publish any one's views on any matter of college interest; and though we require to know the name of the writer, we do not publish it except at his request.

This is the column that should make our paper a perfect expression of the thoughts of the students. The men on the staff do their best to make THE HAVERFORDIAN a faithful reflection of Haverford life, but they cannot be aware of everything that happens or of everything that should be placed before the students. This is for those to do who are interested in the individual matters; and if one has a scheme to propose, the best way to bring it before all the students is to publish an account of it in THE HAVERFORDIAN.

THAT the present manner of electing Associate Editors is a great improvement over the former way is undoubted. The recent active competition and satisfactory selection has proved this to be

a fact beyond possibility of contradiction. Yet the present system is capable of some improvement. The change from the old was made with the central idea of competition most prominently in view, so that some minor considerations, which might have been thought of had there been a greater abundance of time, escaped notice.

One of these considerations so neglected is this: At present it is the law that toward the end of the editorial year those wishing for positions on the new board must do, within a certain time, a certain amount of work prescribed by the editors, and hand it in to the judges. The deficiency in this lies here. There is no provision made for work contributed from time to time by men not on the board, but desiring a position at some future period. A well-written editorial or article, or a few bright locals offered for publication in any issue during the year ought to have a strong influence in determining, at the appointed time, a man's eligibility for office. Moreover, there is no way in which anyone can show more plainly his interest in the paper and in college life than by such contributions. Questions often arise which a student feels like discussing or commenting upon, and then is the time for him to express his thoughts in writing, and, if on a proper subject, submit them for publication. It is a better way of testing a writer's ability than requiring him to produce a definite amount within a definite period. Thus would be stimulated general writing among the students at large for their paper, knowing that all work handed in during the year would be one of the prominent factors in determining the final decision as to who should constitute the new editors. More or less steady and frequent contributions to any department should be considered a greater point in a contestant's favor than a sudden spurt when the actual requirements

are posted, even though that spurt be a brilliant one.

It would be a comparatively easy and simple matter to alter our constitution so as to grant the deserved influence to these cursory contributions. No one can fail to realize the increased facilities for forming a worthy judgment of a man's capabilities that would follow this change.

OUR thoughts naturally turn to cricket. What will the present season bring forth? is the common thought of all. The practice in the shed has been faithful; the results most satisfactory. Yet the general impression that last year's cricket efforts resulted in failure, remains to dampen enthusiasm. This they certainly did not. Every game, with the single exception of the one with the University of Pennsylvania, was interesting throughout. Indeed, a hard fight characterized each match. Had the team been but slightly stronger at the bat, the number of victories would have been large; twelve runs would have won one game, seven another, one a third. Let us, then, bearing this in mind, speculate on the chances for this year's cricket team. It will be best to glance at the relative worth of the teams of last year and of this.

In the first place, the team has lost three men of '88, and has gained three from '92. Let us see how the gain will balance the loss. The bowling of Mr. Sharp, the captain of last year's team, will be greatly missed, especially since we have no swift bowler to take his place. Indeed, it would be beyond reason to hope for a swift bowler equal to Mr. Sharp, whom the American team will take to England. To offset this loss we have gained two slow bowlers, both of whom, one on the Belmont, and one on the Young America First Eleven, have done good work. Still, as regards bowling

it must be confessed that in Mr. Sharp we have lost more than we have gained from the Freshmen. How is it with batting? The three '88 men averaged last season in the games with the local clubs less than four runs, to which the work last spring of the '92 men was much superior. Besides the latter have had the benefit of a winter's practice in the shed. In fielding also it is the general opinion that the team is strengthened rather than weakened by the change of men. Placing then the gain in batting and fielding into the scales against the loss in bowling the balance is so far maintained.

But let us see how it is with the remaining eight men who were on the team last year. The shed practice has greatly improved them all. Especially is this noticeable in batting, in which we have hitherto been lamentably weak. This is sheer gain for the team this year. When it is remembered that the team of the spring of '88 commenced the season with six men who had never played before in a first eleven match, while there is none such on the present team, and that eight men of the team of this year have had the benefit of a year's cricketing, the great difference between the teams of the spring of '88 and of '89 must be evident.

Besides, we will have a far stronger second eleven this year, and it is the intention of the Ground Committee to play both the first and second elevens on the same day. The second has several good bowlers and affords some very fair bats to the first if there should be need.

There is just one thing, however, which should be especially borne in mind by the elevens and the college in general. The spirit with which a team enters into a contest tells powerfully in determining the result. If we predestine defeat, and lack energy and determination, we will certainly

be worsted; but if we all are confident, and work hard both at practice and in the field to ensure victory, success will as surely be our reward. If each player will but do his best in a hopeful spirit, and the college men will encourage the players with their interest and presence, the outlook cannot fail to be encouraging.

HAVERFORD METAPHYSICS.

THE publication of this article has been prompted by more or less observation and conversation among the thinking students at Haverford. "Do you know that there are an awful lot of commonplace fellows in this college?" is a remark often heard in this said college. We might guess from this phraseology that it was the utterance of a modern and typical student, and if we but thought a moment we could probably form a very fair estimate of the character of the speaker. The remark is natural, and is based on observation of the general and every-day life of the student. Games, athletics, the ordinary daily occurrences of the routine of work, and kindred topics easily designated as "commonplace," form the subject of most of the conversation; it is eminently practical, and puts the mind to no exertion; it requires no forethought, needs no reasoning. Therefore is it but natural that a superficial observer should think that all the elements which go to make up a student's round of action, thought and speech are "commonplace." But are all our thoughts of this nature? Do we when alone or with kindred spirits follow out always lines of thought relative to the every-day topics of life? Do not questions present themselves to all of us which press for answer? Is it only to the great moralists and philosophers that problems of being, cause, and purpose, questions which ask Why am I? and What am I?

come up for solution? I venture to say that even the most commonplace of us have endeavored to see light, and will continue to endeavor to see light in things which, while we know they may be almost impossible of proof or elucidation, yet exercise for us a fascination which we cannot resist.

It is this part of our nature for which I wish now to plead. The cry is for things practical; we are told to take life for what we see it is, and not to think what it may be or ought to be or what is its signification. The commonplace people will tell us that a sure characteristic of a morbid mind is the habit of pondering on abstruse questions; we may be told that we are too young yet to think for ourselves, and that we must learn first to accept certain maxims as truth, and that standing on this groundwork we may investigate the regions round about and above us, but that by no means must we endeavor to discover what supports our foundations; we must accept with faith the assurance that the groundwork is secure. Just so much faith as we put in this assurance, just so strongly will we be prejudiced toward the opinion that the basis of our argument is sound. In these matters, then, let us be taught *how* to think, but let us judge ourselves somewhat of *what* to think. And, above all, thinking, let us also have liberty to express our thoughts, for free thought (in its other than doctrinal meaning) must convey with it the idea of freedom of speech also;—all thought must be free; only the expression is so often repressed. No attempt was ever made to prevent freedom of thought, but in modern instruction much care is often taken to prevent the mind being supplied with the material for original thought in certain lines. This supervision is manifested in the exclusion of so-called heterodox works and magazines from libraries, and the avoidance of discussion on doctrinal or ethical points.

There can be no question of the right which the authorities have to forbid such books and discussions, but does it tend to broaden the views of those to be instructed?

Haverford is some what liberal in regard to some of these points, but much is still to be desired. Any unprejudiced and impartial mind demands the argument on all sides of a question, and will not form an opinion until all existing evidence has been heard, nor hold one in the face of facts and overwhelming arguments. A young and vigorous mind, if it can find no exposition which is satisfactory, will, if the case is an effect requiring a cause, either invent or apply a cause, or, if the case is one of observed sequences, leading it to some unknown end, will formulate a theory to cover the case. The cause or the theory will be perfectly compatible with such meagre arguments as the mind is acquainted with, but in the light of later and more extensive acquisitions of knowledge will fade into that realm peopled already with its childish fancies and conceptions of Easter eggs and baby sisters. This is the life course of all well-balanced minds—to form opinions based on present knowledge, but to change them when later knowledge renders them untenable. When a mind refuses to change its stand, even when the evidence is compelling, it becomes prejudiced, or if nothing new has been learned for a long period, the mind has often taken such a firm hold on its last opinion that when the light does come it finds the mind strongly prejudiced, and prejudiced it remains till the end. Therefore let new and various material be constantly supplied to developing intellects, and let it present every side of every question.

Investigation has revealed some interesting facts in regard to the views held at Haverford on certain more or less deep and perplexing questions. A record of these views may not be inappropriate as a supple-

ment to this article, to show the actual state of opinion in the college at the present time. As a rule the students are quite capable of appreciating and discussing topics in this field, and many show a fair insight into life and its problems. As might have been expected, however, most of us are in that hazy and half-skeptical condition of uncertainty through which we have all passed or are passing. But a few hold positive opinions on one or two scattered subjects. It follows, therefore, that the table will be more a record of the leaning of opinion than of actual opinion. Often a mind quick to see and grasp had been furnished with too little material, and constitutes a case before cited of forming an opinion on insufficient basis. The views are seldom original; sometimes the student did not know the source of his idea, or when he first conceived it. Without any attempt at arrangement or classification, a few cases are given of the views held by some of the thinkers in the college on divers doctrines and ethical points.

Twelve subjects were given the student, and he was asked to state his views on each in turn, the examiner explaining under each head on just what part of the subject he desired information. The list of subjects is first given, and the explanations follow. As can be seen, they have been taken at random, and intentionally cover considerable ground. The subjects were: The Soul, Life, Predestination, Conscience, Suicide, The Appetites, Death, Evolution and Theism, God, Resurrection of the Body, Heaven and Hell, Is Christianity the Final Religion?

The Soul.—Each student was asked to state his conception of the soul, to define its attributes, and to explain its relation to the body.

Life.—The definition preferred is given.

Predestination.—The case was stated thus:

admitting the existence of an all-powerful God, he *can* know your destiny; being known it is prearranged, and being prearranged what use to mould your own life?

Conscience.—Is it hereditary, or otherwise. Is it divine in origin or due to development by natural laws, and how far is its presence due to education.

Suicide.—Is it ever justifiable, and why?

The Appetites.—Should the appetites and passions be completely suppressed, or should they be allowed to have some sway, always, of course, keeping within the bounds of temperance.

The discussions on Death and Resurrection of the body were found to shade into each other, and so will be explained as a whole. Every student admitted the belief that during this earthly existence two lives, the physical and spiritual, ran parallel, with more or less connection and relation. Now, death being defined as the cessation of the physical life, does the spiritual life continue its course uninterruptedly and independently, without change, or is it revolutionized after death? If it continues, what changes does it undergo, and through what experiences does it pass? Is the character of this life material or otherwise.

Evolution and Theism.—Is belief in pure evolution as a natural law (irrespective of origin), compatible with a belief in our God?

God.—Your conception of God. Is God a God of the universe, great and far-removed, in comparison with whom man is as nothing, and to whom he can not at all approach, or is God a God of our earth, imbued with our qualities, but little removed from us, and to whom man can, in his more perfect development, nearly approach?

This question was first proposed thus: Do you believe that God made man and put with him the knowledge of his Creator,

or do you believe that man in his intellectual development has felt the need of a causative power, and has created for himself first, idols, then the so-called "Pagan Gods," and lastly, the present Christian God, as an object of worship and a law-maker? But as no student denied the existence of a self-creating God, who was before man and will be after him, this latter question was replaced by the first.

What are your conceptions of Heaven and Hell?

Is Christianity the final religion? Under this head it was explained that some persons thought that as Christianity succeeded Judaism, so would a loftier and higher religion replace Christianity; a religion of the intellect and not of the feelings, in which would be no manifestation of God through the medium of a Christ, but direct communion between the soul and its originator. Judaism served in its time as the true religion; Christianity is serving now as the true religion. Will it be replaced?

The answers to these questions are arranged as a whole for each student, and serve to show the consistency or inconsistency of his views, the one with the other.

1. The soul is divine in that it is capable of altering itself, and the power which creates it is purer and higher than the soul itself. It can be educated, but cannot be suddenly changed as the element of spontaneity does not enter into it. The best definition of life which we have is Drummond's. Life is the sum total of the powers which resist death. The problem of predestination is one of the deepest with which we have to do, and cannot be explained. Conscience is not hereditary, but a fundamental attribute of the individual soul, which can be altered by association. Suicide is justifiable when nothing but material good results. The appetites should be given their legitimate sway. After death the spirit either lies in

company with the body or enters into a state of rest. Theism and evolution are compatible because the Bible may be in error in the historical portion of it; only the doctrinal teachings are inspired. God is a great God, the creator and ruler of man. Christianity is the final religion.

2. The soul is individual, and not a part of a perfect whole; the body, mind and soul are one. There is no such thing as predestination, because God is an impersonal one. Conscience is entirely a matter of education, and is neither divine nor hereditary. Suicide is justifiable on the grounds both of expediency and the inherent right of man to control his own life. Within the bounds of propriety the passions should be allowed free play. Evolution and theism are quite in accord. God is a very great God, and is pure law, but law is not God. Granting the existence of a soul, which is questionable, heaven and hell probably exist as states. Christianity is the true and final religion, but is not yet fully developed or understood; it needs *now* a revelation.

3. The soul is distinct from the mind; it is divine in its origin, and is correlative with the spiritual life, affecting it, and being affected in turn by it. It has also the power to change itself according to the influence for good or bad of the earthly life. No definition of life is satisfactory. Spencer's, of "continual readjustment," is good, except that it does not touch upon death. There is no scriptural ground for Calvinistic belief, while the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel throws much light on this problem. The fact of one's being predestined does not in the least affect one's actions here. Conscience is possibly inherited to some degree; it is not divine, and is no function of the soul, but simply a mass of acquired experience. Suicide is never justifiable. The appetites and passions should be entirely repressed on a health basis. Death

ends all for the body, the spiritual life running on unchanged thereafter. Theism and science are entirely reconcilable. God is universal and man is truly the microcosm. The body is not resurrected, while the soul either loses its identity and becomes a memory, or, if it retains its identity, goes on increasing in purity and spirituality to infinity with no stages of rest in its progression. Heaven and Hell constitute an acceleration or retardation of the soul in its course. Christianity fulfils all the requirements of a perfect religion, and needs no successor.

4. The soul is a divine attribute, and is entirely apart from the life here. Predestination cannot be accepted as a doctrine by any one of sound sense. Conscience was originally from God. Suicide is never justifiable. It is quite lawful and moral to allow the appetite and emotions moderate sway. At death the spiritual life goes calmly on, undisturbed by the dissolution of the body, or, perhaps, it enters into a state of rest. During this rest it suffers misery or enjoys great happiness, but has not reached the maximum of either. The consciousness of having sinned in the flesh—that is, remorse,—is the punishing element. The soul is at last judged, and then it is decreed what shall be its final reward or punishment. Of the nature of this reward or punishment we know nothing. Christianity is the final religion, and the body is resurrected as a "spiritual body."

5. The soul exists, but of its nature I can say nothing. I have never attempted to define life. God, being all-powerful, can control our destinies if he wishes, but I do not believe in predestination. Conscience is intuitive, but I know nothing of its origin or nature. Suicide is never justifiable. The appetites and emotions should not be entirely repressed. Love is not a passion, but a simple co-relation of characteristics. The soul retains its per-

sonality after death, and the body is resurrected. Theism and Christianity are both compatible with evolution. God exists as he is represented in the Bible. Heaven and Hell are states where men attain to a fixed condition of righteousness or depravity. Previous to this point the soul is progressive in good or evil. Christianity is the final religion, and is just beginning to be understood.

6. Earthly life is composed of three elements, body, mind and spirit,—the body and mind mortal, the spirit immortal; the spirit or soul is affected by the deeds of the body and mind, not in itself but in its manifestations. God, though all-powerful, does not exercise his power to obtain knowledge of our ends, and we have therefore our fates in our own hands. Conscience is an individual attribute, its germ being divinely placed in each of us, and thenceforward developed by education. Suicide is a sin, not a crime, and is justifiable as self-sacrifice. Our appetites are divinely bestowed, and legitimate gratification of them is moral, while abuse of them is in the highest degree immoral. Death is an event or result in life, and has slight comparative importance; the two lives run parallel, and are somewhat connected; the spiritual life continues in some form; it eventually arrives at some unknown end. Theism and evolution offer no points of interference. God, though great, is closely related to man. The foundation of Christianity is the humanity of Christ, and for this reason it will endure; our conceptions of Christianity are yet crude.

7. There exists a soul which is the divine part of us; it is doubtful if it is immortal. God has in him the element of the present only, and not that of the past or the future; he has no cognitive powers. The Swedenborgians have come nearest the truth with the belief that the principle

of life is God ever present. Conscience is both hereditary and intuitive. Suicide is never justifiable. The emotions should have some liberty of play. There is no difficulty in reconciling a belief in God with a belief in evolution. God is a personal Deity, neither far off nor yet closely associated with the soul. Heaven and Hell are myths, because not knowing what the soul is, or even *if* it is, we cannot say what happens to it; the wicked are probably totally annihilated. Christianity is the final religion.

8. The soul is divine and everlasting, and is independent of the body though somewhat affected by it. God has the power of foreordaining our ends but does not exercise it. Conscience is individual, not a part of a whole, and is inherent; it is not wholly divine, but owing to its close relation to the soul, it derives something of divinity from it; it is somewhat affected by education. Suicide is a sin and a crime for any *sane* person. Restraint of the passions is good discipline, but is not necessary to morality. At death, the body and the soul separate, and the soul continues its existence in a state of rest, and may be gradually purified; at the last day the body is resurrected in the flesh and joins the soul. In the end there can be no real clash between science and religion. God is a far-off God, is impersonal, and does not communicate directly with man; there is no limit to his power. Heaven and Hell are degrees of felicity or torment for the body, to which, however, there is a limit; for the wicked is no final retribution.

9. The soul is divine, and is affected only in its manifestations by the body. Conscience is divine, and is affected by education; is inherent and is not hereditary. Suicide is never justifiable. The appetites, emotions, and passions should be entirely suppressed. At death, the soul goes into

another state. There is no resurrection of the body. God exists, but cannot be conceived. Hell and Heaven are figurative expressions for states of being of the soul. Christianity is the final religion.

By the time we have gotten thus far, we can probably say that though these beliefs are not particularly commonplace, neither are they particularly clear. We may also fail to perceive that "fair insight into life and its problems" which has been previously hinted at, but we must remember that between the thought and the expression exists a vast difference, and most of us will agree with the Duke of Argyll that, for all Professor Müller says to the contrary, thinking is by no means identical with language; subjects easy of conception are often very difficult of expression. There appears also to be somewhat of a lack of knowledge underlying most of the thought, which is a point to be strongly emphasized. To be sure the subjects are largely speculative: yet much has been written on all of them, and this literature should be at our command. If we had at Haverford a systematic study of the different schools of philosophy, it would do much to stimulate the thought of the students, and place it on an orderly and consistent basis.

After all there is nothing alarming in this showing; even the most orthodox can surely find no fault. If the extreme views on particular points be arranged in a circle, the sum totals of the opinions of each student will each be a radius, and the centre, the point common to all, will be the opinion on the twelfth question. Is Christianity the final religion? However divergent may be the views on other points, on this, by far the most important point, all are agreed, that Christianity is the one, final, true and enduring religion.

CONVENTION OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE annual convention of the Inter-collegiate Athletic Association of Pennsylvania was held at the Continental Hotel, March 11, 1889.

The meeting was called to order in Parlor B, at 10 A. M., there being delegates present from Lehigh, Lafayette, Dickinson, Swarthmore and the University of Pennsylvania.

Owing to some misunderstanding, Swarthmore had four delegates present, instead of two as allowed by the constitution. The meeting was therefore adjourned until two o'clock, by which time it was hoped the difficulty would be settled.

The convention was again called to order at two P. M., and after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The result was as follows:

Pres., H. S. McKie, Lehigh.

V. Pres., M. B. Tate, Lehigh.

Sec., S. S. Wallace, Dickinson.

Treas., R. Harry, Lafayette.

Executive Committee, A. Harry, Lafayette.

A. G. Cummins, Swarthmore, and H. S. McKie, *ex-officio*.

Mr. McKie then took the chair, and read the communication from Haverford applying for admission to the Association. This was immediately acted upon, and carried by an unanimous vote.

Haverford's delegate, Mr. E. F. Walton, was then admitted, and took an active part in the business that followed.

Several changes to the constitution were made, one to fix the date permanently for holding the yearly field meeting as the third Saturday in June, rain or shine; another to increase the number on the executive com-

mittee from three to five, and to allow the University of Pennsylvania to have two representatives on it, since they very naturally have to do a large share of the work, and still another amendment was carried to hold all the field meetings hereafter under the rules lately adopted by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the United States.

After the motion to increase the executive committee had been carried, an election was held to fill the vacancies, Mr. C. H. Frazier and Mr. L. Audenried being chosen.

Upon his election Mr. Frazier offered the use of the grounds of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania to hold the sports on this spring. His offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered to him.

After arranging a few unimportant details the convention adjourned to meet March 11, 1890.

LECTURES.

The fourth lecture of the Spring series, was by the Hon. R. G. Horr, on *The Labor Problem*. He first showed, that in the beginning the land and all that was on it was common property, but as soon as a man did any work to catch an animal, or tame it, that moment it became his, and his alone. Then there began to be skilled labor, and one man learned to do some particular thing better than his comrades. Thus civilization began, and society,—a society for mutual benefit,—was formed. After a while some of the ancient patriarchs grew richer than the others. But it was not by chance. Some men are always digging, delving, while others are idle; some save where others spend.

We are often told that the man who works with his hands has no chance in America; that here the rich are growing richer, the poor poorer, and that our government is a failure, our civilization a humbug. But this is not true. Men who labor to-day enjoy that which was never heard of forty years ago, and the reason that they think themselves ill-treated is that though the necessities of life are cheaper, they are more numerous. It is a mistake to say, with Talmage, that the inventing of every machine is an injury to the laboring classes. When men are thrown out of employment by

the invention of a machine, they invent something else to help humanity. The improvement of machinery is continually cheapening things, to bring them within the means of poor people.

He next showed why a business on the co-operative plan would be a failure. The best plan seems to be, for the employer to base the wages of his men on the selling price of his production. For the prices of all productions go up and down together, and in the years when the workman's wages are low, the price of necessities is also low, and thus justice is rendered to both sides.

He concluded by showing the wrong in the labor unions, and that the eight-hour question could not be settled by legislation. "The only way," he said, "to settle the labor problem, is by love and justice."

On the evening of the 12th of March, Dr. E. P. Terhune, of Brooklyn, lectured on the "Impressions of a Six Months' Residence in Rome."

Dr. Terhune commenced the lecture by stating that Rome was the only city which could boast of a vigorous threefold existence,—the Pagan, the Papal and the present Rome. After mentioning that the best way to study ancient Rome is to follow the excavators in their work, and discover what "semblance" still remains of its ancient glory, the lecturer proceeded to give a glowing description of the feelings of the traveler on first beholding the Eternal City,—the sunlight playing on scattered villas, hidden away in the rich verdure of orchards and vineyards, and the white walls of the city, which sparkle in the distance, combining to give the visitor a most pleasing introduction.

Disappointment, he said, was sure to be felt on first visiting the city by those who through lack of study could enter but feebly into the times of the past; the true student, however, feels very differently,—"like the scattered bones in the valley of the dead, the disconnected events come together and re-picture the Mistress of the World before him in all her glory."

Dr. Terhune then described the work being done by the excavators, and one by one called to mind the men and incidents so closely connected with every spot in the city; indeed, the whole lecture teemed with classical allusions. The account of the present condition of the Palatines, and the palace of the Cæsars, was especially interesting, as was also the description of the Coliseum and the games there under the Emperors.

After a passing mention of the death of St. Paul, and the persecution of the Christians under Nero, the lecturer concluded by saying that everywhere in the remains of Rome was to

be seen that "heart of rottenness," which had caused the downfall of the Empire.

On Tuesday evening, March 19th, a lecture was delivered on "Ninety Minutes in Great Britain and Ireland," by Mr. Charles H. Adams, of Philadelphia. The lecture was illustrated by a number of views thrown on the screen. The views were arranged to represent a journey from Queenstown to Cork and Dublin, thence to Glasgow and Edinburgh. A number of views were shown of interesting places in Scotland, including the homes of Scott and Burns, Holyrood and Stirling Castle. In England we were shown, among other things, views of Kenilworth, Warwick and Windsor Castles, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey and the Parliament Building. The journey ended in the university towns of Oxford and Cambridge.

PERSONAL.

'82 George A. Barton has been compelled to leave his work at Providence Boarding School on account of ill health, and Thomas Chase, ex-president of Haverford College, is doing his work.

'85 Rufus M. Jones has been offered the principalship of the Oak Grove Seminary, at Vassalborough, Maine. He will probably accept the position.

'81 John C. Winston is working hard for the Prohibition Amendment.

'88 J. W. Sharp, Jr., has been elected a member of the cricket team of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, to go to England this season.

'89 W. H. Evans will play on the Harvard base ball team this year.

LOCALS.

SCRIPTURAL TRUTHS.

"The chief sources of Egyptian and Assyro-Babylonian History are respectively the Egyptian and British Museums."

"Moses was born in Egypt when Herod ordered the infants to be slaughtered."

"The principal stopping-places of the children of Israel were the Wells of Moses, Mahra, and Asur-bani-pal."

Wilhelm has been in Deutschland, and hence has an easy confidence in translating, *zum Beispiel*: "Armes, braves Weib!" "To arms! brave wife."

Clipped from *The Press*:

SWARTHMORE.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Where is Swarthmore College?
Philadelphia, March 26th.

H. L. B.

At Swarthmore, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The sentence had been thoroughly explained, and all the annotations, criticisms, possible interpolations and manuscript readings cited. In the lull that followed, the eagle eye of the professor lighted upon the reposing form and elevated feet of the sleepy student:—there was a hush. Professor (sharply), "Mr. A.!" Mr. A., with a bound; "I've forgotten how to translate that passage, sir."

A HARROWING SONG.

Partly by Longfellow, but mostly by another fellow.

I knocked a ball into the air,
It fell to earth, I know not where;
For, so swiftly it flew, the sight
Could not follow it in its flight.

I dashed to third, across the square,
I fell to earth, I know not where,
I only know I got a tear
That might have made a good man swear.

They found the ball long afterward
Behind the catcher's back-up board.
The umpire laughed and said, "'tis foul!"
I didn't laugh but thought 'twas foul.

The Glee Club is the proud possessor of an autograph letter from Lillie Langtry. It was purchased for a song during the recent incognito stay of Mrs. Langtry at Bryn Mawr, and now adorns the wall of the glee room. This is not a joke.

First student. What are you doing in the engineering department now?

Second ditto. Well! chiefly measuring the meeting-house bridge, and making puns on the bridge of size.

BASE BALL NOTES.

Thee Alumni didn't get there on the 30th ult.

Prof. Ladd has signed with the home team.

Everyone is expected to make a home run after the eleventh.

A foul bawl—a baby's.

Captain: Don't stand there with your hands in your pockets and your mouth open like an idiot.

Sleepy Left Field: I'm all right. I'm catching flies.

Out on the second—the minute.

EXHIBIT R.

In Psychology. Prof.: "We see then that men in whose minds no particular image is called up by the mention of a general term are men peculiarly gifted for abstract thinking. Now, if I mention the word 'lighthouse,' what particular image rises in your mind?"

Mr. Overwork (innocently, of course): "Not any, professor."

It is no longer proper to say "This makes me tired," but "This makes me overworked."

"Ah yes: I know all about these overworked men. I once knew of a young man who died. His mother said he was overworked: had studied too hard, poor fellow! I suppose it was true, but the doctor said that if he had stopped at the fifth plate of ice cream he might have lived."—*R. J. Burdette.*

Professor: "Mr. Overwork, what is the head?"

Mr. O.: "The head is that part of the body which receives the food."

A patriotic Freshman wanted to translate "Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue" into Latin. This is the result: *Qui crudis nam lectus albus et spiravit.*

A few evenings ago some one took a photograph of Dr. G—, sitting in his room in front of a lamp. When the picture was printed the lamp could be seen through the doctor's head. Funny, wasn't it?

THE NEW PHILOSOPHY.

Dedicated to S. P. R., Jr.

In the Puritan days it was thought when a man
Had an ache or a pain or a chill,
The ultimate cause of this horrible ban
Was an eye foreboding him ill.

But now there's a school of philosophy sound,
Who are prone at this doctrine to smirk,
They claim that the cause of all woe has been found
To reside in pure overwork.

By this, if a man stands low in his class,
'Tis no proof that he is a shirk;
And indeed, if the drone of the school does not pass,
It is due to that drone's overwork.

The preacher bewails man's sin and his fall,
In meeting-house, chapel and kirk;
He little reflects that the cause of it all
Was Adam and Eve's overwork.

When Haman was hung from his gallows high,
His neck did not break by the jerk,
But he died of *ennui* brought on while a boy,
By the foe of mankind, overwork.

Bozzaris, again, when he fell in the fray,
Died not at the hands of the Turk;
But the mighty Hellene might be living to-day
Had he learned to avoid overwork.

Thus whatever misfortune may fall to our lot,
Or along life's pathway may lurk,
In bearing the burden it should ne'er be forgot,
'Tis the tribute of man's overwork.

Witty non-classical student, to instructor in mathematics: "What letter is that on that angle, professor?" "That is phi." Witty, etc.: "Well! that isn't the way they make it in the book." Prof. "Well, Mr. D. they make it in the book as near like that as they can."

A certain Freshman puts the Parable of the Sower down on his list of Miracles.

EXCHANGES.

The recently discovered case of plagiarism in the Ohio State Oratorical Contest was of unusual flagrancy. The winner of the second honors was found to have taken his speech almost word for word from an article which appeared a few years ago in one of the leading magazines. It is difficult to understand how any student could be so lost to all sense of honor and justice. A crime in itself, it places the plagiarist in a false light, making him appear what he is not, and gives him credit for abilities which he does not possess. Where he wins honors which belong to others, as in the present instance, the injustice is doubly unjust. The most striking characteristic of a plagiarist, next to his depravity, is his lack of sense. To deliver as one's own a magazine article only a few years from the press, which, at the time of publication, attracted widespread attention,—to do this and have any idea of escaping detection is the height of folly. "If it is the tendency of oratorical contests to encourage such actions as this," says the *Transcript*, better discontinue them altogether, and seek some other method of training in oratory." Very true; but we, by no means, believe that such is this tendency. The fact that laws are broken does not prove them failures. Neither because one man is so free from moral restraint as to risk honor for temporary glory, are we at all right in imagining that the majority of college men are in the same condition. To their credit be it said that few cases like the disgraceful one in question have ever been known. In few of them will be found the inclination to barter all claims to respect for any prize of any description. The manly way in which the Ohio college papers, notably the *Transcript*, the *Practical Student*, and the *University Voice*, exposed and condemned the fraud is worthy of unstinted praise.

The Rutgers *Targum* recently came to our sanctum for the first time. It possesses the fundamental good quality of containing matter which, in its entirety, must be interesting to the students whom it represents, and the secondary quality, but one harder to obtain, of being unusually pleasing to the general reader. The

editorial condemning the actions of certain college men who, at times, appear to think themselves bound by no rules to respect the rights of others, appeared especially pointed.

A writer in the *College Student* who seems to be as innocent as he is uninformed, heads an article thus: "A Profession That is Doomed." Moreover this writer must be painfully young and inexperienced or he would never have been guilty of perpetrating such a thing on the public. He is discussing the profession of law, and evidently labors under the impression that were it not for crimes there would be nothing for the lawyers to do,—that their sole business is to lie for the benefit of clients in petty suits. This reformer is entirely blind to the fact that that so long as there is law there must be men to interpret it and define its limitations, for in this men will never agree while the power remains of independent thought. All international and constitutional questions, if indeed the writer knows there are such things, doubtless, in his opinion could be settled equally as well by the farmer or merchant as by the lawyer who had made such matters a lifelong study. But our author soon turns to a poetical dreamer, and tells us that the millennium is coming when no one will infringe upon the rights of others, when there will be no necessity for laws. Do we seem to be tending in that direction very rapidly? In fact the whole article seems to be nothing but a foolish day-dream of a visionary youth, who attempts to deal with facts simply through using his own undeveloped imagination. Listen to the closing words: "The sooner we get rid of lawyers the better the world. The lawyer is doomed!" If we might be allowed a suggestion it would be that the editor of the *Student* read the articles handed to him before they go to the printer; then the readers of his paper would be spared such ravings.

The *Red and Blue*, Vol. I., No. 1, published by the students of the University of Pennsylvania, has appeared. It has long seemed that the undergraduates of the University should be represented by more than one paper, and now the time has come. A prominent feature of the new journal which, for the present, is to be published semi-monthly, will be the regular letter with each issue from Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Columbia. The *Red and Blue* enters heartily into all questions connected with interests of the students, and so cannot fail in receiving the warm welcome which its excellence deserves.

According to the *University Mirror* a plan of grading exists at Bucknell which must be the consummation of all that is unjust and iniqui-

tous in the marking system. This is called the "Honor Study Method." By means of it a student who has been deficient in a regular study can take any subject, cram it up, pass an examination in it, and have a 10 tacked to his record. Thus often a man who does miserable work in the classroom, by cramming up several of these honor studies may come out at the head of his class as valedictorian, when there are others much more deserving. This is a little the worst phase of the marking system that has come under our notice, and we hope for the sake of the students at Bucknell that this agitation of the subject by the *Mirror* may result in its abolition.

The *Pulse* comes from Iowa College with the information that it "pulsates fortnightly during the college year." Welcome, *Pulse*, we like your appearance, and hope your pulsations will reach us regularly. Don't you think, however, that you would look neater and more modest with a less numerous display of college buildings on your cover?

The March number of the *Swarthmore Phoenix* contains an unusual amount of interesting reading. Especially noticeable are the new rules governing sports at Swarthmore, and an account of the bill now before the Pennsylvania Legislature originated by President Magill, giving to college graduates who have taken pedagogics the same privilege in regard to teachers' examinations that Normal School graduates now enjoy. Many colleges in the state are said to be aiding in the movement. The Alumni department of the *Phoenix* is so well sustained that it cannot fail to interest all former students in the paper. In speaking, however, of the general worthiness of the *Phoenix*, it would be impossible to exclude the Exchange Comment, which is as able and impartial as that of any paper which comes to our table.

The inkstand is nearly dry, and our worn out stub scratches uneasily along as if urging us to hasten to a close. With the present issue we surrender this department to other hands, and yet, as we shuffle off the stage, it is not without a feeling of involuntary regret. Real friends many of our exchanges have come to be, and they will be missed almost as things of life.—Louder scratches the pen, the lamp of the sanctum is burning low, everything is conducive to reflection, not to work. We reflect,—on the ex. eds. who have raved at us, on others who have looked with kindly thoughts upon our criticisms, sometimes, perhaps, unjust. While thus reflecting and wondering what may have been the motives at work in all, perhaps even ourselves, the curtain drops. Success to the next holder of the sword and scissors.

WANTED.

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BASE BALL.

The first of the games for the class championship was played on March 28th, nearly two weeks earlier than the first game last year. The game was between '89 and '91, and the former had little difficulty in winning by the score of 28-8.

The next game was between '90 and '92 on March 29th. As the Freshmen had spent considerable time practising for three weeks previous, they were expected to make a good showing, but they soon became "rattled," and '90 won easily by 28-7 in seven innings.

The college team played their first game at Haverford on Saturday, March 30th, with Westtown Alumni. The game was quite interesting, and considering how cold it was the game was very well played. H. Whitacre, formerly of the Athletics, played with Westtown, and did some excellent work. Bonsall in left field also did fine playing for Westtown, while for Haverford, Reinhart's batting, Ladd's short stop play, and the battery work of Branson and Stokes were noteworthy. Mr. Haley, '90, umpired the game to the satisfaction of all. Score:

| HAVERFORD. | | | | | WESTTOWN. | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|-----|------|-------|-----------|-----------------|-----|------|-------|---|---|
| | R. | IB. | P.O. | A. E. | | R. | IB. | P.O. | A. E. | | |
| Banes, 2b . . | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | o | Mickle, 2b . . | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Slocum, 1b . . | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | o | H.W'cre, ss p . | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Ladd, s s . . | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | o | W.W'cre, c . | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 4 |
| Stokes, p . . | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 1 | Wood, cf . . | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Branson, c . . | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 1 | Warren, rf . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Hoffman, cf . | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | o | Williams, ss p. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| Martin, 3b . . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Bonsall, lf . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Reinhart, lf . | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | o | Tatum, 3b . | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Guss, rf . . | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | o | Mercer, 1b . | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 |

Totals . . 15 14 27 22 3 Totals . . 9 7 24 15 8

Earned runs—Haverford, 5; Westtown Alumni, 1. Two base hits—Slocum, Stokes, Reinhart, 2; H. Whitacre. Base on balls—by Whitacre, 3; by Stokes, 4. Time of game—one hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Haley, '90.

THE COLLEGE WORLD.

MARCH 21, 1889.

Editors of THE HAVERFORDIAN.

For a Pennsylvania man to pause and look around him is just now a positive pleasure, for never has the University teemed with life as this year. The happy signs of the times are on every side of us. The new Library Building, a magnificent structure, is so far advanced that some of the books will be stored in it next month, and the authorities announce that it

will be open for students in the fall, though it may not be completed for a year. Before summer the turf of the campus will probably be broken again, this time for the "Alumni Hall," which at University gatherings will hold 2100 people, and the rumor has just reached us that the plans for the new Dormitory Building are at last complete,—news of which only a 'Varsity man can appreciate the weight.

Athletics received a wonderful impetus early in the year, when the bright prospects for a good crew and team became generally known. Since then the men have been training steadily, and although the nine has been weakened by the loss of two valuable men, Wagenhurst and Cahill, and the rowing practice hampered slightly by unfavorable conditions, the University will probably be well represented in both sports. The nine has not been definitely settled upon as yet, but it is probable that it will contain Updegrove (captain), 3 b.; Bowman, 2 b.; Hyneman, 1 b.; Graves, c.; Curlis, p., and in the outfield, Armstrong, Hamme, Dougherty or Tuttle.

The crew will not be working together until after the class races, on April 6th, but its make-up is fairly well determined. Within the last week the money for a new and more conveniently situated boat-house, on the lower Schuylkill, has been raised, and the building will be commenced as soon as possible.

Other sports are not neglected, either. The 'Varsity cricket eleven will be fully up to the average, and from present appearances the movement to form a lacrosse team will be successful. There is a strong hope about college that both Yale and Princeton will put cricket teams in the field this year. The Intercollegiate Association should contain more colleges besides Harvard, Haverford and the U. of P.—the present members.

Respectfully,
THE PENNSYLVANIAN.

ERRATUM.

In the report of the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, in our last issue, the types strangely distorted what was written. It was *Dr.* Hartshorne, not *Mr.* Hartshorne, who recited the poem, "*Haverford, 1839-1889.*" If any man among our Alumni has a right to the title of *Doctor* it is *Dr. Hartshorne*, who is both Doctor in Medicine and Doctor of Laws. Again, amiable and obliging an Alumnus as Dr. Pancoast ('64) is known to be, it would have been asking too much, even of him, to expect him to respond for "*The Men and Boys of every term at Haverford,*" as the types put it, instead of "*The men and boys of my time at Haverford,*" as it was written.

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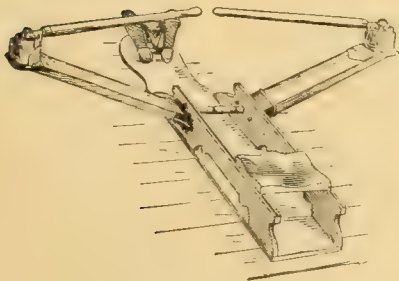
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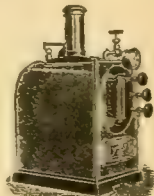
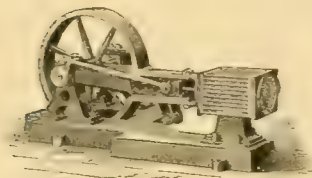
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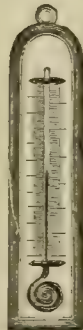
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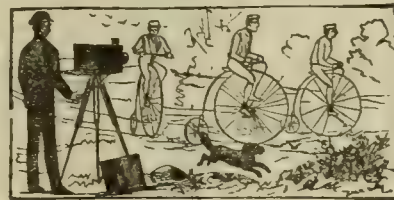
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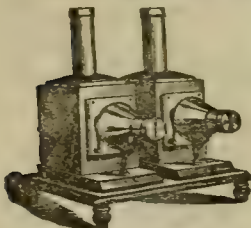
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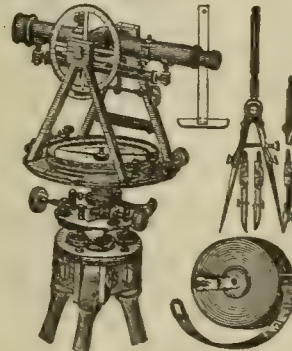


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VOL. XI.

MAY, 1889, TO MAY, 1890.

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Haverford College,

MAY 10, 1890.

Angell, 133

| | |
|--|-----|
| Form a Tennis Association, <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 119 |
| Fewer Subjects in Curriculums, <i>H. R.</i> | |
| <i>Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , | 133 |
| Honor Between Colleges, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 78 |
| Honor to Educators, <i>H. R. Bring-</i> | |
| <i>hurst, Jr.</i> , | 165 |
| Inter-State Athletic Meeting, <i>E. M. An-</i> | |
| <i>gell</i> , | 4 |
| In the Class Room, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , | 4 |
| Instruction or Amusement? <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 28 |
| Inexcusable Neglect, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 45 |
| Ignorance of Parliamentary Law, <i>W. M.</i> | |
| <i>Hart</i> , | 63 |
| Insult, not Amusement, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 134 |
| Impartiality in Selecting Teams, <i>J. F. T.</i> | |
| <i>Lewis</i> , | 151 |
| Maintaining the Standard, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , | 80 |
| Neglect of Literary Societies, <i>H. R. Bring-</i> | |
| <i>hurst</i> , | 98 |
| Need of an Auditorium, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , | 119 |
| Need of Base Ball Practice, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 135 |
| Our Final Word, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 165 |
| Prospective, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 1 |
| Prospects at the Opening, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 61 |
| Professionalism in College Athletics, <i>E.</i> | |
| <i>M. Angell</i> , | 117 |
| Proposed Changes for the Loganian, <i>J.</i> | |
| <i>W. Hutton</i> , | 151 |
| Result of the Competition, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 97 |
| Success of the C. I. P. A. Convention, | |
| <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 79 |
| The Faculty Publication, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 3 |
| Tennis Interests, <i>W. M. Canby, Jr.</i> , | 27 |
| The College Poet, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 47 |
| Two Just Demands, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 80 |
| The Caps and Gowns, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 98 |
| The Examination Problem Again, <i>E. M.</i> | |
| <i>Angell</i> , | 99 |
| The Alumni Prize, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 134 |
| The Competition Requirements, <i>E. M.</i> | |
| <i>Angell</i> , | 149 |
| The New Board, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 168 |
| The Time to Elect Captains, <i>H. R. Bring-</i> | |
| <i>hurst, Jr.</i> , | 149 |
| The American Cricket Plan, <i>C. H. Burr,</i> | |
| <i>Jr.</i> , | 167 |
| Track Training, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 151 |
| Vacation Schools, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 120 |
| What is Its Reward? <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 150 |
| Eighty-nine's Class Supper, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 53 |
| Environment, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 32 |

EXCHANGES—

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , | 15 |
|--------------------------------|----|

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , | 35 |
| " " " " | 60 |
| " " " " | 74 |
| <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 94 |
| " " " | 115 |
| " " " | 129 |
| " " " | 145 |
| " " " | 163 |
| " " " | 181 |

FOOT BALL—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Haverford vs. All Philadelphia, <i>E. M.</i> | |
| <i>Angell</i> , | 71 |
| Haverford '92 vs. Swarthmore '92, <i>E. M.</i> | |
| <i>Angell</i> , | 85 |
| Haverford vs. Riverton, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , | 85 |
| Haverford vs. Lehigh, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 86 |
| Haverford vs. P. M. A., <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 87 |
| Haverford vs. Swarthmore, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 88 |
| Haverford 2d vs. Hill School, <i>J. F. T.</i> | |
| <i>Lewis</i> , | 89 |
| Haverford vs. Dickinson, <i>H. R. Bring-</i> | |
| <i>hurst, Jr.</i> , | 109 |
| Haverford vs. Tioga, <i>J. F. T. Lewis</i> , | 110 |
| Haverford 2d vs. P. M. A. 2d, <i>J. F. T.</i> | |
| <i>Lewis</i> , | 110 |
| Class Games, <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , | 111 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Gymnasium Sports, The, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 173 |
|--|-----|

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS—

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Selected by <i>W. M. Canby, Jr.</i> , | 23 |
| " " <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 44 |
| " " " " | 76 |
| " " <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 96 |
| " " " " | 131 |
| " " " " | 147 |
| " " <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 184 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Glee and Banjo Club Concert, <i>W. M. Guil-</i> | |
| <i>ford, Jr.</i> , | 11 |
| Haverford Periodicals, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 169 |
| Haverford College Studies, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 53 |
| Hero, or Fanatic? <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , | 81 |
| Junior Exercises, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 9 |
| Junior Tennis Tournament, <i>H. R. Bring-</i> | |
| <i>hurst, Jr.</i> , | 55 |
| Lecture Course, The, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 125 |

LECTURES—

| | |
|---|-----|
| Medicine: Dr. Agnew, <i>H. R. Bringhurst,</i> | |
| <i>Jr.</i> , | 160 |
| Education: Dr. W. T. Harris, <i>C. F. Brin-</i> | |
| <i>ton</i> , | 175 |
| Journalism: C. E. Fitch, <i>J. W. Hutton</i> , | 176 |
| Russian Nihilists and Novelists: H. H. | |
| Boyesen, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 175 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Letter from Prof. Harris, | 12 |
| Literary Comparison, A, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , . . . | 121 |

LOCALS—

| | |
|--|-----|
| <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 19 |
| " " | 42 |
| " " | 58 |
| " " | 73 |
| " " | 92 |
| <i>E. M. Angell</i> , | 112 |
| <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , | 127 |
| " " | 143 |
| <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , and <i>J. W. Hutton</i> , . . . | 162 |
| " " | 178 |
| March Collegian, The, <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , . . | 16 |
| Meeting of the I. C. A., <i>H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.</i> , . . | 124 |
| Outline History of Haverford Cricket, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 137 |
| Outline History of Haverford Cricket, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 152 |
| Painting and Fiction, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 64 |

POEMS—

| | |
|---|-----|
| A Memory, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 85 |
| A Lament, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 120 |
| An Oath, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 411 |
| A Summer Song, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 161 |
| '89's Class Song, <i>S. P. Ravenel, Jr.</i> , | 51 |
| Foam, <i>Anon</i> , | 169 |
| Hope's Token, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 81 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Mosquito, <i>H. L. Gilbert</i> , | 67 |
| Near to My Love, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 157 |
| Profile Lake, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 34 |
| Poem Read at Alumni Banquet, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 172 |
| Rondeau, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 31 |
| Reverie, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 5 |
| Separation, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 137 |
| To Death, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 177 |
| That Rose, <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 169 |
| The Violin, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 174 |
| Two Memories, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 106 |
| The Maiden's Cry, <i>C. H. Burr, Jr.</i> , | 101 |
| The Soft Light Beamed, <i>H. S. England</i> , . . | 9 |
| The Spring Quiz, <i>T. S. Kirkbride</i> , | 13 |
| The Bridge, <i>H. S. England</i> , | 125 |
| To a Lady's Hand, <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 152 |
| Too Late I Stayed, <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 159 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Presentation of Manuscripts, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . | 124 |
| Recent Gifts to the College, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . | 105 |
| Resolutions on L. W. Todhunter, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . | 68 |
| Resolutions on Athletics, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . . | 125 |
| Semi-Annual Convention of the C. I. P. A., <i>W. M. Hart</i> , | 157 |
| Special Meeting of the College Cricket Asso- ciation, <i>W. G. Audenried, Jr.</i> , | 174 |
| State Inter-collegiate Sports, <i>E. M. Angell</i> , . . | 36 |
| Tristram and Iseult, <i>C. F. Brinton</i> , | 101 |
| Y. M. C. A. Reception, <i>J. M. Steere</i> , | 67 |



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1889

CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. I.

| | |
|--|----|
| Editorials—Prospective, | 1 |
| Another Favor, | 2 |
| Education and Examination, | 2 |
| A Suggestion for Net Practice, | 3 |
| The Faculty Publication, | 3 |
| Inter-state Athletic Meeting, | 4 |
| In the Class Room, | 4 |
| Reverie—Poem, | 5 |
| Adonais, | 5 |
| The Soft Light Beamed, | 9 |
| The Junior Exercises, | 9 |
| The Glee and Banjo Club Concert, | 11 |
| Letter from Prof. Harris, | 12 |
| The Spring Quiz—Poem, | 13 |
| Chance Gleanings, | 13 |
| Communication, | 14 |
| Alumni Personals, | 15 |
| Exchanges, | 15 |
| The March Collegian, | 16 |
| Cricket, | 17 |
| Base-Ball, | 18 |
| Locals, | 19 |
| Among the Poets, | 22 |
| General College News, | 23 |

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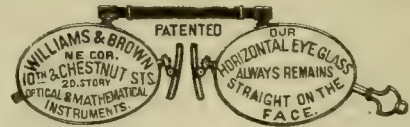
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The Haverfordian.

VOL. XI.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., May, 1889.

No. 1

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THIS number, the first of THE HAVERFORDIAN issued by the new Board, without apology comes to its readers. Fortune's wheel has made another revolution, released the former corps, and taken up the present. Ten such changes have been made since this paper for the first time appeared,—ten volumes have been issued. In glancing at the publication of the first few years, and comparing with those of the last few, it is impossible not to observe an unmistakable improvement. Slowly but certainly the change has taken place. Naturally, of course, for it is only right to expect as the college increases in

numbers, and the paper which represents it grows older, that both should maintain a higher standard.

In this same line of advancement, and towards its continuance, may be found to lie the desires of the present Board. Yet it has no startling announcements to make, no radically different policy to outline. Indeed, the purpose and aims for which THE HAVERFORDIAN exists are too well known to need comment. Think not, however, that with any feeling of passivity their further fulfilment is undertaken. In every possible direction energy and interest shall be given to the columns of THE HAVERFORDIAN, in an endeavor to make them the true exponent of our college existence.

It may be at times that undue attention has been paid to one phase of that existence, to athletics, or again to literary subjects, but there is an equitable mean which it ought not to be difficult to attain. Necessarily and justly comes always first, as representing the main object of our course here, the literary department; but all other questions of interest to active, earnest college men are equally sure of representation. If we were supporting a magazine devoted exclusively to literary productions, THE HAVERFORDIAN might represent with justice as exclusively other topics,—athletic, social and those of like nature; This not being the case, these varied interests must be combined as nearly as possible into one harmonious whole. It is no more just to the man with exclusively literary tastes to devote the whole of these columns to athletics than it is to the athletic enthusiast to confine them altogether to literary considera-

ations. No one can fail to realize this, nor to see the inconsistency in raising objections because all the reading matter, or even the most of it, perhaps, is not confined to that department upon which he looks with the most sympathy.

Thus, while we anticipate a considerable variety of opinions as to the value of various departments, it shall be no cause of dissatisfaction, provided that each department can be made most popular with the men whose tastes lie in the territory it represents. This, we are confident, will, by no means, deteriorate appreciation of THE HAVERFORDIAN as a whole, but rather will tend to its increase.

ATTENTION is called to the very interesting letter from Professor Harris, printed on another page. It was written within the historic walls of the convent of St. Catharine, which added not a little to the pleasure with which we received the manuscript. This is the third letter that Professor Harris has favored our readers with during the year. Thus he has shown an interest in our behalf which is very gratifying, for it is more than we would have ventured to request, knowing how busy he must be and how absorbed in his work. It is our desire to take this occasion for expressing to him the obligations we are under, both on account of ourselves and our readers, for the pleasure and gratification his letters have afforded.

THE discussion, "Education and Examination," which has been occupying much space in the magazines lately, became especially interesting to Haverford men recently when President Sharpless and Professor Rogers, among others, contributed

an article on the subject to *The Nineteenth Century*. The articles,—nineteen in all,—were called forth by a paper in a preceding number of the magazine on "The Sacrifice of Education to Examination," which had to do merely with the existing system of examination in England, where, it appears, the examinations are mostly conducted by external boards of examiners, often of smaller qualifications than the teachers. The writers of the replies in the February number, among whom were President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins, and President Carter, of Williams, seemed to hold almost unanimously that, though the American system is not always perfect, yet it is as nearly so as any system that can be devised until men will study for the sake of study itself. President Adams, of Cornell, Professor Rogers, and several others, however, upheld quite strongly the other side of the question. The following, quoted from Professor Rogers' article, will give a clear idea of the "radical" views: "To hinder freedom by forcing students into compliance with their instructor's views through the influence of constant marking and prize giving, and to curtail the time that should be given to advance in knowledge and investigation by too frequent examinations, is short sighted, and against such a course, does this protest indirectly counsel us in America."

Examinations, in moderation, are a necessity, not a "necessary evil." But when they occur too frequently, they cease to be a necessity, and begin to be an evil, but still not a necessary one. Twice during the college year is once too often; an evil, therefore, which is not necessary has to be endured. As one of the writers in *The Nineteenth Century* suggests, reviews occurring now and then during the year, with "hour examinations" will be far better than the present system of "mid-year examinations."

UNDER our present system of cricket net-practice it is so difficult to get really good batting practice that an improvement in that respect would certainly be welcomed by all who have undergone the disadvantages. We refer, of course, to the practice among the members of the teams, and not to that with the professional. Except on the days when the elevens have their regular practice periods, all cricketers seem to practice indiscriminately together: there is no classification of the men for outside practice, and consequently the best results cannot be obtained. We remember several instances where first eleven men batted at balls bowled by novices, many of which were so far off the wicket that the batters could not even reach them. Now this is not practice; it is anything but practice, and in fact, works an injury. It develops a carelessness in batting which can not be removed without much difficulty, and for that reason is most dangerous.

To improve this there should be a separate net for both the first and second elevens, and in this the practice-batting of the members of the respective teams should be carried on, but the funds of the Association are not at present sufficiently large to bear the expense; such an improvement would satisfy a great need. But the difficulty could be overcome in a measure if the present club-net were extended along the back and one side of the crease, and new nets bought for the remaining side and a middle partition. This would give two adjoining batting cages, in one of which the professional could bowl to one eleven, and in the second the members of the other team could practice. Both cages should be kept exclusively for the elevens.

If this were carried out we believe that the improvement in batting would justify the additional expense, which would be comparatively small. What does the

Ground Committee think about this? It would furnish much better bowling for net-practice, and, we think, increase the zeal in the work.

IT is with pleasure we have learned that the Faculty is soon to issue a publication entitled *Haverford College Studies*. For some time the project has been under consideration, now it has assumed definite shape. The object of the *Studies* will be to represent, in some degree, the original work being done by the various members of the Haverford Faculty in their special departments. The editors are President Sharpless, of the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, Dr. Gummere, chair of English and German, and Dr. Crew, chair of Physics. The first number will appear before the end of the present month, and in addition to the papers by the editors it will also contain articles by Professor Harris, Professor Morley and Professor Leavenworth. Professor Harris, absent for the year in Biblical lands, will contribute on his work there, which has been very fruitful in many directions.

The *Studies* will be exhaustive in the treatment of their subjects, as shown by the fact that the coming issue will contain about one hundred pages. It will be extensively circulated, and may be regarded as destined to occupy an unusually prominent place among scholars whose departments correspond with those treated. For the purpose of facilitating circulation in special fields, each paper will also be issued separately in pamphlet form. The publication will not appear regularly at stated times, but the date of issue will be regulated by the convenience of the contributors and the judgment of the editors. It is probable, however, that each year several numbers will be placed before the public, the appearance of

the first of which is awaited now with increasing interest. An extended notice of it will appear in our next issue.

THE second field meeting will, in a day or two, be a thing of the past. Some diligent training has been done, but other interests have made this much less than could be desired. What is most important now is preparation for the Inter-state sports to be held in a few weeks. The Athletic Association has appointed a committee to select the most suitable men to enter the various contests. What devolves upon them, and what the college has a right to expect, is constant, steady training from now until the meeting is held. Then, if no events come to Haverford, we may at least have the satisfaction of knowing that we accepted all our chances, and so can have no cause for complaint. But if the men work as they ought, both for their own sake and for the credit of our Association, there is reason to expect good results from the material which we can put in the contest.

STUDENTS seem to have an antipathy to settling to work immediately on entering the class room, but they should remember that to do an hour's work an hour is required. Much more could be accomplished if students would leave off discussing matters of outside interest for the first five minutes of the hour, as an hour is oftentimes entirely too short a space of time to deal with a certain part of a subject, and conversation not only takes time, but it changes the train of thought to some channel wholly removed from the subject in hand, which must certainly decrease the benefit derived by the students from the instruction.

Another thing to be distinctly understood is that the instructor is not in the class room for police duty. The German method of maintaining order should be adopted in American Colleges. There the students themselves attend to the order, and they are very severe on those who disturb in any way during a lecture. Can students expect the best results to be obtained if one knot carries on a conversation, some others amuse themselves by trials of strength, while of the rest some are lounging over one or two chairs besides their own, or are sitting with their sides turned to the instructor. Certainly it is tiresome to sit in class rooms for four consecutive hours, but these postures are as likely to be assumed in the first one of the four hours as in any succeeding one. The excuse of fatigue hardly justifies men in assuming postures which they would be ashamed to assume at home.

Leaving out all questions of order, the thought often arises that students do not give proper attention in the class room. A dreary, far-away look is often to be seen while a difficult part of the lesson is being explained at length. In this way men allow obscure points to be passed over in a recitation, and when in a succeeding recitation knowledge of these points is necessary, they ask to have them explained again. Moreover, this lack of careful attention at the right time involves a loss of the time of the instructor and attentive students considerably greater than the original, owing to the facts bearing on these points having been partly forgotten.

Note-books are required in every study, and the student who makes most liberal use of them will know most about the subject, if this is of the greatest importance, or if, as some think, passing the final examination is still more important, then certainly he who has taken most copious notes is

best furnished with data. Of course, in studies in which the instruction consists entirely of lectures, note books are absolutely essential, but, even here, they are not used to the extent really required for a full understanding of the subject. In subjects in which the greater part of the instruction is from the text book, the free use of note books would be a great help, and it is in such subjects that they are not used nearly enough. In this as well as in the other directions there is an opportunity for reform.

REVERIE.

METHOUGHT I saw, as in a dream,
Upon a sluggish forest stream,
A boat glide softly down.

The helmsman slept in cushioned stern,
O'ershadowed by the grateful fern
That overhung the bank.

The vessel veered from side to side,
Swayed by the whims of th' eddying tide,
And the wind that softly blew.

Waking, I pondered long in awe,
Until, by brighter light, I saw,
The soul in reverie.

ADONAIS.

"O weep for Adonais, he is dead;
O weep for Adonais, though our tears
Thaw not the frost that binds so dear a head."

PERHAPS the poem which begins thus is the most pathetic, heart-felt tribute which one poet ever paid to the memory of another. The circumstances of the brief life of Keats, and more than all his untimely end, smote with sympathy all the chords of Shelley's heart. His outburst of grief is beautiful in its dignity, touching in the depth of its sorrow.

An article on Keats, in a recent number of the *Quarterly Review*, has called afresh to the mind many thoughts in connection with this poet, and especially in regard to the conspicuous part which this journal has played in the tragedy of his life. As it has

been the last to comment upon his life and work, so it was the first to notice his early endeavors.

A writer in this generation is placed in circumstances very different from the young author of Keats' time. To come prominently before the people in a favorable light is now much more difficult. This may be accounted for in various ways, but certainly one of the most important causes of the difference lies in the fact that to-day the literary world, limiting it to the realms of literary journals, is far more exclusive. By exclusive we do not mean in any sense narrow-minded, but rather the opposite. For while the ideas of men at the present time who are engaged in literary pursuits are fully as well developed, and certainly more satisfactory on questions not connected with their particular line of work, especially politics, yet their conduct of those questions in an official capacity is very different. For example, three-fourths of a century ago the greatest literary magazines were avowedly in favor of some political party, though far from being chiefly devoted to a consideration of political subjects. Now they are neutral when discussing political subjects, the same issue often containing articles which represent both its phases; then they were partisans, oft-times in the worst sense of the word, in its best interpretation it led to culpable inappreciation. Many of the greatest writers and thinkers of that age contributed to these magazines, notably to *Blackwood's* and the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Review*. As a consequence some of the most valuable portions of the English literature of the period are contained in them. So far they are comparable to the best journals of a similar type at the present, but there remains the radical difference in their attitude toward politics.

Certainly the most remarkable result of this partisanship, in its effect upon us as well as upon the contemporaries of the pub-

lishers of the reviews at that time, is its effect upon literature. For it is noteworthy that this political tendency of the leading journals did not confine itself to the discussion of political relations, or even to the abuse and maligning of political opponents in their personal or official capacity, for their actions in the departments of state or for governmental schemes which they advocated. Including all this, it extended far beyond, even to the literary productions, prose or poetical, of their political opponents; men who had never taken an active share in politics, but whose sympathies were known to be with one party or another.

This, more than all other considerations, was the source from which radiated the veins of vindictive bitterness which permeated the whole structure of literature in the reviews of that period. The instant an author rose high enough above the heads of the rabble to attract attention he became a target for the envenomed arrows of men greatly his inferior in genius, but in positions of power. If a writer had the perseverance and endurance which determined to ride down all opposition, he succeeded; if he was yielding, doubtful of his own powers, at all vacillating, he failed. The critics were as unsparing as the Inquisition. Their victim were stretched upon the rack of arbitrary, ignorant judgment; if they dared protest the torture was redoubled.

While this feeling of political enmity was undoubtedly at the bottom of all this prejudice, it perhaps is but just to note that there was often present as an incentive a real genuine lack of ability among critics to appreciate what they so ruthlessly condemned, which to themselves at least may have given a savor of justice to their decrees. But this in no way lessens or excuses the injustice. That critiques of this character were tolerated, even encouraged, gives sufficient evidence of the ability of their authors to pander to the popu-

lar taste, and an equal evidence of that taste's depravity. It cannot be disputed that the public, as a whole, delighted in this style. They liked the biting sarcasm of it; the brilliancy of wit, whether ridicule or invective, amused them; they did not demur against what they must have realized, at times, was nothing but absolute brutality.

It was before such a public and such a class of reviewers as a tribunal that Keats, hardly as yet arrived at manhood, presented his first works. Physically he was delicate, nervous and retiring; and his mental characteristics, where the imagination was not concerned, were of a simular nature. It is a striking contrast; his imagination, when given liberty, as unrestrained, as bold and fearless as a primitive monarch in his native fastnesses; but when the creations of that imagination were to be published and subjected to universal scrutiny, its possessor as diffident, shrinking and fearful as that same monarch captured and brought among strange, powerful foes. The experience which Keats had witnessed other men pass through, instead of strengthening him for the ordeal, only made him the more backward.

Finally, however, his first volume appeared. He prefaced it with a few sentences which have often touched the reader since by their wonderful, almost prophetic pathos. It was a spasmodic effort to turn aside or at least to alleviate the storm of criticism which he felt to be impending for him as it had been for others, regardless of whether or not it was deserved. "The reader," he says, "must soon perceive great inexperience, immaturity, and every error denoting a feverish attempt, rather than a deed accomplished. . . . It is just that this youngster (himself) should die away: a sad thought for me if I had not some hope that while it is dwindling I may be plotting and fitting myself for verses fit to live. This may be speaking too presumptuously, and may de-

serve a punishment ; but no feeling man will be forward to inflict it: he will leave me alone, with the conviction that there is not a fiercer hell than the failing of a great object." Keats adds that this is not written with the purpose of forestalling criticism, but from a desire to conciliate those who look with a jealous eye to the honor of English literature. In spite of this addendum, however, it is impossible not to read between the lines, if not directly in them, an appeal to be spared that "fierce hell" of criticism in which the reviewers of the day had the power to plunge him. The preface seemed to produce quite the opposite effect from what its young author had desired. No sooner had his publication appeared than the editor of the *Quarterly Review*, William Gifford, attacked it with all the venom which the combined forces of his sarcasm, his ridicule, his powers of distortion and misrepresentation could command. This man, while a representative of his age, was still far from a fair one ; unscrupulous as most of them were, few were so utterly disregardless of every kind of justice as he. Through his position as editor of such an influential journal he acquired a prominence for which he was fitted neither in ability or character. In judgments of poetry, more than anywhere else, the critic needs insight, tact and analyzing power ; a feeling of sympathy with the poetic art, appreciation of the subtleties of imagery and the poetic grouping of words : but in all these qualities Gifford was utterly lacking. A blacksmith could as well repair a watch with his anvil and forge as he could judge a literary production where any sense of beauty was required. Hence it was he made such a contemptible display in his attempt to criticise Keats. He snarls bitterly at the excellence which the shallowness of his taste does not enable him to appreciate. His coarse and libelous statements it would almost be libelous to call criticism ;

blackguardism would be much more appropriate. A characteristic paragraph of this review, though rather milder than the average, reads thus : "This author is a copyist of Mr. Hunt ; but he is more unintelligible, almost as rugged, twice as diffuse and ten times more tiresome and absurd than his prototype ; his nonsense is quite gratuitous ; he writes for its own sake, and, being bitten by Mr. Leigh Hunt's insane criticism, more than rivals the insanity of his poetry." A little before this he asserts that this poetry consists of "the most incongruous ideas in the most uncouth language." Keats himself is spoken of as Hunt's "simple neophyte."

It is unnecessary to go further into this review, which throughout maintains the same glaring injustice. Countenanced at the time it was written, it has brought upon the author as much ridicule among modern critics as a certain criticism of Mr. Hallam's, a contemporary of Gifford, aroused. Mr. Hallam, in his review on Payne Knight's "Taste," was exceedingly severe while criticising some Greek verses which it contained. After the review had gone to press, and it was impossible to make any alteration, it was discovered that the lines were the immortal Pindar's. This criticism, as some one has said, remains a lasting monument to the ingenuity of Mr. Hallam. This is only taken as another instance to show to what lengths a critic of the period would go to destroy whatever he felt like antagonizing.

A very interesting question, and one which has been warmly discussed on both sides, is in regard to the real effect which this early criticism had upon Keats. A temperament eminently poetical, with all the sensitiveness which that implies, an impressionable nature, which seemed to demand love as a necessity of its existence ; that dread of combativeness, mental or physical, by which weakness is often accompanied ; sympathetic, yielding, yet proud and

vehement; incapable of meanness himself and unable to understand the motive for its existence in others,—this was John Keats. His was not, for instance, such a nature as Byron's, so constituted that it returned thrust for thrust, and that, too, with interest. Quite the opposite to this, Keats would rather wonder why men whom he had never injured should show such animosity toward him, and would feel grieved that his efforts were so little appreciated.

It is certainly well established that Keats' contemporaries universally believed that his premature death was due almost entirely to the criticism of the *Quarterly*. According to their opinion, he allowed it to prey so constantly upon his spirit that his health gave way rapidly, and he sank into that decline from which he never recovered. Shelley firmly believed this when he wrote his "Adonais,"—at once a wail over the unfortunate loss of his friend and a denunciation of the ruthless hand so conspicuous in his downfall. With the warmth of Shelley's personal attachment was added an intense hatred of the degradation into which the critical art had fallen, so that it had become the tool of personal or political enmity, instead of standing aloof and above all such considerations, surrounded by the impassable barriers of truth and unprejudiced appreciation of the beautiful. The combination of these feelings produced "Adonais." In a strain of invective flashing from his heart, he has fixed a brand upon the brow of Gifford which will still preserve him in memory when otherwise deserved oblivion would have engulfed him.

"Live, thou whose infamy is not thy fame!
 Live! fear no heavier chastisement from me,
 Thou noteless blot on a remembered name!
 But be thyself, and know thyself to be!
 And ever at thy season be thou free
 To spill the venom, when thy fangs o'erflow;
 Remorse and Self-contempt shall cling to thee;
 Hot shame shall burn upon thy secret brow,
 And like a beaten hound tremble thou shalt—as now."

To the force and bitterness of this curse, the beautiful solemnity of the appeal quoted at the beginning of this article forms a pleasing and significant contrast. Lord Byron's opinion of the influence of the review in question upon Keats was the same as Shelley's. But his lines on the subject are as different in tone as were the characters of the two men. He seems to be inclined to treat rather satirically than otherwise the temperament of a man which permitted him to sink wounded unto death by a cruel blow, instead of possessing him with the strength to turn upon his tormentors and to fight his way against their opposing swords. In a portion of "Don Juan" he expresses himself thus:

"John Keats, who was killed off by one critique,
 . . . Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate:
 'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
 Should let itself be snuffed out by an article."

In spite, however, of the fact that Keats' contemporaries so unhesitatingly held this opinion, yet later developments, such as the publication of much of his private correspondence, have tended to prove that there were other reasons which hastened his death. His naturally weak constitution was hurried into a decline by exposure, which was aggravated by his nervous disposition and distrust of his betrothed. Certainly it is a satisfaction to know that, although he was doubtless grievously hurt by the criticism, still we can rob the *Quarterly* of the equivocal fame of being the direct and sole cause of his death. There can be no question, however, but that this critique did cause him to lay aside unfinished his "Hyperion," which bade fair to rival the beauty and grandeur of "Paradise Lost." Indeed, the fragments of it which we have hardly yield in point of evidences of genius to anything in English. For this work of causing the abandonment of so great a masterpiece, more than for anything else,

the critic Gifford deserves the condemnation of all lovers of literature.

It is interesting to compare the Quarterly's estimate of Keats in 1818 with its estimate of him in 1888. The recent review of his works, with strange inconsistency, evidently arising only from a stubborn determination not to admit that it could ever be in the wrong, states that it has nothing to withdraw which was said in its first criticism on the "Endymion." On another page were considered some of the statements in that criticism, nor in any other part of it is there a single word said in praise of the poem. Notice, then, the following, quoted from the article of last year: "Endymion is a rose-tinted cloud land, almost oriental in its gorgeous glow, flecked with every tint of brilliant coloring which youthful enthusiasm could crowd upon the canvas." Would not Keats have been made supremely happy by such abundant praise? and yet the Quarterly has nothing to retract from the severity of its former criticism.

Public taste has developed immeasurably since the time of "Adonais" and "Hyperion." The ideas of reviewers have also developed. It would perhaps be difficult to estimate which has most extensively influenced the other, and it is equally immaterial. The reviewers' art is now an exclusive one; it seeks for intrinsic beauty, and those who are too blind to perceive it are not found in positions of power where their unsympathetic and corroded natures may cast at what they are incapable of appreciating. Such a criticism as called forth "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," or as was the ultimate cause of "Adonais" being written, would be impossible now. It would be condemned alike by publishers, authors of reputation, and the general public. Possibly with reason it may be urged that the tendency at present is to the opposite extreme, that reviewers are too lenient and superficial, and that at times

there is almost a fawning disposition shown, an invitation for a return of compliments. But any open evidence of this disposition is quickly suppressed by our best journals; even were it not, a slight wavering in this direction is certainly more to be tolerated than the inquisition so familiar to writers in the early part of this century.

THE SOFT LIGHT BEAMED.

THE soft light beamed with glow benign,
O'er purpling hill-tops fringed with pine,
As seated snugly, side by side,
We drifted with the glist'ning tide,
Adown the classic Brandywine.

We heard the lowing of the kine—
We saw the trees their boughs entwine,
And o'er the meadows newly mown
The soft light beamed.

I held her dimpled hand in mine,
And from each dainty, curving line
I read her fate—till, bolder grown,
I dared to join it with my own;
While from those eyes, so deep, divine,
The soft light beamed.

—HOWELL STROUD ENGLAND, '88,
In *Outing* for October.

THE JUNIOR EXERCISES.

BY far the largest crowd seen at Haverford this year was gathered in Alumni Hall on the evening of April 11th. It was feared that as many could not attend as had been hoped, on account of the light rain, but the hall and the chairs placed in the library were more than filled. The college grounds were beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns, which immediately transported the whole scene to fairyland. The hall itself was profusely decorated with flags and banners, and behind the stage a large banner of maroon and canary-yellow, the class colors, was gracefully draped, with '90 in large figures upon it. Flowers and shrubs were banked high at each end of the platform, leaving but room for those who were to take part in the exercises. The audience was a gay one, although the ex-

ercises were before Easter, and the time for a display of new gowns and hats had not arrived.

President Sharpless opened the exercises by a short address, then introduced H. R. Bringhurst, Jr., the first on the programme. Mr. Bringhurst's subject was "The Electoral College." He said, first, that we have reached a higher plane of civilization; that the circumstances under which we live have changed; and when we are sure that any former necessity has become a barrier in the way of advance, we have the right to demand its discontinuance. The method of electing our national President comes under this head. He then sketched the method, the requirements for holding the office, the interruptions of business, and the trading of votes during the campaign. Although the convention for nominating the President may be disparaged, yet, as is proved by the history of the Electoral College, it is a pillar of the popular rule that the shrewdest statesmen will be unable to overthrow. He then showed how the Electoral College had become a mere formality, a useless and lifeless relic of our infancy. The fact that a large number of men are less liable to be mistaken than a small number is to be emphasized as much as possible. The "deals" which envelop our present system would have the same effect in every other system as yet proposed. But this effect would be lessened if only the number of representatives were regarded, and not the senators. A direct and unimpeded vote of the people is, however, the only way out of the difficulty, and to secure this we should advance every effort.

Mr. Bringhurst was followed by T. S. Kirkbride on "Faith-healing." Faith-healing, he said, is the belief that sickness can be cured by prayer, and although the profession of faith-healing is new, the idea is old, and existed in ancient England, as

also in France and Ireland. Many of the cures that we hear about are really true, yet we should be very slow about accepting the reports *sine grano salis*. However the thing is possible in some cases and in some not. Usually those cured are ignorant persons, which makes the thing rather doubtful. It is claimed that disease is caused by sin, and, as Christ died to save sinners, the cure of any disease ought to be effected by prayer. But we cannot admit this. God effects his purposes in everyday occurrences and so he intends us to use medicine. But the "science" of faith-healing is not to be encouraged, as it leads the way to the old-time superstition, and has a bad effect on the true science of mankind.

Mr. Kirkbride was followed by E. M. Angell, on "Modern Criticism." "With the development of language," he said, "develops the art of criticism," though some hold that criticism has no independent value, the critics being merely those who have failed in literature and art. But those who have made the greatest names as critical writers are not failures in original work. The poet, the truest child of the imagination, is lost in the sphere of criticism, of analysis. But the critic must analyse, must show forth any wrong which he finds, explain obscurities. Though from an ideal standpoint there is no field of labor more inviting, yet no class of men have been more wanton in their disregard of justice than the critics. In the early part of this century the treatment of a work depended wholly upon the personal relations of the writer to the critic. Sainte-Beuve, in Paris, and Matthew Arnold, in London, have been in modern times the cynosures of all eyes in the world of criticism. They found their field of labor a wilderness, they left it a finely cultivated garden. Their criticism, unlike that of Jeffrey and his school, is not jealous of a newly discovered brilliant star

just rising above the horizon of the literary world, but exults in being the first to discover it.

Mr. Angell was followed by J. S. Auchincloss, on "Burma." Mr. Auchincloss began by sketching the geography of the country, and showing how the irrigation of the country is accomplished, not by the Irrawaddy, as a sort of eastern Nile, but by the water flowing down from the mountains into the country lower than the river. He went on to say that the Burmese, the dominating race, may be discussed as typical of the inhabitants of the whole country. Their great characteristic is the abundance of animal spirits, as shown by their fondness for the drama and the boat-race, cock-fighting and buffalo contests. The great distinction between the Hindu and Burmese is that there is no caste in Burma. Before the British conquest the government was a system of extortions; there was no "Bunker Hill courage" in the Burmese. The speaker then sketched their first and second wars with England, and their tactics in each; also their religious feasts and religion, which is Buddhism.

"Burma" was followed by "The Painter," delivered in characteristic style by H. L. Gilbert. Art, he said, is old, and yet new. Old, because imitation is intuitive; new, because the first imitation was barbaric, while that of to-day is refined. The expansion of the artist soul is independent of surrounding circumstances. The subjects of the painter are what he sees and what he feels, not what he perceives by any other sense than that of sight. After divinity the highest aim of art is humanity. This the sculptors of Greece knew; this the painters of the Renaissance; but the graces of art are pushed aside by the activity of our iron to-day. The soul in nature is but the echo of our own thought. This is why nature appeared to the undeveloped man either as

an empty form, or with the distortions that children see in the uncomprehended. The artistic temperament cannot come of a man's own will, but is a divinely planted seed. With "that higher sense of soul," and when "the man's very being vibrates with the knowledge of his power and of his duty, there breathes no greater man, though rags envelop him, and oblivion."

The exercises were brought to a close by J. M. Steere, on "Letters and a Social Reform." History, he said, should regard as of equal importance the introduction of new learning, and such historical events as the capture of the Spanish Armada. He then sketched the state of England in 1680: the people not busy reading the great literature which had been produced, because they could not read intelligently. In 1709 the first number of the *Tatler* was issued, succeeded, two years later, by the *Spectator*. Addison and Steele were the chief editors and contributors; their object was to reform and educate the public. Society, literature, and morals were the objects of their criticism. "Since it appealed to so many classes and satisfied so many wants, we might, indeed, call the *Spectator* a combined newspaper, magazine, and novel." The speaker then contrasted the state of England in 1785. Much of the immorality in literature had then disappeared,—a reformation had taken place. Addison had much to do with this reformation. He made education desirable; he made morality popular.

THE GLEE AND BANJO CLUB CONCERT.

THE Glee Club has every reason to feel encouraged by the present year's work, as shown in the concert given on the 9th of last month. All the glees were well sung, and showed that the club had practiced faithfully during the past months, but the

quartettes, excepting perhaps the "Lullaby," showed a very decided want of preparation on the part of the singers.

The Banjo Club made its first public appearance, and may be congratulated on their playing, although they displayed rather a lack of confidence at first; nevertheless, in their encore pieces they appeared to excellent advantage.

The Glee Club deserves especial praise for the conscientious manner in which they have practiced. It has been necessary for the club to procure rooms outside the college, thus compelling the members to walk about a quarter of a mile during all kinds of weather on each day of practice. Professor Morley, in his capacity of leader and director, deserves the thanks of all for the interest and attention he has given the club.

A LETTER FROM PROF. HARRIS.

CONVENT OF ST. CATHERINE, MT. SINAI.

Third Month 23, 1889.

DEAR BROTHERS:—I am taking the opportunity afforded by a traveler returning to Suez (an event which according to my calculation happens about 15 times a year in this part of the world), to send you a word of remembrance and benediction, with a special salutation to the cricketing shed and the new running-track. My own acrobatic and gymnastic movements are of a somewhat unusual order. For example, here is a problem in the motion of a body; given, a camel surmounted by a complex saddle, with two minarets, fore and aft; and the habit of the said camel being to raise himself to a standing position by successive rotations round the joints of his fore and hind legs: required to adjust a traveler so that he shall not during the rapid rotations of the camel be impaled on either the fore or aft minaret. Professor Sargent ought to invent a piece of apparatus for the gymnasium by which those intending to travel in the East might be enabled to make their first mount with ease and dignity. If at the same time he could invent something that would accelerate the speed of the average Sinaitic Peninsular camel, that would almost bring him in a fortune from grateful travelers. My camel sometimes

seemed to go at the rate of four hours a mile. Speaking more strictly, our longest day between here and Suez was about eleven hours, and I think we must have covered not more than 30 miles. However, I will not revile the camel, for he is really a good beast; and my private impression is that his pace is due to natural selection. The way one sees it is as follows: all the rich travelers (and the poor ones like myself, have to follow the lead of the lords and millionaires), engage for themselves a dragoman in Cairo, who is to provide them with all necessary equipment for a certain number of pounds per day. Now it is obviously to the interest of the dragoman to prolong the trip as much as possible; for instance we took eight days from the Suez to the convent; and this we accomplished by the persistent selection of the slowest camels that are in the market, the result being that the fast camels, being no longer in request, have died off, or, which is much the same thing, gone into the English army of occupation in Egypt. Q.E.D. But that these fast camels do exist, I infer from the fact that a Bedouin Sheikh offered a day or two since to sell us a couple of fast dromedaries which he would warrant to go from Sinai to Suez in two days. These camels were like the trains on the Continent, which I believe they call "grande vitesse."

However, as I said, the camel is not to be reviled. Most travelers are guilty of this; they speak of them as destitute of affection, and extremely capable of animosity and the like. The fact is that camel-riding is a little bit dull, and some travelers, if they had nothing else to complain of would complain that the quadruped they rode on was not properly instructed in the modern languages, and showed no especial emotion when addressed in bad French. And if the beast is far from being disagreeable, as I venture to affirm, it is equally true that in good weather his gait is far from being unpleasant, though I have heard English people compare this mode of journeying to a seat on a music-stool placed on the top of a monument.

But I see that I said something about good weather; and that reminds me that I was fairly initiated into the unpleasant side of desert traveling on the second day after leaving Suez. We had camped at Ayun Musa (or Wells of Moses), not far from the shore of the Red Sea, and probably the first camp of the Israelites in the desert; in the morning, as we started for a two

days ride through the desert, the wind rose to a gale, and wind here means sand,—sand for the eyes, ears, mouth, pockets ; sand in the baggage and sand in the food ; sand, against which the Bedouins cover their faces, and for the most time their eyes too. I watched the shadow of my camel-driver, on the ground in front of me, grow fainter and fainter, and I said to myself that when the shadow entirely disappeared we should know we were having a pretty bad time of it. Presently the shadow was gone ; and the air was about the appearance of a good London fog. We could not hear one another's voices, and even when not blinded by the sand it was possible to see but a very little way. After a while it blew so hard, and the sand and fine gravel stung so, that we had to order a halt, make the camels kneel with their heads down the wind, and then hide ourselves as best we might in the lee of them, with our heads covered with shawls or rugs. It blew that way all day, and at one time it seemed as though we should never be able to put up the tent at night, and have to sleep on the ground in the storm ; but happily at night the wind fell, and from that time we had nothing but fine weather all the way. I call this experience my Bedouin baptism.

You can hardly imagine how interesting I have found this journey to Sinai. You know one of my favourite college discourses is on the substantial veracity of ancient history ; I think I must have been discoursing on this for my own benefit lately, for I certainly never expected to find so many evidences that one was on the track of the Israelites as pressed themselves on one's attention from point to point. Sometimes it was only a trifle, but in this kind of study it is the trifles that tell. Let me give you just a single instance. In coming here from Suez we constantly remarked to one another on the excellence of the road, and affirmed as follows : " Why, I believe you could go to Sinai in a carriage, or at least in a buggy." There was only one place, a short bit of mountain pass, where there was not a fairly smooth road ; and over this pass ran the Egyptian road to the turquoise mines, long before Moses was thought of. Imagine the interest with which I found in the Scripture an incidental allusion to the fact that the Israelites had brought their ox-carts with them to Sinai (I leave you to find out where this is), so that our speculation about the road was exactly confirmed by the facts recorded in the Scripture. But I need scarcely say that few things could be *a priori* more absurd than the idea of taking wagons

into a range of desert mountains. But I find it is late at night, and the multitude of other things that one would like to tell about must wait their time, as I do not want to miss a message to you by this post.

J. RENDEL HARRIS.

THE SPRING QUIZ.

I.

YOU must wake and call me early call me early, John—
you hear?
To-morrow 'll be a tough, tough time for all the class, I
fear ;
For all the class I fear, John, the s'ckest, saddest day ;
For we're to be quizzed they say, John, for we're to be
quizzed they say.

I sleep so sound all night, John, that I shall never wake
If you do not call me loud when the day begins to break ;
But I must rig my " rollers " up and hide the dates away ;
For we're to be quizzed they say, John, for we're to be
quizzed they say.

II.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

I have been wild and wayward, but you'll not fire me now ;
And you'll forget, my own dear sir, about this horrid row ;—
No, no, you must not bounce me ; but let your wrath grow
mild ;
You should not go for me, sir,—there are others just as
wild.

III.

CONCLUSION.

I thought to be expelled before, and yet still here I am ;
And in the halls all round about, the doors spring breezes
slam.
How sadly I remember came that note to me last year !
To leave before e'en base ball came, and now sweet
cricket's here.

CHANCE GLEANINGS.

" DID you read an article in a recent HAVERFORDIAN on ——?" remarked a student the other day. " No," was the reply, " what is the use of reading things of that kind when a fellow can go at any time over to the library and find something on the same subject which must, of course, be of much greater merit."

It is a statement that has been heard before, but why? The attempts of the embryo *littérateur* in college are not expected to be astounding, but surely they are not often so inferior that, by their perusal, his fellows cannot strengthen a link somewhere in their chain

of general knowledge. Especially is this true, as it may be taken for granted that a man who writes on a subject has given it unusual attention in various channels, and cannot fail to bring in something that no one else has introduced into a discussion of the same length. The scribe is far from attempting to demonstrate that every student should read all the articles that appear in this or any other college paper; he is only suggesting that some better excuse be found for not reading the most of them.

* *

By no means a small part of the credit for the tasteful and decorously profuse decorations in Alumni Hall, during the recent Junior exercises, is due to the young lady friends of that class. As the scribe entered the Hall he was instantly impressed with the many evidences of female tact and judgment in the artistic draping of the flags, the advantageous arrangement of the plants, in fact everywhere their touch seemed to have added grace to the effect. They held undisputed sway during most of the afternoon before the exercises, and in that time wrought such pleasant results. To these ladies the Junior class extends its heartiest thanks for their invaluable assistance. A great charm from the exercises would have been taken away if the place for holding them had not presented such an enlivening appearance, so free from all plainness or monotony.

* *

Those students who remained at the college during Easter vacation were given a delightful reminder of the possibilities, in a social way, existing even within the limits of the college grounds. The occasion was a very pleasant evening spent, through the kind invitation of Prof. and Mrs. Thomas, at their residence. The time was most enjoyably spent in conversation and in examining the many souvenirs of various places collected by Prof. Thomas, both in this country and the old world. The host and hostess were genial entertainers, a fact which the Professor's elective history class also appreciated some time ago, on the occasion of their acceptance of a similar invitation.

* *

The scribe was much interested, a short time since, in a conversation with a recent graduate of one of the most prominent New England colleges, of the different methods of class-room applause in vogue in various institutions. It seems to be an inherent necessity in all college men to display

their approbation of sentiments expressed in the classroom the same as elsewhere, although, perhaps, feelings of disapprobation may there be more frequently concealed. In the college in question the only method of applause resorted to is the simple snapping of the thumb and finger,—simple yet often expensive. The enthusiasm aroused is gauged by the volubility and length of the snapping, so that is often feeble, but on some occasions becomes almost uproarious. By occasional dining-room exhibitions one can easily imagine the effect produced by a room full of men giving vent to their spirits in this manner. Probably in other colleges there are also customs of the kind which would appear very unique to one unaccustomed to them, but this one appeared unusually interesting.

* *

A circumstance which has given sincere pleasure to all Haverford men is the selection of Mr. Sharp, '88, as one of the gentlemen of Philadelphia to represent American cricketers in England this coming summer. Mr. Sharp played on our first eleven for four years, and captained the team two seasons, during which time he established a very enviable reputation as a fast bowler. The team selected sails for England in June, and will remain there until early fall. Several times this spring Mr. Sharp has been out to Haverford, and taken a few hours' practice in the shed to keep in form. The best wishes of all the men who have known "Joe" during his four years here will accompany him on his trip abroad, and not the least among those friends does THE HAVERFORDIAN wish to be considered.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

TO THE HAVERFORDIAN:

THE return of warm weather has once more given an impetus to out-door sports, and in connection with them a time-worn subject has again made its appearance. Are we, or are we not, to wear our scarlet and black coats at meals, collection, and in the class room as well as on the ball and cricket fields?

This question, although trivial in its way, is nevertheless attracting much attention at the present time, as within the past year the use of these garments while at College appointments

and at meals has been forbidden by the Faculty.

Before last year there existed no rule on this subject, and the owners of College blazers were allowed entire freedom in their use. Thirty years ago the students were required to dress in conformity with the rules of the College; since then, however, the College has seen many changes, and a more liberal spirit has governed its doings from year to year.

The rule regulating the use of blazers seems however a backward step, and in its way a partial revival of the old censorship of dress.

The students' dress seems too trivial a subject for the attention of the Faculty, and forcibly reminds one of boarding-school rules; as the Faculty have, however, seen fit to legislate on this subject, a few words expressing, it is believed, the prevailing sentiments of the students, may not be out of place at the present time.

It seems remarkable that at the present time nothing is said to the student who wears a coat ripped at the seams and out at the elbows, and yet when this same man dons his scarlet and black coat, infinitely more gentlemanly in appearance, he is forbidden access to the class and dining rooms. There are many students here at who cannot afford to own blazers if they cannot wear them instead of summer coats; the blazers moreover are light and cool, and can be worn when an ordinary coat is uncomfortably warm.

Comfort, however, may at present be obtained by wearing either a Merion blazer or a white flannel coat, which styles of garment have not been affected by the order of the Faculty! But why allow a Merion blazer to be worn and not a Haverford one? If the College colors are to be worn at all, is not within the College the fittest place? The undergraduates are not ashamed to show their College colors, and it is to be hoped that the Faculty is not ashamed to see them. Moreover much time must necessarily be lost by the students in changing their coats if they are obliged to return to their rooms to do so when going to College appointments from the ball or cricket fields. If our blazers are to be worn only on the field there seems but little use in possessing them, and their value to many of the students will be materially lessened, if not entirely gone.

It is to be hoped that the Faculty will think better of their decision, and that the "Scarlet and Black" may once more be used without restraint, whether worn in class room, dining room or in the cricket field.

SCARLET AND BLACK.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'36. JOSEPH WALTON, a member of the first class to graduate at Haverford, was re-elected clerk of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting, as a testimony of his efficient service in that capacity.

'42. Gideon D. Scull, a brother of David Scull, died at his residence, in London, April 22d, 1889. Mr. Scull devoted his life to literary work, and among other labors edited and annotated "The Life of Dorothea Scott," "The Evelyns in America," and "The Voyages of Peter Esprit Radissen."

'51. Dr. James C. Thomas, brother of Prof. Allen C. Thomas, attended Haverford Meeting, Fourth month 28th.

'52. Dr. Dougan Clark, professor of Greek and Biblical literature in Earlham College, Indiana, attended the Yearly Meeting of Friends, held last month in Philadelphia.

'72. The Sophomores are studying Gummere's ('72) poetics under Professor McElroy, who has charge of Professor Schelling's classes during his absence.—*Pennsylvanian*.

'82. Frederick D. Jones is successfully conducting a book business in Los Angeles, California.

'82. George A. Barton, on account of a slight improvement in his health, has been enabled to resume the chair of Latin and Greek at Providence Boarding School for the remainder of the school year. Next year he intends to pursue a special course at Harvard for the degree of Ph.D.

'83. William L. Bailly has been in Europe for some time, and will spend several more months there.

'86. Wilfrid W. White is at present proprietor of a grocery establishment in Odessa, Texas.

EXCHANGES.

WITH the advent of a new Board of Editors the exchange column has passed into new hands.

It is with a mingled feeling of pleasure at the prospect of an acquaintance with so many friends, and of aversion, which it is not possible to entirely dispel, at the prospect of the consequent responsibility, that we take up the pen.

In looking over so many new faces we were

much interested at the general contents, but would emphasize the necessity of one point, and that is a careful and just discussion of the papers in the exchange column. It was noticeable that among a few of our exchanges a hasty glance seemed to have been sufficient to call forth excessive praise or condemnation conspicuous alone for the force of its words. There is a method of criticism where the intention of the critic is evidently for the good of the paper alone; the criticism may be severe, but it does not carry with it the sting of injustice; it may be favorable, and, if so, is highly prized.

It is with pleasure that we turn our attention to *The Beacon*, and wish the new board of editors hearty congratulations on the success of their first attempt. Its editorials are especially noticeable; bright, easily expressed—an art in itself—they give us an interesting and clear discussion of live topics well written. Noteworthy for its good sense is the editorial upon "The Improvement of Spare Minutes," which attacks the Puritan idea of continual work. The injury which invariably follows this sort of an existence is, perhaps, nowhere more felt than in the life of the college man developing his character. To the average student it has a most depressing effect: if it does nothing else it constantly tends to separate the victim from association with fellow-classmen and the benefit which invariably follows this; he becomes sullen and suspecting. The exchange column is, however, lamentably insignificant.

At last the policeman must descend to his proper place, and take his stand among those of us who must recognize some superior authority. The students of Lehigh University have been troubled for a long time by this despoiler of college schemes, which are so harmless in their nature, for thus *The Burr* informs us, and they have finally resented such atrocities in the shape of clear-worded, unmistakable protests. A college meeting was held some time ago, and a committee appointed to procure the services of a lawyer who would in his turn place an eye on the ever-watching policeman. We are glad to see such a beginning made, and heartily endorse the action taken; it is necessary for even a policeman to know his place.

The Buchtelite, Buchtel College, begins its existence with the issue before us (April.) Upon the whole the contents are creditable, and we welcome the new comer. The lack of local matter in its columns is conspicuous.

The Dickinson Liberal, published by the students of the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, appears in its April issue with some very readable matter. The editorials display a degree of thought always commendable, and, we are sorry to say, not always found in similar publications, but we cannot pass by the judgment displayed in the selection of the subjects without a frown. A college publication should represent the thoughts and doings of the students and should discuss and propose subjects concerning the student body. It should lead in reforms, and concentrate the attention of those it represents upon the current circumstances that invariably turn up from time to time. The place for this is among the editorials certainly, if it is anywhere. Do not think that other subjects should not have their fair share of attention, but they should be subordinate, we venture, to the live interests of the college. *The Liberal* seems to have overlooked this point in its present issue, and to have discussed subjects that one would look for elsewhere than in such a publication.

The Vassar Miscellany for April has reached us, and we peruse the whole with considerable interest. Its space is devoted to short essays, which, from the variety of topics chosen and the easy execution, invite the attention of the reader. Particularly commendable is the department "*De temporibus et moribus*." This contains a very pretty little description of Italian life, and a portrayal of a parent's trouble in deciding to send his daughter to Vassar. We read much between the lines.

We welcome the first number of *The Wesleyan Free Lance*, published by the students of the Kansas Wesleyan University, which has made a successful start upon its career. It seems to have plenty of matter which directly concerns those it represents, and is therefore interesting. We would suggest a typographical revision of the "Social and Personal" column; such gradation in arranging the items is distasteful.

The Collegian for March has made its appearance. This periodical is an advance upon anything yet attempted in the interest of uniting the college publications and college feeling by offering a receptacle for contributions from the colleges of the land; in fact it is largely composed of such. If for no other reason, it should be of interest to every undergraduate and alumnus, but its real claims are for literary merits, and it is as such that

we consider it. Its news, as its name indicates, is preeminently collegiate, and is probably the best representative of the standard of foremost college literature that has appeared. The first article, "A Word about the Small Colleges," seems to strike at once at the root of the matter, and carries along the argument in a strong style that makes very interesting reading. The "Letters" are a new feature; this month the topic of "Chapel Attendance: Compulsory or Voluntary," is discussed by seven colleges at full length and with good effect. The poems are as usual very good: we notice "a quartette of sonnets" as being especially excellent. After examining the publication, we feel sanguine of its continuance, for it has filled a gap the need of which is recognized upon every side.

CRICKET.

The following list of matches has been arranged by the Ground Committee:

FIRST ELEVEN.

April 27, Haverford *vs.* Merion, at Ardmore.

May 4, Haverford *vs.* Belmont, at Haverford.

May 18, Haverford *vs.* Young America, at Stenton.

May 22, Haverford *vs.* University of Penna., at Elmwood.

June 1, Haverford *vs.* Oxford, at Haverford.

June 5, Haverford *vs.* Harvard University, at Cambridge.

June 8, Haverford *vs.* Philadelphia, at Haverford.

June 19, Haverford *vs.* Germantown, at Haverford.

June 22, Haverford *vs.* Tioga, at Westmoreland.

June 29, Haverford *vs.* Baltimore, at Mt. Washington.

SECOND ELEVEN.

April 27, Haverford *vs.* Merion, at Haverford.

May 4, Haverford *vs.* Belmont, at Elmwood.

May 18, Haverford *vs.* Young America, at Haverford.

June 15, Haverford *vs.* Germantown, at Haverford.

June 22, Haverford *vs.* Tioga, at Haverford.

There is all probability of the following matches being arranged:

Haverford first eleven *vs.* Alumni.

June 6, Haverford first eleven *vs.* Longwood, at Boston.

June 28, Haverford first eleven *vs.* Staten Island, at Haverford.

June 1, Haverford second eleven *vs.* Riverton, at Riverton.

The teams chosen to play against Merion were as follows: With slight alterations they will probably constitute the elevens for the season.

First Eleven.—A. Woodcock, R. S. Baner, T. F. Branson, C. H. Burr, Jr., D. J. Reinhardt, J. S. Stokes, W. G. Audenried, Jr., H. P. Baily, S. L. Firth, R. L. Martin, J. W. Muir.

Second Eleven.—J. P. McMurrich, T. Evans, D. C. Lewis, J. S. Auchincloss, H. R. Bringham, Jr., G. T. Butler, W. W. Handy, G. Thomas, F. McAllister, N. L. West, A. W. Slocum.

NOTES.

Rain prevented the first eleven's game with Merion on the 27th; the second eleven Merion forfeited the game to Haverford owing to inability to collect an eleven.

Lewis, the captain of the second eleven, is fast becoming a first-rate wicket-keep.

McAllister is the best second eleven bowler.

Captain Baily, the demon bowler of last year, is getting into his old form. He is now Colonel Baily.

Woodcock will play on several of the first eleven matches this spring.

Auchincloss and West have profited much by their shed practice.

Evans has evidently one eye on the first.

Goodwin, the stonewall of last year's '89 *vs.* '90 game, need only practice to get a place on the second.

Nutty's "perfect defence" has suffered during the winter. He will keep wicket for the first this year.

Martin and Muir, both of '92, will do the slow bowling for the team this year.

BASE BALL.

LEHIGH VS. HAVERFORD.

On Saturday, April 6th, the College team visited Bethlehem and crossed bats with Lehigh University. The day was cold, and that, together with the unusually bad grounds, prevented our team from putting up their usual strong fielding game. The game was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic crowd, who were extremely partial to the home team. A close inspection of the score will show that, although defeated, Haverford batted equally well, and obtained more earned runs than their opponents. The game was lost in the fifth inning, after chances had been offered to retire the side. The features of the game were the batting of Branson and Reinhardt, and the base stealing of the latter. Branson injuring his hand in the sixth inning retired to left field, and Stokes to third base. Haley and Reinhardt then occupied the points during the remainder of the game, and did excellent work. The following is the score :

| LEHIGH | | | | | HAVERFORD. | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|----|------|-------|------------|----------------------|-----|------|-------|----|----|
| | R. | IB | P.O. | A. E. | | R. | IB. | P.O. | A. E. | | |
| Anderson, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | Bauer, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Biggs, s. s. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Slocum, rb. | 2 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Walker, l. f. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ladd, s. s. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Robinson, rb. | 3 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 1 | Branson, c., l. f. | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Lawdler, r. f. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Stokes, p., 3b. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Tate, c. f. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Haley, 3b., p. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 1 |
| Tonkin, 2b. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Hoffman, c. f. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Warriner, p. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Reinhardt, l. f., c. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| McClung, c. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Guss, r. f. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Woodcock, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals, | 24 | 11 | 27 | 19 | 9 | Total, | 13 | 11 | 23 | 21 | 10 |

*Biggs out for running out of line.

INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|------|
| Haverford, | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3—15 |
| Lehigh, | 3 | 3 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3—24 |

Earned runs—Haverford, 4; Lehigh, 3. Two-base hits—Biggs, Walker (2), Lawdler, Tonkin, Warriner, Branson, Reinhardt. Bases stolen—Anderson, Biggs, Walker, Robinson, Lawdler (2), Tonkin (2), McClung (3), Bauer (2), Ladd, Branson, Reinhardt (4), Guss. Double plays—Robinson and Anderson. Left on bases—Lehigh, 8; Haverford, 4. First base on errors—Haverford, 6; Lehigh, 8. First base on called calls—Warriner, 7; Stokes, 11; Haley, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Robinson and Bauer. Wild pitches—Warriner, 2; Stokes, 2. Passed balls—McClung, 4; Branson, 5; Reinhardt, 1. Time—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Kehn.

For the second time the University Juniors received defeat at the hands of Haverford '90. The game was played on April 5th, and was a pretty exhibition. Since the University men had to leave early only five innings were played. For Haverford, the features of the game were the steady battery work of Haley and Hibberd, and the batting of Butler. For the University of Pennsylvania, Borroughs and Boyer did by far the best work. The score :

U. OF P. CLASS OF '90.

HAVERFORD '90.

| | R. | IB. | P.O. | A. | E. | | R. | IB. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|-------------------|----|-----|------|----|----|--------------------|----|-----|------|----|----|
| Borroughs, p., c. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 2 | Baily, l. f. | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Boyer, c., 2b. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Hibberd, c. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Penniman, 2b., p. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Bringinghurst, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Cullen, s. s. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Butler, rb. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Flack, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Darlington, 3b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McGeorge, rb. | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | Haley, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Brinton, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Janney, s. s. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cottrell, l. f. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Steele, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coffin, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Guss, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Totals, | 7 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 5 | Totals, | 8 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 3 |

INNINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| University of Pennsylvania '90, | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1—7 |
| Haverford '90, | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0—8 |

Earned runs—Haverford '90, 1; U. of P. '90, 1. Three-base hit—Borroughs. Bases stolen—Haverford '90, 15; U. of P. '90, 18. Bases on balls—by Haley, 6; by Penniman, 1. Struck out—by Haley, 8; by Penniman, 1; by Borroughs, 3. Left on bases—Haverford, 4; U. of P., 6. Double plays—Cottrell and Boyer. Passed balls—Hibberd, 2; Boyer, 3. Wild pitches—Haley, 1; Penniman, 2. Time of game—one hour and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Banes, '89.

On Thursday, April 4th, the third game for the class championship was played between '91 and '92. The Sophomores were unable to present a very strong field. '92 played a good game and won by the following score :

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| '91—1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| '92—3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 13 |

The most interesting of the class games, the game between '89 and '90, was played on Monday, April 8th. Both teams played a fine game. The excitement was very great when, by steady work, in the 9th inning, '89 nearly tied the score. The feature of the game was the remarkable left-handed catch of a hot liner, by Darlington, at short. The battery work of both teams was excellent, and the pitchers were well supported in

the field. The juniors used much better judgment in base running, which was largely influential in giving them the victory.

Score:

| | | | | | | | | | R | H. | E. |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|
| '89— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 13 5 |
| '90— | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 8 4 |

The game between '89 and '92 was played on Wednesday, April 10th. With the exception of the first two innings the Freshmen did good work. They were, however, unable to overcome the lead obtained by '89.

Score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| '89— | 6 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| '92— | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 11 |

The game between '90 and '91 was forfeited by '91.

The class championship is still undecided, as it was determined that the two classes winning the most games in the series should play two extra games, so that the best two out of three, between them, should decide the championship. The juniors and seniors came out ahead, the former winning their regular game from the latter. If '90's team wins the next it will have championship, if not a third game will be played.

HAVERFORD vs. SWARTHMORE.

Saturday, April 27th, saw the defeat of the Swarthmore base ball nine. The game could not be called very interesting, except at certain times. The score was far from close, and the wet, chilling weather prevented sharp fielding. The batting was heavy on both sides, but Haverford far excelled in fielding and team work.

Haverford took a good lead in the first and second innings by hard hitting and the costly errors of the Swarthmore team. This lead they maintained throughout the game. At the beginning of the sixth the score stood 9 to 1 in favor of Haverford, and then Swarthmore began to find the ball, but it was too late. In that inning they scored two earned runs after two men were out. In the eighth inning Haverford once more started run-getting, and four men crossed the plate. A ridiculous error was made in this inning by the short stop. He caught a fly, and then threw wild to first where there was no base-runner, thus allowing the man on third to come home.

For Swarthmore S. S. Bond did the best batting

and Ketcham the best fielding. Hoffman played a fine game in the field, making one long run and a good catch. Banes' work on second was most praiseworthy. Slocum made five clean base hits, and Reinhardt four, one of which, occurring in the first inning with three men on bases, was most opportune. The umpiring of Mr. Spawn, of Ardmore, was eminently satisfactory. Appended is the score:

| HAVERFORD. | | | | | | | | | | SWARTHMORE. | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|---|--|--|--|--|-------------------|---|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Banes, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | | Simmons, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | | | | |
| Slocum, 1b. | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 1 | | | | | Wharton, c. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | | |
| Ladd, s. s. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | S. S. Bond, s. s. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | | | | |
| Stokes, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | Murray, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| Branson, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Martindale, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| Reinhardt, c. | 2 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | | | | | Ketcham, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | | |
| Hoffmann, c. f. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | | | | | Pugh, r. b. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| Haley, p. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | | | | | Dudley, p. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | | | | |
| Haley, r. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | E. Bond, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | | | | |
| Totals. | 13 | 19 | 27 | 16 | 4 | | | | | Totals. | 7 | 17 | 24 | 15 | 14 | | | | |

INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------|
| Swarthmore, | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3—7 |
| Haverford, | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | x—13 |

Earned runs, Haverford, 7; Swarthmore, 3. Two-base hits, Slocum, Branson. Total bases on hits, Haverford, 18; Swarthmore, 13. Bases stolen, by Haverford, 13; by Swarthmore, 7. Left on bases, Haverford, 7; Swarthmore, 7. Struck out, by Haley, 4; by Dudley, 2. First base on called balls, by Haley, 2; by Dudley, 2. Balks, Dudley, 1. Time of game, 1 hour and 40 minutes. Umpire, Mr. Spawn.

LOCALS.

SERIOUS words are generally considered out of place in the locals. Nevertheless, the new local editor begs leave to preface the column with a few of them. It is desirable, he feels, to state the rules which will regulate him in the selecting of locals. Although he has not been very successful, with careful search, in finding precedents on which to base these rules, still he trusts that even then the college will recognize their justice. They are simply these: not to admit any personal spite or unfeeling criticism into the department; to insert no "grind" on a student, at which he cannot himself laugh with the others, unless his conduct clearly and unmistakably warrants a rebuke.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association have sent out large numbers of the following "announcement," printed on tasteful cards: "The Spring Field Meeting of the Haverford College Athletic Association will be held Saturday, May 11th, 1889, at 3 P. M. In case of rain the sports will be held on the first clear day following. Admission, 25 cents; Grand Stand, 50 cents."

Young "Virginny" was discoursing learnedly on legal holidays.

"Of course Good Friday is a holiday; why down in Maryland, the legislature passed a *national* law that it should be, and they fixed it up so that when it came on Sunday the people could celebrate it on the following Monday."

George, in his latest, comforts us with the thought that there is never the least scarcity of "waiters" at meals.

Retiring local editor, during discussion of difference between wit and humour: "Under which head, Professor, do you think the jokes in the local column come?"

Professor (emphatically)—"Neither."

The HAVERFORDIAN takes pleasure in announcing the following essays which will shortly appear in its columns:

"The Anatomy of an Oxen."—G. T. B.

"How to Boss a Base Ball Team."—M. A. H.

"This Weary, Weary World of Ours."—W.H.F.

"How to Appear Mysterious."—R. C. B.

"Paris and its Mysteries."—W. G. A., JR.

"Why I Never Ask Questions."—F. MCA.

"*Maids* and their Charms."—C. T. C.

"Bicycles; their Several Uses."—ANONYMOUS.

Captain in base ball, interrogating candidate for position on the nine: "If you strike at a ball which hits you, do you get your base?"

Candidate.—"Yes."

Captain.—"How so?"

Candidate.—"Because I was trying to get out of the way."

Captain.—"You'll do; sign him."

President Sharpless granted the College a holiday on the 30th, at the request of all the students.

It is reported that Prof. Edwards will be made Dean of the College next year.

Steere, '90, and Alger, '91, have been appointed delegates by the Y. M. C. A. to the convention to be held in Philadelphia in a few weeks.

In the Freshman Latin Class.—D translates: "And then the strong mind of Regulus—a—a—caved in."

The same in Geometry. Prof.—"Please state what you are going to prove."

D—"I'll tell you after I finish."

Forgetful Professor.—"Did I give a grammar lesson to-day?"

Quick-minded Student.—"No, sir."

Forgetful Professor.—"Then why did you bring the book into class?"

Quick-minded Student.—"To mark the next lesson."

Head in History.—"There were two kinds of Federalism—Federalism and anti-federalism."

Why is George the laziest man in college?

Because he is the longest in bed.

The mystery which surrounded the height of the '90 University first-baseman is solved. His name is MacGeorge.

Professor.—"What's the Diet of Worms?"

Student, fresh from Biology.—"Dirt and dead leaves."

Goat clears his room by quoting Scriptural texts. This is the one most frequently used: "You make my house a den of loafers."

The local column we are proud to say is read the most. Therefore it is thought best to put into the locals a communication so ingenious, and withal so worthy of attention, as the following:

"MR. EDITOR:

"*Dear Sir:*—I desire, in view of the general attacks on the marking system, to point out three distinct collateral *advantages*.

"First, then, it affords the greatest stimulus to work. For every man always (I speak from observation) just misses the grade above by a small percentage. The result is obvious. It encourages a man to think it is only necessary to work a little harder to get into the next division, and so he does work harder. It makes no difference that he never gets there; for in that case, the stimulus would be removed, which catastrophe we all know is never allowed to happen.

"Secondly, it stirs up pleasant recollections. This occurs when our conduct is taken into account in marking us. Often are we thus led to recall our school life, its many vicissitudes, and the zero for laughing or whispering. Who could wish that the

source of such sweet memories of by-gone days be removed?

"Lastly, it develops the social side of a man's character. When working for a grade, it is incumbent on him to improve his address, to ingratiate himself into the favor of his superiors, to smoothe over politely all misunderstandings which 'bucking' sometimes occasions. Thus he is developed indirectly through the marking system, in amicability, conversation, and manners.

"These three advantages have, I think, been overlooked by the opponents of the marking system. They are well worth attention.

A STUDENT WHO JUST MISSED 'D'
BY $\frac{1}{10}$ OF $\frac{1}{4}$ PER CENT."

One of our literary worms has come upon the following strange piece of Old English on a yellow and much mutilated parchment. It has, of course, no interest except as showing the contrast between the pretty English of the modern junior oration and the rough tongue of the old English peasant.

Tweye men, i-clepd Johan and Johan goon forth
on oon night for to ryde thurgh the countrie in the
light of the mone. It was a worthy companye of
fewer;

ther was Johan

and his'n,

and Johan

and his'n —

the tweye Johannes

and the tweye his'ns.

A-morne the tweye Johannes wenden ther waye
bakke and support eche thother and syngen this
right good songe:

Thou ling'ring sterre with less'ning raye,
That lov'st to greete the earlie morne;
Agen thou usherest in the daye
My sweete oon from my soul was torne.

Thanne they braccen hem eche agins thother, and
sighen pitously, and tryen to blowe out the light of
the mone, and coveren them with ther handker-
chiefs and fallen on sweet sleep.

I hear a noise, what can it mean?
It comes from the Freshmen; who should only be seen;
It sounds as if some one were meeting his doom;
Ah! they're having a "scrap" in Daffy's room.

A member of the elective history class was of
the opinion that Haverford's holiday, on the
30th ult., was granted for the reason that it was
"the one-hundredth centennial of the landing of
Columbus."

A certain gentleman up first hall will be more
careful about what he reads when the golden
haired member of '89 enters his room hereafter.
Remarks on the color of their hair are forbidden
by the red-headed men's club.

Found in the local editor's waste basket:

"I think I'll write a poem on Nutty,
Yet no, it will not suit the time,
For not a single word will rhyme
With him, save one, and that's too —."

Recently a change was made in the constitution
of the Athletic Association, according to which, in
addition to the students, any officer of the college
may become a member by paying the regular
initiation fee.

W. F. Overman, who is to return to graduate
with his class in June, was at the college
recently, and passed successfully two of his final
examinations.

A CATASTROPHE.

There was a song,
There was a quartette new,
The bass got down to bottom C,
The tenor came down too.
Then up and down they leapt and fell,
Like little kids at play;
Their voices were a little *horse*, you know,
That's why they ran away.

On Friday evening, April 5th, Prof. R. W.
Rogers lectured, in Alumni Hall, on "The Story
of Beginnings in Old Testament and Babylonian
Literature." The lecture was given under the
auspices of the Everett-Athenæum, and a large
number of invitations were sent out by the mem-
bers of this society. The subject was an unusually
interesting one, and one to which Prof. Rogers has
given much study. The attention of the large
audience was closely held throughout by the
lecturer.

Brutus visited the college recently. His once
familiar face was still recognizable.

Harry, will there be a game to-morrow?

TAKEN.

HE took her fancy when he came!
He took her hand, he took a kiss;
He took no notice of the shame
That glowed her happy cheek at this.
He took to coming afternoons,
He took an oath he'd ne'er deceive;
He took her father's silver spoons,
And after that he took his leave.

—Ex.

AMONG THE POETS.

A FAIR BANDIT.

DO you never stop to ponder
On the error of your way?
On the hearts that you do pillage
When you try us all to play?

Really, do you never think of
All the torture we go through?
Have you never hours of anguish?
Hope you have—at least a few.

They tell me scalps adorn your wigwam,
Each warrior vanquished at first sight,
Big and little, true and fickle,
Armies of them every night.

Zero is the point, they tell me,
Indicated at your heart;
Let us hope a thaw may soften
Even this ere you depart.

—*The Collegian.*

SMOKE RINGS.

I'm sitting to-night by the fire-light,
In the glad old college hall;
The fragrant jet from the cigarette
Doth dreamily rise and fall.

The dear old house 'mid the leafy dome,
And the hamlet down below,
Come floating back on the bounding track
Of mem'ry's ebb and flow.

The happy gleams of faded scenes:
The school-room carved and dun,
The little girl with the golden curl,
Soft eye and rippling fun.

Ah, pure old scene from memory's sheen,
You shame this dizzy strife.
To-night I'm sad, on the morrow glad;
Ha, ha! 'tis college life!

—*Bowdoin Orient.*

MARJORIE.

HER hand in mine I gently pressed,
With mingled hopes and fears unguessed,
And dread despair.

She did not speak, or blush betray;
She did not draw her hand away,
Or seem to care.

My wayward heart cried, "Haste! make haste!"
My awkward arm stole round her waist,—
Could fate be false?

The music's measures were forgot,
And then I asked her,—you know what,—
"Is this a waltz?"

—*Haverford Lampoon.*

CONFESSION.

In the orchard, sweet with apple bloom,
Where the clover tall, with its faint perfume
Closes the path; in the twilight gloom,
By chance, I met my lover.

And I tried to pass, but he made no room,
Oh! I *tried* to pass, but the bending broom
Shook dewy beads from its tasseled plume,
And the long, wet leaves hung over.
I would have passed, but there was no room.
How I love the red-topped clover!

For I stopped and blushed in joyous dread,
Till the nodding clover leaves grew red.
Shall I tell you all that my lover said?
Whispering, reckless rover.

The clover heard as he bent his head,
Clasping me close when I would have fled.
How with eager lips my lover plead,
My tender, steadfast lover.

The clover heard and the bloom o'erhead.
How I love the fragrant clover!

—*The Dartmouth.*

A LADY OF CREMONA.

Oh! could I but contrive to win
One chord of yonder violin,
That lassie with her flowing hair
Contrives to touch with feeling rare,
I'd hold it till the wire was thin,
Nor care for all men's thought a pin.

She touches it with such a grace,
Such winsome beauty in her face,
That I could gaze for hours alone
Entranced like Orpheus' blocks of stone,
Nor ever dream of other peace,
Until her perfect music cease.

Does she, perchance, her influence know,
When melodies like these will flow
To lull the weary heart to rest,
Or wake the angel in our breast?
Will she be merciful to me?
I cannot long such sorrow dree!

—*Brunonian.*

I thought that I had won her heart,
That she was mine alone;
No more would rivals rouse my fears,
Henceforth her love I'd own.

For she had asked in tender tones,
In which true love sighs were,
If I my latest photograph
Would kindly give to her.

Deceitful wretch! she gave it to
The maid that cleans the halls,
But first she wrote upon the back:
"I'm out when this one calls."

—*Yale Record.*

AMONG MY BOOKS.

RONDEAU.

AMONG my books, as night grows old,
Regal I sit, for manifold
Great minds are at my beck and call,
And I am master of them all,—
Richer in more than gems and gold,
My tale of wealth can scarce be told.

Homer and Dante, Shakespeare—all
My servants are ranged 'gainst the wall,
Obeying him whom they behold
Among my books.

But stop! Be not thus over-bold;
I am your slave,—'tis you who mould
My every thought and deed; my all
Is yours, my books; yours, who enthrall,
Who weave me in your web of gold
Yet more and more, as I grow old
Among my books.

HER ARTFUL WAY.

POOR Psyche's sorrows now were o'er,
Dan Cupid she had wed,
And Father Jove for the wedding feast
A banquet fine had spread.
But ere the evening half was passed
The bride's fond hopes had fled,
For Cupid played the gallant still
As in the dance he tread.

So Psyche in a corner sat,
And sadly did repine,
Then crossed the floor to where her lord
Was — well, flirting, in fine.
"Dear," said she, "your mem'ry I fear
Hath been impaired by wine,
For"—to the ladies smilingly—
"If you please, this *Dan's* mine."
—*Lafayette.*

APHRODITE.

OUT of the sea
Aphrodite,
Goddess sweet thou comest!
Out of the foam,
Thy bubbling home,
Of all maids the fairest.

On the sea sand,
Where mermen stand
Waiting for mermaids fair:
They with surprise
See thee arise,
Laughing, from Neptune's lair.

Thy bosom white
In the moonlight

Is seen by sailors free:
From thine eyes deep
Such love doth leap,
That I thee fain would see.

—*Columbia Spectator.*

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

A special meeting of the corporation of Brown University was called recently, and received the resignation of President Robinson. A committee was appointed to select and recommend a suitable person to fill the vacancy and report in June.

Proceedings are now well under way for forming a Press Association among western college journals.

Much ill-feeling has been stirred up in the senior class, at Columbia, over the election of the commencement orator. The rivalry ran high between the miners and civil engineers, and the architects, not strong enough for a candidate of their own, were supposed to favor the engineers. But the miners, determined to defeat the engineers at any cost, united their strength upon an obscure candidate of the architects, thus drawing their support away from the miners. By this action the architect was elected by a small majority. General dissatisfaction is aroused because a man who represents so small a portion of the class is to deliver the commencement oration.

Cornell is a co-educational institution, and one of the professors, Dr. S. B. Newbury, of the Chemistry Department, is in trouble because he has taken an unfavorable attitude to co-education, and has slighted the young women. He has refused several "co-eds" admission to the organic laboratory, though they were as well prepared as the young men. One of the girls, a special student in chemistry, has gone to another college to continue her studies, and the students are very indignant. Professor Newbury is so unpopular that he has several times been hissed in his class-room, a thing almost unheard of at Cornell before.—*Ex.*

President Patton wants \$250,000 to found a hall for political economy at Princeton.

The University of Wisconsin has just finished a \$270,000 hall.

A feature of the gymnasium exhibition at Bates College will be a fencing match between a gentleman and a young lady of '91.

The Yale University crew averages about 171 pounds.

Harvard will play the University of Pennsylvania, at cricket, at Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 25th.

The *Yale News* pays each senior editor from \$250 to \$275 a year.

The largest library in the world contains 2,000,000 volumes. It is the Imperial Library at Paris.

The Yale Glee Club offers to members of Yale University a prize of fifteen dollars for the best words for a college song, and the same prize for the best words for a humorous song.

The *Princetonian* predicts that at the Mott Haven games, Yale will take four firsts—the mile, the 220, the 100, and the broad jump; Columbia three—the two hurdles, and the tug of war; Princeton three—the half, quarter, and the shot; Harvard two—the bicycle and the walk, and the University of Pennsylvania two—the high jump and the pole vault.



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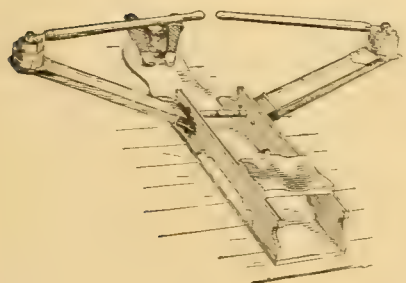
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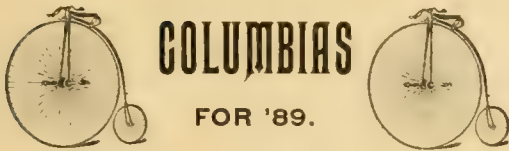
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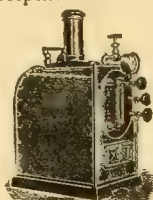
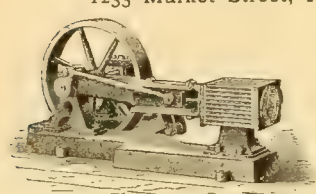
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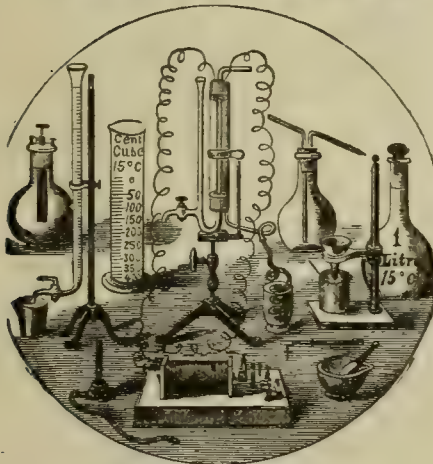


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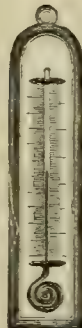
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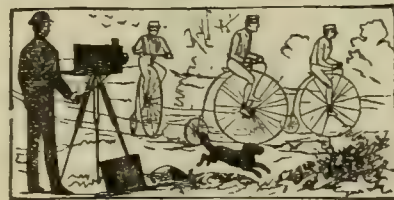
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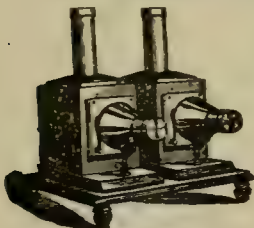
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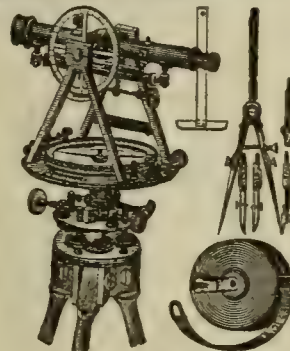


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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 2.

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorials—A Needed Change, | 25 |
| A Word of Esteem, | 25 |
| Cancelled Cricket Dates, | 26 |
| A Successful Experiment, | 26 |
| Tennis Interests, | 27 |
| An Important Suggestion, | 27 |
| Instruction or Amusement, | 28 |
| The Beginning of Thought, | 28 |
| Rondeau, | 31 |
| Alumni Prize Contest, | 31 |
| Environment, | 32 |
| Profile Lake—Poem, | 34 |
| Alumni Personals, | 35 |
| Exchanges, | 35 |
| State Intercollegiate Sports, | 36 |
| Cricket, | 37 |
| Base-Ball, | 40 |
| The College Sports, | 41 |
| Locals, | 42 |
| Among the Poets, | 43 |
| General College News, | 44 |

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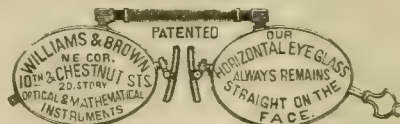
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The Haverfordian.

VOL. XI.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., June, 1889.

No. 2

THE oratorical contest held a few days since for the alumni prize, has again aroused much discussion among the students in regard to the time of year most suitable for the contest. That the latter part of May is eminently unsuitable is now recognized by all those men in college who have at all considered the question. A year or two ago an effort was made by some of the students to persuade the committee of the alumni having the matter in charge to alter the date, but it is to be regretted that the proposed change did not meet the unanimous support of the upper classes. Especially is this to be regretted as the opposition which defeated the project had a purely selfish foundation,—in fact only arose from the desire of one class to defeat the plan brought forward by another. The men who most strongly opposed the change afterward acknowledged that it would have been much better had it been made.

Certainly no arguments should be necessary to convince every one that the month of May is not the time most favorable for work which is outside of the regular classroom requirements. The height of the cricket, base ball and tennis season, it is also the time when those who indulge in none of these sports to any great extent feel like relaxing from the harder work of the winter, and spending as much time as possible in reading and other forms of recreation. Aside from this, most of the Seniors who have literary tastes are busy with class day and commencement orations, which occupy very closely their spare moments. The Juniors have just finished their oratorical exercises, and it is not natural that they should feel like rushing

immediately into the preparation of additional orations. Thus for both classes at present the contest comes when they are the most busy with literary work, saying nothing of the demands upon their attention made by the different branches of athletics.

The remedy is very easy,—simply for the Alumni to change the date of the contest to some time during the winter, as for example, the last of January. Then every one is at leisure for literary work, "the quiet peaceful air of retired studies" is universal, everything conduces toward guiding one's tendencies in the desired direction, instead of leading them away. The contest would be entered by more men, and these would be in better preparation and in better spirits. All the men who entered this last contest did so under trying circumstances, the pressure of work from other directions which always comes at this time of year making the preparation very arduous. It is earnestly hoped that the Alumni will recognize the reasonableness of these remarks, and at their coming meeting take the steps necessary for holding the contest next year some time during the winter months. That such a change should be made is certainly the unanimous desire of all the students interested in this matter.

IN a few days Professor Rogers, having completed his work for the year, will sail for Europe. It is a matter of sincere regret to all who have been associated with him during the past two years, that the attractions of studious Germany are too strong to permit the continuance of his relations with the college. The hearty in-

terest which Professor Rogers has always shown in the students and their successes, they have fully appreciated. At this time it is but natural for them to make some acknowledgment of the pleasure and profit they have received from association with him, whether he has been upon the lecture platform in the class room, or in conversation upon the campus. In the success of his labors next year as well as in succeeding years, he may be confident the students now in college have a deep interest. Yet while expressing regret at Professor Rogers' departure, and wishing him a pleasant voyage, it is impossible not to realize that what is our loss is his gain, in view of the superb advantages which Germany affords for investigation in his special departments.

IT is exceedingly deplorable that the college is deprived of the matches with the Philadelphia and Oxford Clubs. Rain has only too often destroyed any chances of playing even the comparatively few games that are scheduled with us; but after months of persistent practice in the shed, and with the energies of the whole college directed toward the practice in the nets and in the "scrubs," to have all our ardor quenched by the cold statement: "Could not get out a team to play you on the date fixed, or on any other. Business engagements prevent it. Very sorry," as Philadelphia replied, and with no sufficient explanation of why the men could not be gotten together, it is—well, at least, discouraging, and cannot be passed by without severe condemnation. Any club that can not play on the date which they themselves arrange, nor comply with any other which might be proposed, should bring forward a better reason—rather, some tangible reason—for refusing to play, or have the courtesy to kindly refrain from depriving

a club that can get a team together of all chance of a game. Such unbusinesslike shiftlessness is a nuisance under any circumstances, but with the Cricket Club it expends its full effect. Our season is short, only lasting until the end of June, and such action leaves blank two long weeks, when the utmost practice is necessary to make a success of the Harvard game.

The team this year, in the games that it has played, has been conspicuously successful in defeating two of the strongest clubs in Philadelphia, and feels repaid in a measure for the practice done; but for the benefit of the cricket interests more matches are demanded to keep the game preëminently Haverfordian.

IT is interesting to note that slowly a reform in the way of examination is being instituted at Haverford. This is shown in the increased number of departments in which the tedious three-hour examination is being superseded by short hour ones from time to time during the half year. This may be only an experiment on the part of the faculty; if so, they must perceive that it is successful. In the classes in which the new order is being tried, it is evident that a different style of work is being done. There is no more of that almost total neglect of the subject which was formerly always noticeable on the part of some,—a neglect caused by a consciousness of the fact that a certain amount of vigorous work at the end of the half would make it possible to creditably pass on any ordinary paper. Instead the men realize that their whole knowledge of a subject, as well as the credit which they get for that knowledge, depends upon constant, steady term work. They appreciate the fact that if a paper is to be sprung upon

them at any time without any previous notification, it is far the best policy to be always in preparation. Of course there are certain men who would get an equal amount of good out of their work under either system, but they, although perhaps the models, are not the only ones to be considered. In any condition of affairs the greatest good to the greatest number must be first regarded. Hence it is that if the new plan reaches the majority of students in the right way, it ought to be given weighty consideration. From the lessons taught by experiments this year we firmly believe that it will not be long before this new practical system of examination will supersede the old one, which had nothing in its favor but the prestige of its antiquity.

IN the past few years tennis has been rather neglected in the college. The interest in other games has been greater, and, perhaps, may explain the fact. We do not mean to say that tennis is dying out here. A single glance around the college grounds on a pleasant afternoon would soon show the falsity of that statement. But certainly as a college we seem to care for it no longer. Of course someone will say it would be foolish to devote time needed for practice and training by members of the football and cricket elevens, and base-ball nine, to a game of so much less importance. This is true; but there are a number of men in college who have no personal interest in the more important games, many of whom are good tennis players, and they should have a chance to show up in their particular game. There is no reason why a college tournament should not be held in the early part of the college year, as but little base-ball or cricket is played then, and it is too warm to commence football. Nothing of this kind has been held since

October, '87, and it would be quite interesting to know who is now the champion of the college.

THERE is nothing more natural than for a college man who comes from any well-known preparatory school to desire that his college should stand well in the eyes of the boys there, and that it should be strengthened and increased by many of them following in his footsteps. A good and growing reputation among preparatory schools will build up a college in numbers faster than any other one influence. This fact is generally recognized, as shown by the custom in existence in many colleges of forming clubs having as members all the men from any one school. The object of these clubs is, of course, to unite by some tangible relationship the associations of school and college life, and by so doing still to retain an influence over those about to pass from the former into the latter, an influence which will guide their former companions in the selection of a college. Thus, for instance, the Andover and Exeter Clubs in various New England colleges, together with the quality of men who belong to them, influence very strongly the choice of fellows in these respective schools who are in doubt as to the most suitable college to select.

Now there seems to be no logical reason why some such club plan should not be carried out at Haverford. There are several schools which send us every year quite a number of students, as, for example, Penn Charter, Germantown Academy, and Westtown. If the men from these respective schools should form some organization, at least an informal one, having as its object the furtherance of Haverford's interests in these schools, there can be little doubt but their efforts would be rewarded with definite results. Many young fellows about to

graduate from school are in no small perplexity as to what college to attend. It is at this time that a little pressure, a few vivid pictures of the advantages of one college over another from their former associates, will have great weight. Often the best students and the best athletes are secured for a college in just such a way as this. If some of our fellows who are interested in the general welfare and building up of the student body, would take hold of this matter in the right way, we are confident that much could be accomplished.

ANYONE who regularly attends the library, and who is interested in the progress of Haverford letters, can but notice and deplore the manner in which many men do their reading. The marked characteristics of the average man are listlessness and a seeming lack of purpose. Men go into the library evidently without any motive other than to glance at *Harper's*, read the jokes in *Life*, and to pick up the *Century*, or, perhaps, the *Forum*, only to toss them aside for something else. To many the library seems a curiosity shop, where, after having looked casually at a case or row of specimens, one passes on to repeat the performance. By thus diversifying attention one sees much but profits little. The fault cannot be in the library, for it contains ample material for thorough investigation in many special lines.

It is pleasant to drop into the library and glance at the latest periodicals, to get, as it were, the fruit of the hour, and for many this is very commendable; but there are men in college who should step beyond this, who should delve into deeper regions of thought. Each man inclines in a certain direction; he should follow this direction and cultivate what he has in him. There is a morality to be preserved in read-

ing—a morality as important, as definite, as the idea of justice. The primary idea of a library is to instruct, the secondary to amuse. Too many of us forget the former while pursuing the latter.

THE BEGINNING OF THOUGHT.

FOR some people there is no beginning of thought, and of these there are two classes; the first contains those who can name no time at which they began to think, and the second those who have never thought,—comprising the greater part of humanity. But it must be clearly understood what we mean by “thought,” which, perhaps, is not an easy matter. Thought may be divided into two great classes, that of the Soul and that of the Mind. Now, if we make a distinction between the Mind and the Soul, it must be something like this: The Mind is in direct communication with the senses; all knowledge must first pass through the Mind: the Soul is above the Mind; it does not receive impressions, but merely stores up such ideas as the mind contains which are worthy of the honor. From this we see that all thought which is of the Mind is caused by impressions coming from the outside; whereas the thought which is of the Soul has for its material merely the ideas which have been culled from the heterogeneous mass in the Mind, and has its motive power within itself. It is the latter we mean when speaking of “thought”—the thought that makes a man a *thinker*; and surely we should call no one a thinker who did not originate ideas.

Besides the people for whom there is no beginning of thought, there is a large class who can tell the very year, and often the very month when they began to think. We do not mean, however, that any soul is unexpectedly illuminated, shining forth and startling its possessor like a suddenly-lit

electric lamp. The illumination is gradual. The dawning of true consciousness is much like the dawning of a summer day. First, long before sun-rise, the gray twilight, gradually growing brighter. Then the East streaked with red, and after awhile the red orb himself, getting well started on his way before he shines perfectly clear. And so the first gray dawn appears in the soul of the embryo thinker when he understands that he is different from other fellows, that this is the reason why he would rather sit alone and dream than join in the boisterous games of his companions. And the first thought is usually dream-thought,—building air castles. But, it may be urged, this is true of many boys who do not become thinkers. This is true. But the castle in the air, the ideal of the young thinker, is more worthy of contemplation than his companions; his "soft palace of the fairy future" is not a vast base ball field, with unlimited heaps of candy in the centre; nor does he picture himself the owner of a monster "Wild West Show;" but he sees himself making important scientific discoveries, or, perhaps, squaring the circle, or trisecting an angle, while learned doctors stand around in amazement; or swaying the world by his pen, holding the fate of nations between his thumb and forefinger.

Our young thinker's reading, too, is not like that of other boys. He is just as fond of novels, perhaps. but he has an inborn power of criticism, which makes the wishy-washy trash which most boys devour so eagerly, at once distasteful to him. He is more interested, too, in the life of George Washington than that of Jesse James; the Chivalry of the Crusaders and The Knights of the Round Table immediately strike a sympathetic chord in his breast.

And when he is told that God is omnipresent, and knows his every thought, his every deed, he listens wonderingly, yet

does not question the truth of it all. For a long time the questions that he has to decide are merely concerning his degree of belief in Christianity. His religion is like a nail driven into a young tree, there remaining until covered entirely by the bark, and become practically a part of the tree. He judges everything from the high standpoint of Christian morality. He would far rather be called murderer, thief, than atheist, infidel. But, alas, this youthful bliss of ignorance cannot last forever.

We remember a story called *Iduna*, which tells of a girl who had been carefully kept from all knowledge of the existence of such a thing as death, until one day she found a favorite bird lying dead. Her surprise, great as it must have been on finding her beloved bird in this strange, new condition, was not greater than is the surprise of "our young friend" in reading one day the following: "The most probable explanation, on the whole, is the one suggested by the accounts in the gospels, that the dogma of the resurrection is due originally to the excited imagination of Mary of Magdala." This he finds in an essay on "The Christ of Dogma." Naturally he turns to the beginning of the essay and reads it through, to see how such a startling conclusion was reached,—as startling to him as if some one had calmly asserted the equality of one and two. But there is something terribly fascinating in the cold logic; doubly fascinating because of the danger to which he knows that it leads. He reads it through again; the logic proves too much for him; he believes, or thinks that he believes it all. But that night as he lies awake—for his whirling brain will not let him sleep—and the moonlight steals through the curtains into the old familiar room, where so often in "childhood's happy hour" he has prayed at his mother's knee, he finds that he cannot but be a Christian, even if he will. 11:

finds that if he accepts the conclusions in the essay he must change his whole life. And somehow he thinks that for the man who wrote that essay life must be hardly worth living. He thinks of Matthew Arnold's sad, hopeless lines:

"Ah, love, let us be true
To one another! for the world which seems
To lie before us like a land of dreams,
So various, so beautiful, so new,
Hath really neither joy, nor love, nor light,
Nor certitude, nor peace, nor help for pain;
And we are here as on a darkling plain,
Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight,
Where ignorant armies clash by night."

He knows now what "certitude" and "peace" mean,—now that they have left him forever. The next day, in calmer mood, he reads the essay a third time, and finds that in it Christianity is viewed like a house, but from the outside only, and from the outside alone are its merits and demerits discussed. But he who has entered the house knows more of it. He *knows* that the so-called "dogma" of the resurrection is not originally due "to the excited imagination of Mary of Magdala." He asks himself why he knows this. "But," he says, "it has never been proved to me that two is greater than one, and yet I know it." And so he answers the question, subjectively, and is satisfied.

He is not happier for this struggle, yet he is better for it, stronger in his belief, better able to withstand the next attack, and this latter is not long in coming. As his reading is tending, so he soon becomes interested in the beautiful doctrine of evolution. He calls himself an Evolutionist, a "Christian Evolutionist," and the problem which presents itself to him is the reconciling of Evolution and Christianity, or better, the Old Testament account of the creation of man. So he constructs a theory, all his own, that God was merely the cause of the natural selection which preceded the

birth of Adam, the first being *worthy to be called man*, and that the account of Eve's coming into existence is purely figurative language. And when he has got to this point, the figurative language, he finds that he can say anything at all, and find it perfectly compatible with the Old Testament. He has a pleasant sensation of growing broader, more liberal. The old horror at the idea of being called an atheist leaves him. He regards atheism as one way of looking at the question, Christianity as another. That is all. All emotion has left his religion. It has become a mere philosophy. But there seems something incomplete about it all, and he looks about for something covering all questions, logical. He finds Materialism. Nothing exists but matter. But he reads that "the result is atheism." No, he objects, the result is not atheism. Why shouldn't God be matter? We can think of no effect not preceded by a cause; we can think of no cause which is the first cause. "Just in the same manner that on conceiving of bounded space there arises the nascent consciousness of space outside the bounds, so when we think of any definite cause there arises a nascent consciousness of a cause behind it; and in this case like the other, this nascent consciousness is in substance like that which suggests it, though without form." (*First Principles*, Herbert Spencer.) So God is an infinite series of material causes, extending, one behind the other, back into unthinkable eternity. "Yet this backward and apparently atheistic journey leads us at last to the contemplation of God's chief attribute. The faint lights are extinguished one by one, and darkness is expected, but an unexpected light appears a long way off, and the lesser lights are needed no more."

And here we leave our young thinker, still unsettled, still thinking. That he will come out right we may hope; that he will

at last arrive upon some firm ground we may be sure. And if what has been said leads to the better understanding of a young thinker by those around him; or better, the understanding of himself by himself, our object has been accomplished. Carlyle says that Burns failed because he did not steadfastly pursue one object, poetry. The same danger lies in wait for all of us, the same difficulty in rightly finding this object. And therefore the sooner we begin to think, the better it will be for us; for we can then learn earlier to know ourselves, and to distinguish our true mission in the world.

RONDEAU.

UPON the wheel, devoid of care,
I climb the rough old turnpike, where
From hillsides flecked with shade and sun,
The sparkling brooklets laughing run
To meet the broad, calm Delaware.

The tall ships spread their pinons fair;
The tasseled corn perfumes the air;
While I drink deep life's joys, begun
Upon the wheel!

But 'mid these rural beauties rare,
Whose charms soul-filling harvests bear,
The distant spires of Wilmington
Recall a deep-eyed, waiting one;
Ah, swiftly shall I hasten there,
Upon the wheel.

H. S. ENGLAND, '88.

In *Outing* for May.

THE ALUMNI PRIZE CONTEST.

THE fourteenth annual contest for the Alumni Prize, a fifty dollar gold medal, for composition and oratory, open to the Senior and Junior classes, took place on the evening of May 31st, in Alumni Hall. The first speaker was E. M. Angell, whose subject was "Environment." As this was the successful oration, according to the usual custom it is printed elsewhere in full.

The second speaker was R. E. Fox, whose theme was "Then and Now." He

drew a pretty picture of the early life of George Washington, and told how his principles and actions laid the foundation of our Republic.

After Mr. Fox came C. H. Burr, Jr., whose subject was "George Eliot." Mr. Burr said that while the average man undervalues her, the critic errs in placing George Eliot too high. While her art is almost faultless, she fails to reach perfection because she dwells too much upon trivial occurrences. And lastly, because an agnostic, her novels have none of that Christian warmth and light which is said to purify and ennoble literature.

J. M. Steere followed next with an oration on "Some Functions of Journalism." After reviewing journalism past and present, Mr. Steere dwelt on the duties of the present newspaper, saying that it should neither pose above the people as an arbitrator of morals, nor should it sink to the level of being swayed by popular prejudice, but should be an ally of public sentiment, and a purifier of customs and morals.

The last orator of the evening was H. L. Gilbert, whose subject was "Peace and Progress." He said that man has been progressing through all time, that the seeds of our actions were sown ages ago. The purity of our religion, and the lessons we have learned from history, have been great forces in the development of America. Our nation is too much engrossed in building railroads, making bridges, and pursuing art and science, to think of war.

The Judges were Hon. W. C. Hannis, S. W. Pettit, and J. W. Nelson, prominent members of the Philadelphia bar. After a short session, they announced that the prize was awarded to Mr. Edward M. Angell, of the Class of '90, for his oration on "Environment." The orations of Messrs. Burr, '89, and Gilbert, '90, were highly commended as deserving very honorable mention.

ENVIRONMENT.

THE world rings with the praises of a great man; panegyrics follow him; multitudes flock in attendance if only for an instant's glance at his person: they hang upon every word with the tenacity of shipwrecked men to a life-saving spar. This is the natural result, you say, of greatness; yet how relative that word, how varied may be its interpretation! Consider, has he to whom it is applied won renown in the political field, in literary pursuits, or elsewhere, as in scientific studies. Examine his career; note its beginnings, its progress, its consummation. How often it may be observed that the course which he pursued, and the object which he attained depended far less upon his personal qualities, his individual temperament, than upon the circumstances and associations of his life,—upon his Environment.

It is not the custom of the masses to take recognition of this. They never go below the surface to those fundamental laws which are the rulers of destiny, in the development and promulgation of which man—even the greatest—is the instrument and not the means. Instead of analyzing success, they merely recognize it, and this being done, place no limit to their adoration. It was this inherent craving which success inspires for some object of reverence in existence among the ancient Roman populace, which caused the deification of a triumphant emperor. To him they sacrificed and offered libations with the same humility they displayed toward great Jove himself. In fact, in modern Rome is not the same natural quality of mankind recognized and pandered to in the canonization of a devout prelate? Canonized that an illusion may be furnished to Romanists the world over which will give them something to adore.

Thus also the sensations of pleasure and

admiration aroused by a contemplation of great events, will cause the exaltation of some object for veneration in consequence, even though a search must be made for its discovery. As an extreme instance of this, heathen nations erect an uncouth image of stone or brass, then fall prostrate before it, in humility of worship, under the delusion that to this darkly frowning idol they owe their success, aye, their existence. In a greatly modified form the same feeling which prompts this action is traceable among ourselves. With us the man is the idol before which we bow down, utterly disregarding the forces or the fortuitous chain of circumstances which may have placed him in a position of power. Thus it is the age which forms the man, not the man the age. Without doubt the reaction of a strong mind upon its age is often great, but this is merely returning the interest on the gratuitously presented principal. Every master has found this principal at hand, the materials collected; his power lay in a feeling of sympathy and unison with the people, in his love of the materials with which he wrought. All was prepared for his assumption of power; the human race had preceded, surveyed the route, leveled the hills, constructed the bridges, and made all in readiness for his triumphal entrance.

As a conspicuous example of this might be mentioned Martin Luther. To him is often ascribed the incalculable task of bringing about the Protestant Reformation. Yet who could believe that if Luther had lived two centuries earlier he would have caused the slightest revolution in the Church? Or, on the other hand, if he had never been born would the fifteen century have been ushered out with no reaction from the outrageous vices and corruption of Romanism then so conspicuous? Forces were at work among the people of Europe which it was beyond the power of any body of men to

control; the great bubble of bigotry and deceit was filled to bursting, and burst it must, whether Luther or another applied the extra pressure. Without Benjamin Franklin it is not unreasonable to suppose that the relation of lightning and electricity would soon have been discovered; or that without Newton the world would soon have been informed of the laws of gravitation. Before the planet Neptune was known to be in existence, two men entirely independent of each other had so accurately located its position in the firmament, that when the telescope was pointed in the direction indicated, behold, Neptune stood revealed, and the most remarkable feat ever known in mathematical calculation had been accomplished.

Now, all this is not without its lesson. The development in these different lines of study and investigation had reached such a stage that new light was forced to appear. These men were only a little in advance of their fellows. To them the knowledge appeared only just before it came to the great body of their companions. They were the towering hills which the sun illuminated before it rose above the horizon to dispense equally upon all its radiance. They were the first to catch and reflect the light which without them must soon have been visible to those far below. Some one has said that society indeed has its great and its little men, and the earth has its mountains and its valleys; but the inequalities of intellect, like the inequalities of the surface of our globe, bear so small a proportion to the mass, that, in calculating its great revolutions, they may safely be neglected.

Shakespeare cried, "O the difference of man and man," but did any one realize more fully than he, that greatest student of humanity, how the most striking careers, the most remarkable characters among all his creations, were developed by circum-

stances which it was quite without the power of the hero to affect? That, for example, had Hamlet's father died a natural death, none of those influences could have been set at work which changed the son from an ordinary, thoughtful, morose and melancholy Danish student into that Hamlet, the delineation and analysis of whose character has constituted the greatest literary psychological study of critics for the past century.

In truth, search where we may, it would be difficult to find a more perfect illustration of the power of environment in shaping career than in the case of Shakespeare himself. Always keeping in mind the acuteness of his intellect, the profundity of his imagination, the natural tendency of his genius to rhythm, it is still universally recognized that if circumstances ever could make a great poet, then Shakespeare above all others was pre-eminently favored. The times, the language, the people, the whole age, were ripe for the appearance of a master-workman. At the most critical moment that workman appeared, and from the simplicity, the flexibility, the purity of the materials at hand, reared a structure among the monuments of literature which has never been surpassed.

So eminent a literary genius as Carlyle, who perhaps has out-worshiped all hero-worshippers, in the extremity of his admiration for great men, has ridiculed the idea that the Times could be instrumental in calling them forth. He likens the Times, with their distress and perplexity, with their embarrassment of circumstances crumbling towards ruin, to "dry, dead fuel," waiting for the lightning out of Heaven that shall kindle it. The great man, "with his free full force direct out of God's own hand" is the lightning. That the Times are the fuel no one may doubt, but does not Carlyle plainly mistake in representing them

as always "dry and dead?" Are they not as changeable, as varied as the page of history itself? Now they are teeming with life, vibrating with energy, saturated with the inflammable oil of an aroused public opinion,—in truth every fibre in readiness to burst forth and envelop in a blaze of light and glory that man who had the keenness of perception to discern in exactly what part of the great mass a little friction applied would cause the illumination of the whole.

These are the periods when great men appear; but as often the Times are so lethargic, so composed and settled in certain grooves, so unsympathetic with all that is of an aggressive or reforming nature, that many a genius is stifled into insignificance, many a "mute inglorious Milton," engulfed in oblivion, lost to the world because there was open no sphere for action. Parched, moistureless soil will not bear fruitage, no matter how perfect or valuable may be the seed sown. Times dull, eventless, self-satisfied, will not bring forth great men: for them there is no nutriment.

It detracts nothing from the respect and reverence which we feel for a great man to weigh the causes of his eminence while we also measure the extent of his influence. Our veneration should be heightened rather than diminished in realizing how much greatness lies in grasping naturally opened opportunities; in choosing nothing out of the line of tendency where of necessity all must be prepared anew; in submitting one's self to the spirit of the age, and while following still to lead. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of that quality of receptiveness which assimilates all that is before made ready, and does not expend one's entire energy upon first preparation.

The perfect life, according to one of our eminent scientists, consists in the exact harmonious adjustment of external to inter-

nal relations. So might we say of greatness. It is the harmonious adjustment of the innate qualities of man's own nature to the circumstances and conditions of his Environment.

EDWARD M. ANGELL.

PROFILE LAKE.

IMPRISONED midst the everlasting hills,
The surface of the placid mountain lake
Is smooth as glass. Far up on granite peak,
The Old Man of the Mountain rests his head,
And ever looks, with stony, unmoved face,
Out o'er the rugged grandeur of the mountain scene.
Above the fir-clad summits of the lower hills
The chaste moon shines, bridging the lake
With silvery beams, which might uphold the shades,
Who, in a long-passed age, were ferried 'cross the Styx.
*And for all the scene there is a note
Of quietude, of peace, and rest.*

That was a summer night, years, long years ago.
Then my young soul knew nought but peace and rest,
Nor did I understand that this peace
Was but a short-lived thing;
That soon, when the awakening came, as come it must,
I should forever bid farewell to quietude, to peace and rest.

And to-night the awakening comes.
No longer does the moon make silver bridge
Across the crystal lake. But black clouds
Chase each other 'cross the heaven,
And all the while grow blacker and more dense.
Suddenly, with the wild thunder as prelude,
The rain comes dashing down. The lake is torn
By the conflicting passions of the winds, which sweep
Down each mountain gorge, on every side.
From peak to peak echoes the thunder.
Nothing is steadfast. All nature seems to whirl.
Only, far above, up on the mountain side,
Ever and anon revealed by the flashing light,
Is the Old Man, by that wild storm unmoved.

As a boat is tossed on the waves
Of that mountain lake, so, on the waters of life,
Is my poor soul tossed; assailed by doubts,
Which like the wind sweep down from every side.
Yet through the black clouds of uncertainty and dread,
I see the Old Man, calm, the grand First-Cause of all.
And who is he that is so steadfast midst the storm?
Alas, we know not, and can never know until
We leave this earth, and pass our ways
Into the eternity beyond.

It has been recently discovered that when a year's work is equal to zero the trouble is "capacity in other directions."

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'64. Charles Roberts, one of the most active members of the Board of Managers, is a member of the Select Council in Philadelphia.

'64. Albin C. Garrett has recently recovered from a severe illness.

'66. The paper, "Modern Language Notes," which is the creation of, and is managed by H. Marshall Elliott, manager of the Department of Romance Languages at Johns Hopkins University, is taking a very high place in our educational journalism.

'68. Dr. Louis Starr's book, recently published, on the Hygiene of the Nursery has passed into its second edition.

'70. A paper on the Theory of Wages, written by Stuart Wood, Ph.D., was read at the Third Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association. It has recently been issued in pamphlet form, this being a reprint of the publication of the Association of March, 1889.

'72. A. F. Huston, a member of the Board of Managers, has just returned from a tour in Europe.

'72. Dr. F. B. Gummere will build a house at the lower end of the cricket field during the coming summer.

'81. Walter Price went to Europe on the 8th of May for a tour of a few months.

'82. John Coffin is engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles, California.

'84. Arthur D. Hall has been elected Principal of an Academy at Goshen, Connecticut.

'84. Louis T. Hill is principal of an Academy at Pleasant Plain, Iowa.

'85. Rufus M. Jones takes charge of Oakgrove Seminary at Vassalboro, Maine.

'85. Arthur W. Jones will take the chair of Greek at Oakwood Seminary, Union Springs, New York.

'86. W. S. McFarland, head chemist of the Pottstown Iron Works, visited us on May 11th.

'87. Charles H. Bedell was married on the 4th instant to Miss Florence Wheatstone.

'87. J. Howe Adams was married on the sixth of May to a niece of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew.

'87. A. C. Garrett is one of the strong men on Harvard's cricket team. He was captain of the Haverford first eleven during the year '85-'86.

'87. George Wood, who recently completed his course in the Boston Institute of Technology, was on the grounds, May 28th.

Among the men whom the Alumni Cricket Match called together were W. Hilles, '85; James Comfort, '73; C. S. Crosman, '82; Charles Baily, '85; Frank Taylor, '76; E. K. Barr, '87.

'88. H. V. Gummere has removed from Haverford, and taken up his residence at Devon.

'89. Wilson Smith paid us a short visit May 29th.

Prof. Rogers will sail for Germany June 12th, on the *Aller*. He will spend a year studying in Berlin, after which he expects to take his Ph.D.

Prof. Morley will spend the summer in England.

EXCHANGES.

IN looking over the exchanges for the month there seemed to be a tendency among the editors to select subjects political and abstract in particular, which may have puzzled the oldest heads, but which are taken up and discussed in sentences which savor of conclusive convictions. Declarations are made which are all-encompassing in their reach, evidently with a feeling of absolute certainty on the part of the writer. For instance, we take this from the *Ægis* of May 14th: "Furthermore, history proves that every problem solved freely by men's reason has been settled rightly." This is a direct assertion that men who have reasoned unbiased by prejudice, have been right invariably in the consequent conclusion. Moreover, the sentence is used as one of the principal points of an argument which shows notwithstanding much care and thought in preparation, and displays ability, but unless the author is absolutely certain of such declarations, we would advise more taste in expressing them.

The *College Journal*, Georgetown College, has issued a centennial supplement filled with an account of the celebration of their one hundredth anniversary held last February. The paper is composed of the various addresses delivered, poems recited, and a collection of congratulatory letters from many of the colleges in both Latin and English, and many others from foreign parts. The whole makes a very suitable souvenir.

The *University Quarterly*, New York University, has a remarkably strong article in its May issue

from the pen of Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, upon "The Scholar in Politics," pointing out the need of men who can and will watch the processes of government throughout the country, but especially in the large cities, where various attractions are drawing people from all the surrounding districts and from distant places,—people whose interests are altogether personal, and whose thought for the state is subordinate to that of self. In such places there is a demand for men who can form opinions independent of newspaper editorial, who can not only defend their own convictions, but can press the opponent to the wall and inflict the mortal wound.

We give this short and imperfect synopsis as an instance of a feeling that is surely taking its rise, among college students in particular, to check, often to break, the party lines of politics which have been such an important factor in past national and other elections. It is so at Haverford, and articles in our exchanges show the same elsewhere. In the future, the scholar in politics will decide his plan of action in the affairs of government only after fair, independent meditation.

One of the best productions of the kind that we have seen is "Whiffs from an Old Class Pipe," in the *Wesleyan Argus* for May. It has a tinge of originality about it that is really charming. The treatment is light, easy but natural, and carries the reader through to the end. It is one of a class that should have a prominent place in college literature, and as such we recommend it as a model. It gives us much pleasure to give it notice, with a wish for more of the same kind.

The *Bowdoin Orient* gives some good advice to the novice writing for a college paper, and tries to enlighten his path in striving for journalistic honors by several pertinent suggestions, which cannot fail to be of assistance, but we would not let anyone be too greatly deceived by the thought that the bulk of the work is over when one gets "a single good, clear-cut idea," and develops it. There is still to the average writer a knack of arrangement, a choice of words and the position of sentences, in advancing the argument which can only be obtained by hard practice and after much pains.

The *Aurora*, Iowa Agricultural College, is a new arrival, and we welcome it. The contents are generally good, but for some reasons that we are unable to imagine, the paper is without an editorial department, barring a short announcement

which is headed "Editorial." This, we imagine, would be a serious fault and a hindrance to the students, for surely, from time to time, subjects must come up which will demand discussion, and for these the editorials are the most convenient place.

Perspicuity and brevity in literary composition are, perhaps, becoming predominant. At least we hope for some improvement in that direction, and that the "pretty" books, principally characterized by extravagant descriptions of landscapes, etc., will give way to strong and beautiful productions; that the superfluous "polish"—of course we mean only that which is evidently for show—may lose some of its Latinized words and French phrases, and deck itself in more plain Anglo-Saxon garb. We await a change in this direction, and think that its advent is not far off, but the *University Herald* for May brings back forcibly some reminders. Reference is made to the article entitled "Fine Writing." The writer alludes to the popular novelist and lecturer, who, he declares, displays a passion for high-sounding epithets, and quotes some of those strikingly familiar phrases which one sees whenever he looks over a newspaper. We are inclined to think that the fault is just as conspicuous with the journalist as with the two referred to.

STATE INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS.

THE State Sports, held at the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania, Saturday afternoon, May 18th, were largely attended by ladies and gentlemen from Philadelphia and vicinity, in addition to enthusiastic delegations from the various colleges interested. The University of Pennsylvania had held the championship cup for two successive years, and so put forth every effort to win it a third time. This they did, thereby winning the trophy permanently. Swarthmore came in a good second, with Lehigh third. Haverford made her first appearance as a member of the Association. No events were won, as was to be expected so soon, but the work done by the various men entered was of such a character that we may safely look for definite results another year. Thompson's running in the 100, and Walton's in the 440, was excellent. Thompson came in second in his initial heat, with Landreth first; he then won the heat for seconds, and came in a close third in the final. Walton was a good third

in the 440, being only a few feet behind the winners. The events and the winners were as follows:

100 Yards Dash, run in four heats.—Landreth, U. of P., first, in 10 2-5 seconds; Sweet, Swarthmore, second, in 10 3-5 seconds.

Pole Vault.—Warriner, Lehigh, first, height, 9 ft. 10 in.; Morton, U. of P., second, 9 ft. 8 in.

120 Yards Hurdle.—Roberts, Swarthmore, first, in 17 4-5 seconds; Vernon, Swarthmore, second.

Half Mile Run.—Church, U. of P., first, in 2 min. 4 4-5 sec.; Terry, U. of P., second.

Putting the Shot.—Lewis, Swarthmore, first, distance 34 ft., 8 in.; Detwiler, Lehigh, second.

220 Yards Hurdle.—Vernon, Swarthmore, first, time 38 sec.; Roberts, Swarthmore, second.

440 Yards Dash.—Frazier, U. of P., first, in 53 4-5 sec.; Warrick, U. of P., second.

Running High Jump.—Church, U. of P., first, 5 ft. 7 3/4 in.; March, Lafayette, second, height 5 ft. 6 3/4 in.

Mile Walk.—Coates, Lehigh, first, in 7 min. 37 sec.; Chamberlain, U. of P., second.

220 Yards Dash.—Vernon, Swarthmore, first, in 23 3-5 sec.; Landreth, U. of P., second.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Bonsall, U. of P., distance, 20 ft. 1 in.; March, Lafayette, second, with 19 ft. 7 1/4 in.

Throwing the Hammer.—Bowser, U. of P., first, distance 85 ft. 11 in.; Detwiler, Lehigh, second, with 84 ft.

The Mile Run.—Won by West, U. of P., in 4 min. 38 sec.; Smith, U. of P., second.

Tug of War.—Swarthmore, first; U. of P. second. Swarthmore pulled Lehigh four inches, then U. of P. pulled Lehigh by three and one-half inches.

CRICKET.

HAVERFORD vs. BELMONT.

THE cricket season was opened at Haverford on May 4th by a game with the Belmont Club. The steady work of the team during the winter had made all sanguine of success, but the result exceeded our utmost hopes. Both the professionals played, and each obtained a monopoly of the wickets; Pacey also making the largest score for Belmont.

Belmont put in an appearance with a representative team, and directly after dinner the game began with Belmont at the bat. Colladay and Altemus faced the bowling of Woodcock and Baily, but after two had been scored, Altemus was clean bowled, and immediately after Colladay suffered the same fate. Pacey and J. A. Scott were next on the list, and a stand was feared, but a beauty from Woodcock took Scott's off stump and he made way for Work, who stayed a little while only to fall a victim to the unplayable Woodcock.

Then the wickets fell rapidly, W. Scott alone

making a shadow of a stand with Pacey, and the venture closed for the small total of 28 on a batter's wicket. After the usual ten minutes' intermission, Burr and Martin started to wipe off the small lead, but on the fifth ball Pacey dislodged Burr's leg stump, sending him to the benches with a goose-egg. Branson followed, and he and Martin began to raise the score. At last Martin tried to drive one more and was bowled instead, 11-2-5. Muir followed the vacancy, and after four more runs had been scored, called Branson for a run out. This was unfortunate, as Branson had batted in fine form for his eight, and appeared set for a score.

Baily came next, only to see Muir make room for Stokes at 21. These two inaugurated a short stand, which Stokes broke by driving a high one into the hands of Altemus, 37-5-8.

Reinhardt was the only other man to stay, and with the assistance of Baily the score was raised to 69. In the second venture of Belmont, Martin distinguished himself, obtaining 5 wickets for 19 runs, while the batting of Belmont showed signs of improvement. The bowling of Baily and Woodcock was exceptionally fine, and, backed by splendid fielding, won the day. The innings of Baily were faultless, no chance being given, and every loose ball punished.

Score:

BELMONT.

| First Inning. | | Second Inning. | |
|---------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| S. M. Colladay, b Wood- | 2 | c Burr, b Muir | 5 |
| cock | | b Martin | 7 |
| F. L. Altemus, b Baily | 0 | not at bat. | |
| Pacey, b Woodcock | 10 | 1b w Martin | 21 |
| J. A. Scott, b Woodcock | 1 | not out | |
| M. C. Work, b Woodcock | 2 | 1b w Woodcock | 7 |
| W. Scott, not out | 6 | b Martin | 0 |
| J. I. Scott, b Baily | 1 | | |
| C. Coates, b Baily | 0 | | |
| W. C. Weidersham, c and b | | c Woodcock, b Martin | 10 |
| Baily | 2 | not out | 1 |
| H. Townsend, b Baily | 0 | not at bat. | |
| J. B. Colahan, b Woodcock | 0 | c Reinhardt, b Martin | 7 |
| Byes | 4 | Byes | 4 |
| Total | 28 | Total | 74 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| First Innings | | | | Second Innings | | | |
|---------------|----|----|----|----------------|----------|----|----|
| | B. | R. | M. | W. | | B. | R. |
| Woodcock | 55 | 9 | 4 | 5 | Woodcock | 47 | 15 |
| Baily | 54 | 15 | 2 | 5 | Baily | 47 | 23 |
| | | | | | Martin | 54 | 19 |
| | | | | | Muir | 36 | 7 |

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| R. L. Martin, b Pacey | 5 |
| C. H. Burr, b Pacey | 0 |
| T. F. Branson, run out | 8 |
| J. W. Muir, b Pacey | 5 |
| H. P. Baily, 1b w Pacey | 32 |
| J. S. Stokes, c Altemus, b W. Scott | 8 |
| W. G. Audenried, c and b W. Scott | 0 |
| S. L. Firth, c Work, b W. Scott | 0 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, b J. I. Scott | 6 |
| A. Woodcock, not out | 0 |
| G. L. Fuller, c Coates, b Pacey | 0 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Totals | 69 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| Pacey, | 102 | 24 | 6 | 4 |
| W. Scott, | 60 | 18 | 2 | 3 |
| C. Coates, | 18 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| S. R. Colladay, | 18 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| F. L. Altemus, | 12 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| J. I. Scott, | 18 | 10 | 0 | 1 |

RUNS AT FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Belmont, | 2, 2, 3, 9, 6, 19, 19, 25, 25, 28. |
| Haverford, | 0, 11, 15, 21, 37, 38, 44, 67, 67, 69. |

HAVERFORD vs. YOUNG AMERICA.

Saturday, May 18th, encouraged by the victory over Belmont, we journeyed to Stenton, and crossed bats with the Young America Club. Nor were we disappointed, the bowling of Baily and Woodcock again proving too much for our adversaries. We started by taking three wickets for four Byes, and the rest of the Young America team did little better, with the exception of Schwartz, who batted in really fine form for his 10 at a time when all the older men were unable to do anything. 31 runs made the total of their innings, and Haverford started to try her luck at the bat. The beginning was unfortunate, as four wickets were soon down for 17, but Baily, Audenried, and Reinhardt indulged in a little batting, and the game was won. The noteworthy points were few, but among them must be mentioned the fine catches of H. Clark and Stokes.

Score :

YOUNG AMERICA.

| 1st Inning | | 2d Inning. | |
|---------------------------------|----|------------------------------|----|
| E. W. Clark, b Woodcock . . . | 0 | run out | 13 |
| Thompson, c Woodcock, b . . | 0 | b Woodcock | 0 |
| Baily | 0 | c Stokes, b Martin | 5 |
| Brewster, c Burr, b Woodcock . | 0 | c and b Woodcock | 31 |
| Schwartz, b Woodcock | 10 | c Stokes, b Muir | 3 |
| H. Clark, b Woodcock | 3 | b Woodcock | 1 |
| D. Newhall, c Martin, b Baily . | 0 | b Woodcock | 3 |
| Bussier, b Baily | 4 | not out | 0 |
| Dixon, c Firth, b Woodcock . . | 1 | c Stokes, b Muir | 4 |
| Palmer, b Baily | 1 | c Burr, b Muir | 0 |
| Curry, b Baily | 4 | b Martin | 9 |
| J. Clark, not out | 0 | Extras | 3 |
| Byes | 8 | Total | 72 |
| Total | 31 | | |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| 1st Inning. | | | | | 2d Inning. | | | | |
|-------------|----|----|----|----|------------|----|----|----|----|
| | B. | R. | M. | W. | | B. | R. | M. | W. |
| Woodcock | 55 | 12 | 3 | 5 | Woodcock | 60 | 16 | 3 | 4 |
| Baily | 60 | 12 | 4 | 5 | Martin | 60 | 41 | 0 | 3 |
| | | | | | Branson | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | Muir | 16 | 5 | 0 | 3 |

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| C. H. Burr, b Palmer | 4 |
| L. Martin, b Palmer | 9 |
| J. W. Muir, c Clark, b Palmer . | 0 |
| T. F. Branson, c Clark, b Palmer | 0 |
| Woodcock, c Clark, b Palmer . . | 7 |
| H. Baily, c Clark, b Palmer . . . | 13 |
| J. Stokes, b Palmer | 0 |
| W. Audenried, b Palmer | 12 |
| D. Reinhardt, b Palmer | 10 |
| H. Bringham, b Palmer | 3 |
| S. Firth, not out | 1 |
| Extras | 3 |
| Total | 62 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Palmer | 81 | 27 | 1 | 10 |
| H. Clark | 24 | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Brewster | 36 | 17 | 1 | 0 |
| E. W. Clark | 12 | 3 | 1 | 0 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Young America | 4 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 13 | 18 | 21 | 26 | 31 | 31 |
| Haverford | 6 | 6 | 12 | 17 | 26 | 29 | 50 | 54 | 57 | 62 |

HAVERFORD vs. U. OF P.

On Wednesday, May 22, Haverford met the University of Pennsylvania. The rain had fallen steadily both Monday and Tuesday, and when we arrived at Elmwood the wicket was almost swampy. After an inexcusable delay of over an hour the University team appeared, and won the choice of innings. They took the bat and sent in W. Scott and H. Wood to face the bowling of Baily and Martin. After five had been scored, Scott tried to drive a slow break of Martin's, and lost his off stump. Thompson came next with a strong determination to put Martin over the fence, but as the first ball found its way to his stumps, he was compelled to wait for another chance. J. A. Scott followed, and on the second ball from Martin was given not out by a very questionable decision. Then the scoring began, and with it the bad fielding of Haverford. Scott was missed when he had six, and Wood at two on a difficult chance. Later on each had another life, but finally a fine catch of Stokes dismissed the University captain, 66-3-33.

Brown followed, and soon popped up an easy one to mid-on, which was not accepted. With the aid of this and two other lives he managed to foot up 38, when he was beaten by a beauty from Martin. The remainder of the eleven failed to reach double figures, and the venture closed at 136, which would have been reduced to 51 had all chances been accepted. At 4 o'clock Haverford started their innings under great disadvantages. Tired and disheartened, they were sent in to bat on a wretched crease; besides the light was failing, and the rain was beating into the batsmen's faces. Banes and Martin were the first two in. Banes adopted cautious tactics, and runs came slowly. At nine Banes tried to hit one of Brown's to leg and popped it into Yarnall's hands. Baily succeeded, only to be beaten by Brown on the second ball. Martin soon after lost his wicket to Brown, and the telegraph showed 16-3-3. Audenried and Auchincloss then became associated, and added 12 runs to the score, when Auchincloss, who was showing fine form, was thrown out. Audenried, Muir and Burr then retired in succes-

sion without increase of score, and Branson and Stokes started a new partnership which looked promising, but was dissolved at 40 by Branson giving a catch to cover point. Stokes however continued his hard, clean hitting until a half-hearted drive retired him for 23. Firth was immediately bowled, and the inning closed for 56. Much praise is due to the fine fielding and batting of Stokes, and the magnificent bowling of Martin, who belongs to the first rank of Philadelphia bowlers. As to the game in general, it may be said that it was in our hands and was thrown away by a bad decision of the umpire and wretched fielding. We should be ashamed of the game, not because we did badly, but because we ought to have done so much better.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| W. Scott, b Martin | 4 |
| H. C. Wood, c Stokes, b Martin | 31 |
| A. G. Thompson, b Martin | 0 |
| J. A. Scott, c Stokes, b Muir | 33 |
| H. I. Brown, b Martin | 30 |
| S. R. Colladay, l. b. w. Martin | 0 |
| R. E. Griscom, b Martin | 5 |
| W. Goodwin, c Stokes, b Martin | 5 |
| A. S. Valentine, c Bailey, b Martin | 7 |
| T. Yarnall, b Firth | 4 |
| H. W. Middleton, not out | 1 |
| Byes, 5; leg-byes, 2; no ball, 1 | 8 |
| Total | 130 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---------|-----|----|----|----|
| Bailey | 138 | 34 | 5 | 0 |
| Martin | 127 | 53 | 6 | 3 |
| Muir | 54 | 24 | 1 | 1 |
| Branson | 24 | 13 | 0 | 6 |
| Firth | 24 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| R. C. Banes, c Yarnall, b Brown | 5 |
| R. L. Martin, b Brown | 3 |
| H. P. Bailey, b Brown | 0 |
| W. G. Audenried, Jr., b Brown | 8 |
| J. S. Auchincloss, run out | 6 |
| J. W. Muir, b W. Scott | 0 |
| C. H. Burr, Jr., b Brown | 0 |
| T. F. Branson, c Yarnall, b W. Scott | 4 |
| J. S. Stokes, c Griscom, b Brown | 23 |
| S. L. Firth, b W. Scott | 1 |
| H. R. Bringhurst, Jr., not out | 0 |
| Byes, 3; leg-byes, 1; wides, 2 | 0 |
| Total | 51 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|--------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Brown | 20 | 21 | 6 | 0 |
| Goodwin | 36 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Thompson | 17 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| W. Scott | 42 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| Thompson bowled 2 wides. | | | | |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|----|----|----|---|----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pennsylvania | 5 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 104 | 123 | 135 | 130 |
| Haverford | 9 | 0 | 10 | 28 | 23 | 8 | 23 | 4 | 26 | 56 | | |

HAVERFORD SECOND vs. BELMONT SECOND.

On May 4th, Haverford second eleven went to Elmwood, and were defeated by Belmont second by 118-72. Several of Haverford's best wickets went down for a very few runs, and this seemed to discourage the rest of the eleven, though Captain Lewis, Auchincloss, and Thomas made good

stands. McAllister did the most effective bowling. For Belmont, Blivins excelled both in batting and bowling. Yarnall, Watson, and Reaney also batted and bowled well. The score is as follows:

BELMONT SECOND.

| | |
|--|-----|
| F. Yarnall, c Handy, b Evans | 26 |
| T. R. Reaney, c Bringhurst, b Evans | 14 |
| C. Watson, Jr., b McAllister | 26 |
| C. Watson, c Slocum, b McMurrich | 1 |
| F. Schaeffer, b McMurrich | 1 |
| J. C. Bullock, c McGraff, b Evans | 2 |
| J. R. Blivins, not out | 29 |
| H. H. Hallowell, b McAllister | 0 |
| C. R. Sinnott, c McMurrich, b McAllister | 2 |
| W. W. Bell, c and b McAllister | 6 |
| W. Farr, c McMurrich, b Slocum | 1 |
| Byes, 7; leg-bye, 1; wides, 2 | 10 |
| Total | 118 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|------------|----|----|----|----|
| Bringhurst | 72 | 31 | 3 | 1 |
| McAllister | 54 | 24 | 1 | 4 |
| Evans | 60 | 30 | 2 | 3 |
| McMurrich | 60 | 21 | 5 | 2 |
| Slocum | | 1 | 0 | 1 |

HAVERFORD COLLEGE.

| | |
|---|----|
| J. S. Auchincloss, c C. Watson, b Bullock | 15 |
| T. Evans, b Reaney | 0 |
| H. R. Bringhurst, c Watson, b Reaney | 0 |
| J. P. McMurrich, c Farr, b Reaney | 2 |
| G. Thomas, c Yarnall, b Blivins | 14 |
| N. L. West, b Blivins | 2 |
| D. C. Lewis, b Watson | 18 |
| W. W. Handy, c Blivins, b Bullock | 3 |
| G. T. Butler, c Hallowell, b Bullock | 3 |
| A. W. Slocum, b Blivins | 2 |
| F. McAllister, not out | 2 |
| Byes, 2; wides, 3 | 5 |
| Total | 72 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|
| Bullock | 87 | 22 | 4 | 3 |
| Reaney | 72 | 17 | 7 | 3 |
| Yarnall | 42 | 10 | 3 | 0 |
| Blivins | 54 | 14 | 3 | 3 |
| E. Watson | 36 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| Haverford | 0 | 0 | 4 | 19 | 29 | 51 | 58 | 57 | 68 | 72 |
| Belmont | 30 | 56 | 60 | 62 | 65 | 66 | 86 | 90 | 115 | 118 |

HAVERFORD SECOND vs. YOUNG AMERICA SECOND.

The next second eleven match was played at Haverford, on May 18th, with Young America. Haverford won easily by 106 to 91, with an inning to spare. For Haverford, Slocum, Evans, McMurrich, and Auchincloss excelled in bowling. For Young America, Davis in batting, and Deacon in bowling did the best work. The following is the score:

YOUNG AMERICA.

| 1st Innings. | | 2d Innings. | |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------------------|----|
| G. Peterson, run out | 14 | c McAllister, b Evans | 2 |
| I. R. Davis, c Slocum, b Evans | 10 | c Slocum, b Fuller | 23 |
| A. B. Pearly, c Slocum, b Miller | 0 | b McAllister | 3 |
| P. H. Clark, c McMurrich, b Evans | 3 | c McAllister, b McMurrich | 0 |
| L. Martin, Jr., c McAllister, b Evans | 0 | not out | 0 |
| J. Hsley, b Evans | 0 | b McAllister | 0 |
| H. K. Beck, b Evans | 3 | b McAllister | 0 |
| R. N. Downs, not out | 13 | b McMurrich | 4 |
| W. E. Caveny, b McAllister | 6 | b McAllister | 4 |
| S. C. Morgan, b Evans | 0 | c Evans, b Fuller | 0 |
| Byes, 4; wides, 1; no balls, 1 | 6 | | |
| Total | 55 | Total | 36 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. | | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Fuller | 30 | 1 | 0 | 1 | McMurrich | 24 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| Evans | 52 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Evans | 24 | 19 | 1 | 1 |
| McAllister | 24 | 2 | 2 | 1 | McAllister | 24 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| | | | | | Fuller | 19 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|--|-----|
| J. S. Auchincloss, run out | 13 |
| T. Evans, b Davis | 17 |
| J. P. McMurrich, c Davis, b Pearly | 23 |
| G. Thomas, b Pearly | 6 |
| A. W. Slocum, run out | 29 |
| W. C. Giddwin, lbw, b Pearly | 1 |
| D. C. Lewis, b Clark | 2 |
| G. Butler, b Pearly | 3 |
| G. L. Fuller, b Pearly | 0 |
| D. H. Blair, not out | 6 |
| W. McAllister, lbw, b Pearly | 3 |
| Eyes, 7, wides, 2 | 9 |
| Total | 106 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Davis | 70 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Clark | 48 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Deacon | 24 | 12 | 0 | 6 |
| Pearly | 54 | 21 | 2 | 6 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First Innings.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Young America | 11 | 11 | 11 | 20 | 20 | 27 | 37 | 54 | 55 |
| Haverford | 2 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 77 | 77 | 112 |

Second Innings.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Young America | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
|-------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

HAVERFORD SECOND VS. ALUMNI.

Haverford Second played the Alumni on May 28th, and won easily by the score of 113 to 90. The features of the game were the batting of McMurrich for the Alumni, and Wood for Haverford. The latter signalized his first appearance on the Second by making the top score—24, not giving a single chance during the whole of his innings. Haverford Second had made 46 for four wickets in their second inning when the game was stopped.

HAVERFORD SECOND.

| | |
|---|-----|
| J. S. Auchincloss, c "sub," b Comfort | 4 |
| D. C. Lewis, b Hilles | 5 |
| R. L. Martin, run out | 24 |
| T. Evans, c "sub," b Comfort | 21 |
| H. R. Bringhurst, run out | 0 |
| G. Thomas, c Shoemaker, b Comfort | 0 |
| F. McAllister, c Slocum, b Comfort | 6 |
| G. C. Wood, b Taylor | 4 |
| G. T. Butler, c and b Bailly | 5 |
| D. H. Blair, not out | 12 |
| G. L. Fuller, b Comfort | 2 |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total | 113 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|----|
| E. J. Comfort | 114 | 53 | 3 | 5 |
| W. S. Hilles | 70 | 23 | 3 | 1 |
| C. W. Bailly | 20 | 20 | 0 | 1 |
| F. Taylor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

ALUMNI.

| | |
|---|----|
| A. L. Bailly, b Martin | 14 |
| C. S. Crossman, c McAllister, b Martin | 9 |
| Comfort, c Martin, b McAllister | 7 |
| W. S. Hilles, c Auchincloss, b Fuller | 12 |
| Taylor, b Martin | 0 |
| C. M. Bailly, b Fuller | 3 |
| A. M. Shoemaker, c Fuller, b Bringhurst | 2 |
| Shoemaker, c Lewis, b Martin | 6 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|----|
| J. P. McMurrich, not out | 23 |
| H. H. Goddard, b McAllister | 0 |
| F. B. Gummere, b Martin | 3 |
| Extras | 5 |
| Total | 90 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Fuller | 60 | 18 | 5 | 2 |
| Evans | 48 | 21 | 2 | 0 |
| McAllister | 60 | 12 | 3 | 2 |
| Martin | 50 | 24 | 3 | 5 |
| Bringhurst | 18 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Evans bowled 1 wide. | | | | |
| McAllister bowled 1 wide. | | | | |

BASE BALL.

SENIOR VS. JUNIOR.

On the afternoon of May 7th, the final class game was played between '89 and '90. '90 won, and therefore holds the championship for this year. '90 took the lead in the first inning, and held it till the eighth, when by good batting '89 obtained a lead of one run. '90, however, made two runs in their half and won the game, as '89 were unable to score in the ninth. Branson, Reinhardt and Bringhurst did the best batting. The feature of the game was a splendid double play by Darlington and Guss in the ninth inning, which probably saved the game for '90.

Score:

| '90. | | | | | '89. | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|-------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|
| | R. | IB. | PO. | A. E. | | R. | IB. | PO. | A. E. |
| Baily, l.f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Banes, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Hibberd, c. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Branson, c. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Bringhurst, 2b. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Stokes, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Butler, b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | Reinhardt, s.s. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Darlington, s.s. | 2 | 0 | 2 | 3 | Todhunter, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Haley, p. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | Wood, r.f. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Steele, c.f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Evans, c.f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Janney, r.f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Burr, lb. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Guss, lb. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Lewis, l.f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 0 | 27 | 17 | Totals | 6 | 5 | 24 | 15 |

Earned runs—'89, 1; '90, 3. Double plays—Wood to Burr. Darlington to Guss. Struck out—By Haley, 2; by Stokes, 5; Wild pitch—Stokes. Passed balls—Branson, 1. Hibberd, 1. Umpire—Mr Spohn.

HAVERFORD VS. VILLA NOVA.

On Thursday afternoon, May 16, the Haverford team went up to play the Villa Nova College men, and were defeated. Haverford's defeat was principally due to their inability to hit Kiernan's effective drop curve, as they excelled their opponents in fielding.

The score is as follows:

| VILLA NOVA. | | | | | HAVERFORD. | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|--------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------|
| | R. | IB. | PO. | A. E. | | R. | IB. | PO. | A. E. |
| McGilligan, lb. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Martin, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Donnelly, s.s. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Slocum, lb. | 1 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| J. McKenna, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Ladd, s.s. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 6 |
| Kiernan, p. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | Branson, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| F. McKenna, c, 2b. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | Reinhardt, c. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Clary, r.f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Stokes, l.f. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| C. McKenna, c.f., 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Darlington, r.f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kennedy, l.f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hoffman, c.f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sweeney, c. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | Haley, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Totals | 8 | 6 | 27 | 24 | Totals | 4 | 3 | 24 | 19 |

INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Villa Nova | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | X | 8 |
| Haverford | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | — | 4 |

Double play—Martin to Slocum. Two-base hit—McGilligan. Three-base hit—Cleary. Struck out—By Kiernan, 13; by Haley, 2. Base on balls—By Kiernan, 3; by Haley, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Ladd, Darlington, McGilligan. Passed ball—Sweeney, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. J. N. Goss.

HAVERFORD VS. P. M. A.

On May 22d, Haverford sent a team down to Chester to play P. M. A. It could hardly be called the college nine, as several of the best men were playing in the cricket match between Haverford and U. of P. at Elmwood. P. M. A. had little difficulty in winning by a score of 17 to 3.

HAVERFORD VS. SWARTHMORE.

On Saturday, May 25th, the Haverford went over to Swarthmore to play a return game. Haley was even more effective than in the first game, and was well supported. Ladd and Stokes batted hard, and Reinhardt and Baner did excellent fielding.

The score is as follows :

| SWARTHMORE. | | | | | | HAVERFORD. | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|----|---|---|----------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| R. I. B. P. O. A. E. | | | | | | R. I. B. P. O. A. E. | | | | | |
| Martindale, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | Banes, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | — |
| Simmons, cf. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Slocum, rb. | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | — |
| Bond, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | Ladd, ss. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — |
| Dudley, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | Reinhardt, c. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | — |
| Pugh, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Branson, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | — |
| Sellers, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Stokes, lf. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Brooke, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Haley, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | — |
| Coles, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 | Guss, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Murray, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hoffman, cf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — |
| Totals | 2 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 9 | Totals | 13 | 11 | 21 | 14 | — |

INNINGS.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Haverford | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | — | 13 |
| Swarthmore | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 0 | — | 2 |

Earned runs—Haverford, 7. Two-base hits—Ladd, Stokes. Struck out—By Dudley, 3; by Haley, 7. Passed balls, Cole, 2; Reinhardt, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Powland and Stone.

THE COLLEGE SPORTS.

THE Athletic Association held its second field meeting on Saturday, May 11th. The attendance was much better than at the first meeting, and the spectators, of whom many were ladies, were enthusiastic, and not inclined to be critical. The day, although rather warm, was on the whole favorable for good work, and the track was in excellent condition. In some cases the records were lowered, while in others they were not as good as at the last meeting. We would recommend that for future meetings more training be done. This meeting showed that the training had not been what it should have been, or the records would have been broken more than they were; then, too, it would seem that coolness needs to be cultivated, as the hammer had been thrown several

feet farther two days before than it was on the 11th. Interest was added to the meeting by the open events, of which there were three. In the two events "Open to all Amateurs," the college was sufficiently well represented, and although neither first prize was awarded to a member of the H. C. A. A., the second prize of the open 440 was awarded to a member, and the College men ran well in both events.

The records were broken in five events; the 440 yards dash, the mile run, the half-mile bicycle, the running broad jump, and putting the shot.

We append the order of events, with the times and distances of the winners.

TRACK EVENTS.

100 Yards Dash.—Entries—Thompson, '89; Ravenel, '89; Butler, '90; Collins, '92. Won by Thompson in 11 seconds.

One Mile Run.—Entries—Pite, '89; Hibberd, '90; Longstreth, '90. Won easily by Hibberd, time 5 minutes 21½ seconds.

100 Yards Dash.—Open to all amateurs. Winners to run in final heat.

First Heat.—Stratton, A. C. S. N.; Walton, H. C. A. A.; Weightman, Philadelphia. Won by Walton, time 11 seconds.

Second Heat.—Entries—Kripe, H. C. G. S. A. A.; E. S. Ramsdell, G. A. A. A.; Collins, H. C. A. A. Won by Ramsdell, time 11 seconds.

Third Heat.—Entries.—Gear, A. C. S. N.; Palen, H. C. A. A.; Pennett, A. C. S. N. Won by Gear, time 11½ seconds.

Fourth Heat.—Entry.—Hoskins, A. C. S. N. Time, 14 seconds.

The final heat of the open 100 yards dash was now run. It was won by Ramsdell in 10¾ seconds, with Hoskins a close second, time 11 seconds.

One Mile Walk.—Entries.—L. J. Morris, '89; Steere, '90; Davis, '92. Won by Morris, time 8 minutes 59 seconds.

440 Yards Dash.—Open to all members of the I. A. A. A. Entries.—R. R. Ramsdell, McDowell, Weightman, Roberts. Won by McDowell in 60¾ seconds, with Roberts a good second, time 60½ seconds.

Half-Mile Bicycle.—Entries.—H. Morris, '89; Stokes, '89; Fox, '90; Simpson, '90; Nicholson, '92. Won by Nicholson, time 1 minute 45 seconds. Stokes was a close second.

440 Yards Dash.—Entries—Pierson, '89; Janney, '90; Whitney, '91. Won by Janney, time 58½ seconds.

Half-Mile Run.—Entries.—Wood, '89; Shaw, '90. Shaw did not start, Wood won, time 2 minutes, 28 seconds.

440 Yards Dash.—Open to all Amateurs.—Entries.—Lapp, A. C. Y. M. C. A.; Gear, A. C. S. N.; Walton, H. C. A. A.; Haskins, A. C. S. N.; Stratton, A. C. S. N.; Janney, H. C. A. A.; Weightman, Philadelphia; E. S. Ramsdell, G. H. A. A. Won by Ramsdell, time 54¾ seconds, Walton second, time 54¾ seconds.

220 Yards Dash.—Entries.—Thompson, '89; Bailly, '90; Martin, '92. Won by Thompson, time 28¾ seconds.

FIELD EVENTS.

Running High Jump.—Entries.—Kirkbride, '90; Hoffman, '92. Won by Kirkbride, height 4 feet 10 inches.

Putting the Shot.—Entries.—Wood, '89; Butler, '90; Bailly, '90. Won by Bailly, distance 28 feet 8½ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Entries.—Thompson, '89; Bailly, '90; Fox, '90; Bringham, '90. Won by Thompson, distance 18 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the Cricket Ball.—Entries.—Reinhardt, '89; Stokes, '89; Baily, '90; Coffin, '90; Firth, '92. Won by Firth, distance 314 feet 10 inches. Reinhardt second, 288 feet.

Standing Broad Jump.—Entries.—Thompson, '89; Branson, '89; Davies, '90. Won by Thompson, distance, 8 feet 9 inches.

Throwing the Hammer.—Entries.—Wood, '89; H. Morris, '89; Butler, '90; Davies, '90; Haley, '90. Won by Haley, distance 60 feet 1 inch. Butler second.

Tug of War.—'90, Coffin (anchor), Hibberd, Baily, Lewis, '92, Collins (anchor), Stone, Firth, Palen. Won by '92, distance 10 inches.

OFFICIALS OF THE GAMES.

Committee on Sports.—F. E. Thompson, '89; W. G. Audenried, Jr., and E. F. Walton, '90; G. Thomas, '91; M. P. Collins, '92.

Referee.—Fred. F. Hallowell.

Judges.—W. E. Hacker, '87; W. S. Hilles, '85.

Timers.—W. R. Dunton, '89; W. M. Guilford, Jr., '90; G. S. Fuller, '91.

Measurers.—C. Coale, '91; F. M. Parrish, '92; N. L. West, '92.

Starter.—L. M. Stevens, '89.

Clerks of the Course.—W. G. Audenried, Jr., '90; D. H. Blair, '91 (assistant).

Marshals.—T. F. Branson, '89; T. Evans, '89, and F. B. Kirkbride, '89 (assistants).

LOCALS.

On the evening of the 17th ult., a party of five of the Alumni visited us and engaged in a miniature chess tournament. The college men won by the score of nine games to six. The individual scores were as follows:

Prof. Morley *vs.* W. Wallace won 3, lost 0.

Prof. Sanford *vs.* H. Williams won 3, lost 0.

J. S. Stokes *vs.* W. G. Williams won 1, lost 2.

F. W. Pierson *vs.* J. Tatum won 2, lost 3.

C. H. Burr, Jr., *vs.* F. H. Taylor won 2, lost 1.

The Glee Club wishes to announce that they will be happy to furnish an evening's worth of singing to any one who will provide ice cream and cake for the crowd.

N. B.—All bids to be addressed to the local editor.

President Sharpless gave a reception to the Senior Class on the 30th ult. Their parents, the Professors and their wives, were invited, and there was an opportunity given for becoming acquainted. All expressed themselves as having passed a very pleasant afternoon.

Cockey (proud of his wealth): "I am the man who carries the bag." And he wonders now why they all call him Judas.

According to Parisian Billy, Abraham's father was Ur of the Chaldees, his mother Terah.

It is rumored that a series of papers will shortly be published by members of the Senior Class giving information concerning the elective courses for next year. Juniors are recommended to wait for these papers before handing in electives.

Some time ago Branson and Reinhardt distinguished themselves by stopping a runaway horse and rescuing two women and a baby. And now Stovey thinks he has deserved mention for bravery by picking up a girl's hat and starting her balky pony.

On the evening of the 9th ult., F. B. Kirkbride, '89, entertained his classmates at his city home. Refreshments and singing whiled away a most enjoyable evening.

Professor, discussing law points: "Why is the Haverford Corporation a *close* corporation?"

He is still wondering why everybody laughed.

My lady's dressed in soft black lace,

A bunch of roses at her breast;

Of all the fair, most fair,

Among the good the best.

We are at the cricket match,

My lady sweet and I;

And with practiced eye she sees

Each "swipe" and "leg-before" and "bye."

And if to our college team

Come victory or defeat;

'Tis her eye makes the first more fair,

And the latter almost sweet.

She weeps with us that weep,

And rejoices with us, too;

When our own dear red and black

Doth win from the red and blue.

Judging by recent events, Dad, the conductor, is in a strangely muddled condition. He speaks of seeing strange birds, and describes them as white blackbirds, thinks he has discovered an entirely new species of bird when he sees a common every-day hen, and gives evidence of a wandering mind in divers other directions.

Query: "Does Stubbs ride the bicycle?" or "What is the usual position of Stubbs relative to the bicycle?"

At a recent enthusiastic meeting of the Foot-ball Association, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, G. T. Butler, '90; Manager, E. F. Walton, '90; Secretary and Treasurer, M. P. Collins, '92; Ground Committee, P. S. Darlington, '90; J. D. Whitney, '91; D. H. Blair, '91; S. L. Firth, '92; and the President and Manager *ex-officio*.

Wanted.—A high-power microscope to discover a moustache on the lip of Mary which is reported to have been felt but has never been seen.

English and American Poems (two series, bound in one volume), may be had of Porter and Coates, or of the author, A. J. Edmunds.

At the Phila. Y. M. C. A. sports, held May 29th, E. F. Walton, '90, entered from Haverford together with many other men from the different colleges and athletic associations in the State. Walton ran in the 440-yards dash, being given a handicap of 20 yards. Devereaux, of the Manhattan Athletic Club, New York, was the only man to run from the scratch, all the others having five to twenty yards. Walton ran a beautiful race, winning easily by several yards in the excellent time of 53½ seconds. With steady practice he may be looked upon as a sure winner in the State sports next spring.

I DOUBT IT.

If the lesson is hard and you know you're up next,
And think you know nothing about it,
Will you not look ahead a few lines in the text?
Well, maybe you won't—but I doubt it.

If some day a difficult word is found, and
There's a mystery hanging about it,
If it's cribbed in your book, won't you hold up your hand?
Well, maybe you won't—but I doubt it.

If by measures like these a high mark you should take
And your grade would be lowered without it,
Will you tell the professor it's all a mistake?
Well, maybe you will—but I doubt it.—*Ex.*

The Spring Sports of the Haverford Grammar School were on the college track on the afternoon of May 29th. The grand stand was nearly filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the receipts must have swelled considerably the treasury of the Association. The field officers were chosen mostly from the college students. Among the men to do the best work for the "Preps" were Knipe and Roberts, both of whom will enter Haverford '93. Knipe won the base ball throw, the standing broad jump, and the 120 yards hurdle race. Roberts carried off the honors in the running high jump and the 220. Good records were made in all these events.

And in those days the professor assembled the students of surveying, and he spoke unto them in this wise: Now the season is ripe, aye is fully come, when you must shoulder your instruments, and through the fields go to survey and take the measures thereof. Then did these wayward stu-

dents plot in their hearts of the hard work they would not do in the surveyor's field. And as they were all on the way, lo! one maketh excuse that his head did ache, and hieth himself to the shade, where he lieth down,—aye there doth he bow down and lie, while all about calm stillness reigns, and the air is filled with fumigation of Virginia Straight Cuts. Behold, another likewise findeth an excuse, and with gently sneaking steps betaketh himself to the protection of the shielding boughs, and doth dare pursue the fortunes of the Zolan hero. Others more active than these not to waste their talents entirely did busy themselves in faithful practice of that national game in whose honor the immortal bard breathed forth those soul-stirring strains thusly commencing, "America, America, the land of the ball, the home of the bat." With such industry, marvelous, and scarcely to be imagined, did these trusty men imbibe knowledge in the fair fields of waving hay and grain.

The following appears in one of our exchanges:

"Ladies, skip this paragraph. It got into my letter by mistake, and I asked the printer to destroy it or set it wrong side up.

"We knew she'd get at it somehow, if she had stood on her head."

The poetry of motion—"Whit." fielding a cricket ball.

The valuable service which Mr. Edmunds has rendered in the library for the past two years will cause many regrets among the students that he is not to return. His ready fund of information and advice has been of the utmost value to the men, no matter what subject they wished to investigate.

AMONG THE POETS.

A SURPRISE.

I MET her strolling on the street,
We walked together up the hill,
She was a maiden very neat,
Who made my very heart stand still,
When in a manner hard to beat,
She shyly said, "I know you're sweet."

Such words I knew not how to meet,
She was not wont to talk that way,
But happiness I found was fleet,
For very soon I heard her say,
"I think it faces toward this street,"
And then I knew she meant *my suite*.

—*Brunonian.*

THE SUMMER GIRL.

SWEET summer girl with curling tresses,
 Loving eyes and dainty dresses;
 In birch canoe or shaded nook;
 Climbing mountains, gathering flowers,
 Flirting in secluded bowers,—
 Whether you be fair or dark,
 Fond of sketching, or a "lark,"
 Far away from city's whirl,
 We will meet you, summer girl."

—*Yale Record.*

WHY DUST THOU SO?

Returned to college sad and blue,
 I sat upon my stove;
 My feet were on the mantel-piece,
 I chewed a pungent clove.

This dark reflection came to me,
 As round I cast my eye,
 "O Dust, thou art a fearful curse!
 Why art thou here? Oh, why?"

Submissively I bowed my head,
 Like contemplative bird;
 The question quick resolved itself,
 There came to me this word:

"O youth of aspiration high,
 Who dwellest in this room,
 A good housekeeper needest thou,
 One that will wield the broom.

"Ill fitting 'tis for thee to dwell
 In celibacy dry,
 Life's common comforts you thus miss.
 Why dost thou so? Oh, why?"

—*Bowdoin Orient.*

A BAD BREAK.

We were seated in the hammock;
 It was some time after dark;
 And the silences grew longer
 After each subdued remark.

With her head upon my shoulder,
 And my arms about her close,
 Soon I whispered, growing bolder,
 "Do you love me, darling Rose?"

Were her accents low, to equal
 All my heart had dared to hope?
 Ah! I never knew the sequel,
 For her brother cut the rope!

—*Tech.*

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Michigan University has now more students than any other American institution of learning.

At Harvard, '90 holds the class championship in base ball.

Cornell will send fifty delegates to the Northfield Summer School.

The Yale Divinity School has received \$11,000 in gifts during the past year.

A course of electrical engineering is about to be started at Princeton. A hall will be built especially for that department.

The Yale Seniors have ordered Class-day pipes from Germany.

The University of Michigan has no marking system, class-rank, honors, or prizes, except the diploma of graduation.—*Ex.*

The President of Pekin University, China, is translating Shakespeare's works into Chinese.

The race between Cornell, Columbia and University of Pennsylvania will be rowed June 25th, the day before the Yale-Harvard race.

Wellesley was chosen to represent the typical woman's college of America at the Paris Exposition.

A Japanese student, Sokuma Zamada, has been elected President of the Sophomore Class at Lafayette.

The following is taken from the *Muhlenberg* letter to the HAVERFORDIAN:—"Among the items for Commencement Week the Alumni Banquet is looked forward to with probably the greatest pleasure. On that occasion the apparatus of the gymnasium must again give place for the tables spread by the generous ladies of Allentown. The great pleasure of greeting the old boys of Muhlenberg during Commencement Week can be fully realized only by a college student."

The Franklin and Marshall letter contains the following:—"Recently the Board of Trustees appropriated one hundred dollars to the support of athletics. Our advantages being somewhat limited for field sports and gymnastics, we can therefore appreciate such an appropriation. This has stirred up the enthusiasm of the boys. The Junior oratorical contest in the College, the oratorical contest by the members of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes, in the Diognothian Literary Society, and the poetical contest in the Goethean Literary Society, every one of which offers a fine gold medal to the best contestant, are good inducements for the students to make their noblest efforts in those arts. It has had an inspiring influence on them, not only in the line of oratory, but it has also led them to exercise care and attention in writing."

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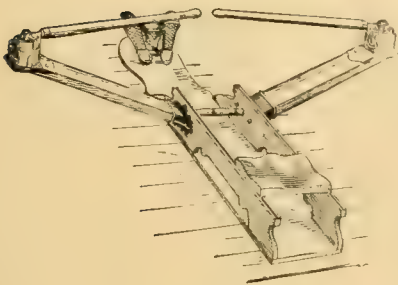
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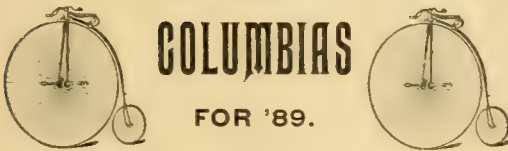
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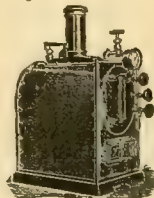
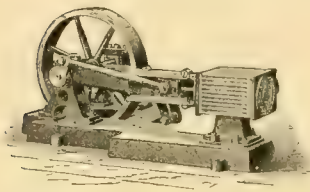
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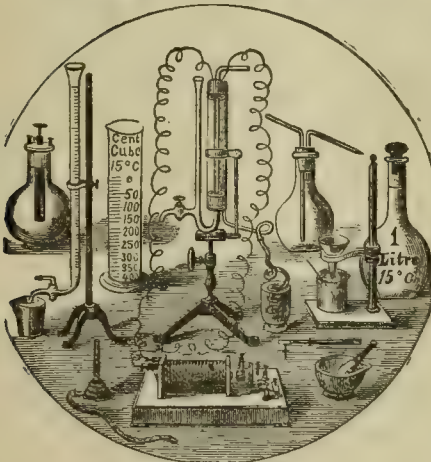


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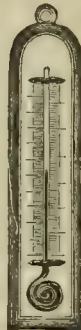
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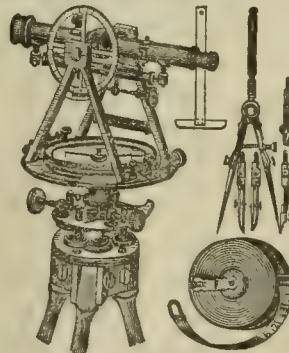
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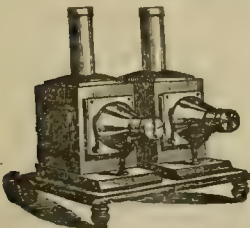
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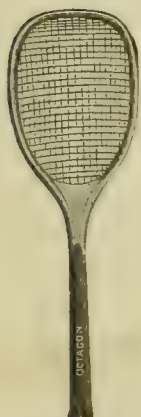
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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 3.

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorials—An Apology, | 45 |
| A Tribute of Respect, | 45 |
| Inexcusable Neglect, | 45 |
| A New Gymnasium, | 46 |
| A Word on Foot-Ball, | 46 |
| The College Poet, | 47 |
| A Glance at Our Cricket Record, | 48 |
| Commencement, | 48 |
| Class Day, | 50 |
| '89's Class Song, | 51 |
| Alumni Day, | 51 |
| Haverford College Studies, | 53 |
| '89's Class Supper, | 53 |
| Junior Tennis Tournament, | 55 |
| Alumni Personals, | 55 |
| Cricket, | 56 |
| Locals, | 58 |
| Exchanges, | 60 |
| Among the Poets, | 60 |

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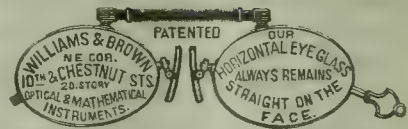
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The Haverfordian.

VOL. XI.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., July, 1889.

No. 3

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Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

A WORD of apology is due our readers and subscribers for the omission in our last issue of the directory of the editors, terms, etc., which is always placed at the beginning of the paper. The blunder was due entirely to carelessness on the part of the printers, and it is safe to say that it is not likely to occur again. In such cases all we can do is to offer our explanations, and to hope sincerely that the mistake caused little trouble or annoyance.

WITH the end of the collegiate year just finished, Dr. McMurrich ceased his connection with the Faculty of Haverford. In view of this, the HAVERFORDIAN, speaking as the natural and recognized

organ of the students, cannot refrain from an expression of regret and appreciation. They recognize the importance of the work which Dr. McMurrich has done for the college in establishing the study of biology, equipping the laboratories, and in fact making it possible to pursue a satisfactory and exhaustive course in that branch of science. That the spirit and interest which his help and personality have always given to this line of study are to be taken away, we all greatly regret. He has made biology and kindred subjects what they are at Haverford. For this the student body is grateful and would give him deserved honor. But it has been not only by impartial and conscientious work in the class room that Dr. McMurrich has won the support and regard of the students. His geniality and enthusiasm on the cricket field and his steady playing for both elevens have revealed how warm his interest has been in our success in this as well as in other branches of athletics. Considering all in all, Dr. McMurrich is a man whom we will miss as we would few others. Sincere regret at his departure is natural, but with its expression we would mingle an assurance of the abiding interest which the students feel in his future labors and successes.

THERE have been many complaints expressed because so small a number of the class cricket games scheduled this season were able to be played. This is perfectly natural, and can be a cause of wonder to no one. There is quite a large number of men in the various classes who practice diligently in the cricket nets during much of the season, with the sole idea of being able to

play with some effect in the class matches. These men can play on neither of the regular elevens, there are very few scrub matches when they have a chance, so they rely wholly on the class games to furnish them a reward for their industry. Then not to have these games played is aggravating in the extreme. If there was any logical reason why they should have been omitted, the case would have been different. No one then would think of grumbling. But there is nothing to call to account for the omission except the inactivity and slothfulness of the cricket Ground Committee. There was no reason whatever why they could not have arranged all the games and had them played off comparatively early in the season. All that prevented this being done was the lack of even a little energy. At least on two occasions over two weeks elapsed without there being any college games. During this time the class matches could have been played without the slightest difficulty, and all the members of the first and second elevens could have gotten excellent practice, if only the committee had been alive to their duty. Instead they waited until about two weeks before Commencement before making out the schedule, when some of the men were away, others so busy with examinations that it was impossible for any class to get out teams for more than one or two games. Evidently no class championship could be decided with any justice under such conditions. The gross neglect of the Ground Committee in allowing such a state of affairs to come about is deserving of the highest censure. It would not take much of such action, or rather inaction, to completely cripple cricket. The class contests have always done more than any other one influence to keep alert the interest in the game. If this interest is taken away, we shall know to whom to look when the decline comes.

WELCOME to our prospects for a new Gymnasium! This has for some time been one of the most crying needs of Haverford. Now that our Alumni have taken hold of the matter in the business-like way in which they did at their last meeting, it is an assured reality. \$40,000 is to be raised by them, and a committee of their number has been appointed for the purpose. What wonder that the students were jubilant when they heard of the good fortune in store? An elegant gymnasium can be built and finely equipped with that amount. With the resources which are at the command of the committee, and with their abundance of push and energy, we are confident that a few months will see the work well under way. This will give a splendid impetus to all branches of athletics, especially track events, besides stimulating general work among the fellows. It makes all the difference in the world whether one is training in a dark, dismal old "gym," or in one made bright and attractive by all the latest improvements. All praise to our Alumni who have taken this decisive step to aid in the advancement of their Alma Mater.

ALTHOUGH anything concerning football at this time may seem out of season, yet there is something to be said on the subject, and training must begin before another issue of the HAVERFORDIAN. We would especially draw the attention of all men who are at all likely to be on the first eleven to the fact that to be in condition to play foot-ball at the beginning of the next college year they must spend the summer with this fact ever with them. A lazy summer, or one spent altogether socially, will not harden a man's muscles or give him endurance. Three months are too many to be away from all kinds of severe exercise, and then expect to play in match games

with colleges whose teams are picked from five times as many men. There are about nine men of the classes which will return in the fall who have played on the first eleven at some time, and there are as many more who would be available material, to say nothing of the possibilities of '93. We would not advocate in the least that these men spend the summer in a way distasteful to themselves, but all must surely know that the hardening process, to produce the best results, must be continued longer than the few weeks which ensue after college opens and before matches begin. The departure of '89 takes away a number of our first eleven men, men hard to replace, some of the heavy weights of the team. Yet their places must be filled as well as possible, and as usual, what the team of next year lacks in weight it must make up in endurance, skill, and general good condition.

We would suggest that a larger number of men than heretofore be put in training, and kept at it till the end of the season, so that it may not be necessary at any time to put men on the team who are wholly untrained. Also it must be remembered that as college opens later than usual next fall, the team must be practicing without a day's delay. Men who are not on the team should support the team financially better than is done. To be sure, in a small college the individual subscriptions for the support of the team are heavier than in large ones, but if a team is to do anything it must have the financial as well as the moral support of the whole college.

THE college poet is a much abused person, and yet with all that he has to bear, he is often happier, or seems so, than any of his classmates. The causes of this happiness he does not know himself;

much less are they known to those around him. It is not so much that he is above the world, that all "the thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to" seem small to him, but more because the true poet is a philosopher as well. And he never gives his whole soul to the world. The poetry in himself can never be taken from him, though critics laugh his verses to scorn. Then, too, paradoxical as it may seem, sadness is happiness to him; for with his philosophy, he looks, as if from an elevation, at the storms and troubles of his own life; and he feels, not sad, but melancholy, and melancholy in the ideal, dreamy way of the poet, to whom "ideal melancholy" is but another name for refined happiness, a happiness not active but passive.

We all know one thing that Milton said about poetry,—that it should be "simple, sensuous, passionate." But he said something else quite as important, that the true poet should be himself a perfect poem, be himself therefore "simple, sensuous, passionate." The order in which the words are placed is not climax but anti-climax. Yet often the college poet forgets this, and becomes a devotee of *Erato* or *Thalia*, of sensuousness and passion. This is a matter of fact. Any one who reads the college publications can not help notice it.

But there can never be too much simplicity, in writing, in manners, in dress. And the simplicity most worthy of emulation is that which gives no evidence of artifice. Macaulay's style impresses us too much with its simplicity; it is, therefore, not a true, but an affected simplicity. When we read Matthew Arnold's prose, however, we do not notice his style, unless we are studying it especially. His simplicity is, therefore, not affected, but is true, sincere, and most worthy of emulation.

Yet in these days simplicity is difficult of attainment. We see part, at least, of the

law of evolution working in society around us, the change from a homogeneous to a heterogeneous state. Society is rapidly becoming more complicated, more artificial. And so the poet is laughed at more and more, for his simplicity. Yet this should not be so: we can afford to despise no factor in this good cause. And the poet is a factor, even the college poet.

But above all, let us never laugh at things we do not understand, but rather try to understand them, and in almost every case we find that worthy of our careful study and attention, which before seemed but a fit object for ridicule.

IT will be well to take a parting glance at the cricket season just closed. Not for years have we had such a long list of victories; never have we had stronger teams and more praiseworthy work.

The two elevens have played eleven matches, and have won nine, each eleven having lost one game. Every team, save the Belmont second eleven and the University of Pennsylvania, suffered defeat. The high excellence Haverford has of late exhibited in bowling and fielding was maintained, and the good coaching of Woodcock shows its effects especially in the fine work of our second eleven.

The first eleven has made this year in the decisive innings 485 runs for the loss of 70 wickets, an average of $6\frac{13}{14}$ runs per wicket; their opponents 445 runs for the loss of 70 wickets, an average of $6\frac{5}{14}$ runs per wicket. The second eleven has made 483 runs for the loss of 50 wickets, an average of $9\frac{33}{50}$; their opponents 376 runs for 60 wickets, an average of $6\frac{4}{15}$.

Let us compare these averages with those of the past eight years. In the October number of the HAVERFORDIAN these averages are given in an article, "Facts About Cricket." In 1881, in the games with the

local Philadelphia clubs, Haverford averaged $5\frac{29}{80}$ runs per wicket, her opponents $11\frac{19}{62}$; in 1882, she averaged $5\frac{1}{10}$ runs to $6\frac{1}{10}$; in 1883, $3\frac{17}{18}$ to $12\frac{13}{20}$; in 1884, $9\frac{11}{20}$ to $11\frac{1}{3}$; in 1885, $7\frac{4}{13}$ to $8\frac{31}{38}$; in 1887, $7\frac{1}{5}$ to $11\frac{4}{33}$. None of these averages are so favorable to Haverford as those of 1888 ($6\frac{1}{48}$ to $5\frac{23}{50}$). The year of 1886 is not taken into account, as Haverford then played but one match with a Philadelphia club. (Unless otherwise stated, all averages are taken from games played with the local clubs, since they afford the fairest basis for comparison.)

During the past season, calculating on this basis, the average for Haverford is $8\frac{8}{15}$ runs per wicket; of opponents, $6\frac{3}{47}$. We should therefore feel greatly encouraged in that since 1880 Haverford cricket has been steadily regaining her old high place, now at length reached.

But there is one question which the Alumni, as well as the College, will do well to consider. It is the old question of money. Until lately the dues barely sufficed to meet expenses, but since the new practice shed for winter has been built, the expenses have exceeded the receipts. The cost for matting, balls, etc., is very large, and something should be done to meet it. There is great danger in increasing the dues, since the cost of engaging in cricket (owing to the necessity of private bats, nets, balls, etc.) is already so great as to keep many from playing.

The prospect for next year is also very encouraging, as we do not lose our best players, and as the freshmen, especially, contain such good cricketing material.

COMMENCEMENT.

THE Commencement exercises of the class of '89 took place in Alumni Hall, at eleven o'clock, on Tuesday, June twenty-fifth. The decorations, which had covered the walls on the preceding Satur-

day night, had been removed, and the Hall wore its most austere expression, an appropriate one indeed for the solemnity of the occasion. The audience was a large one. Every seat was filled, and many were standing.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by Professor Thomas, after which President Sharpless introduced Charles H. Burr, Jr., who delivered the Latin salutatory. To those of us who are acquainted with Mr. Burr's easy, conversational delivery, the event was one of great interest. The test was a searching one; in order that the salutatory should be delivered not as a mere form of words, but as words having a living, vital meaning, the speaker must *think* in Latin. And this Mr. Burr seemed to do. It is enough to say that he was perfectly easy and natural, did not rant; and that those who did not understand a word of Latin could tell often what he was talking about, just from his tone and gestures.

Mr. Burr was followed by Victor M. Haughton, on "The Greek Ideal." Mr. Haughton sketched Greek life, to the Greeks a pleasant dream. They were apt to lose sight of the man in admiration for his mind, but the modern ideal is the man of high, even moral character. We see in Homer that the Greek morality was low, nor were they a brave people, as we sometimes think. The Greek corner-stone was the state, not the fireside. Mr. Haughton's manner was easy and graceful, his delivery fluent, but not too fast. His subject was treated in a masterly manner, and showed much careful and intelligent study.

President Sharpless then introduced Warren C. Goodwin, who spoke on the "Country of the River Platte." Mr. Goodwin sketched the geography of the country, also its climate and social reforms. Although Rome is not an officially acknowledged authority, Catholicism is prevalent.

The population in 1862 was twenty millions. Uruguay will probably join the Argentine Confederation; Chili probably not; the Andes however will make a sufficient defence. Trade is increasing; most of it is with the United States. The Argentine emulates the Yankee as far as he can, and is extremely sensitive to American ignorance of his country. Mr. Goodwin was concise, and to the point; he succeeded, in a word, in making his subject very interesting.

Mr. Fite, who was down on the program for an address on "Individualism," was unable to speak.

Mr. Lindley M. Stevens, therefore, immediately followed Mr. Goodwin with an address on "The Destiny of Canada,—not Manifest." The present government of Canada, he said, is probably only temporary. There are three possible courses in the future; independence, imperial federation, or annexation to the United States. The latter is usually spoken of as the "manifest destiny." The Canadian plan of government could not exist in the United States. Mr. Stevens then demonstrated the impracticability of imperial federation. Canada's future therefore is reduced to the alternatives, independence or annexation. The latter would imply coercion, for a union without coercion can not take place unless the people have common thought and interest. A commercial union would bring the people nearer together, and would create a common interest, which might, perhaps, render annexation possible. Mr. Stevens, himself a Canadian, showed himself to be eminently fitted to address the most enlightened audience on this subject. His treatment of the subject displayed much preparation, and an evident familiarity with all bearing on his theme.

The valedictory followed, delivered by S. Prioleau Ravenel, Jr. He spoke of Shakespeare; his personality; his genius; he compared him with Milton. His characters do

not tell of the man himself as Milton's do. We think from *Hamlet*, from *Othello*, from *Romeo and Juliet*, that Shakespere was a pessimist. He states, but does not solve, the problem of the future life, nor of this life. He brings back ancient times, and holds the mirror up to the nation of years gone by, so that we may see it as clearly as the reflection of to-day. Mr. Ravenel drew the evident conclusion from this. There has never been a more critical period than our own. There is much to encourage rather than dishearten us. He then thanked the faculty for what they had done for the class during their four years at college, and ended with a touching peroration addressed particularly to his class.

The Baccalaureate address was delivered by Dr. Francis B. Gummere. It has always been the business of the college, he said, to create sentiment. We are all well acquainted with Matthew Arnold's sentiment for Oxford and he is nowhere more readable than when he speaks of Oxford. "How much of this sentiment has Haverford given you, and how much of the gift will you use when out in the world? Sentiment is not one with sentimentality. In the old days idealism was everywhere, on the sober walks of commerce, in the intellect. "I thank Heaven that I am not young in this artificial age. When I was eighteen, Germany was eighteen too," said Goethe. "Reverence the dreams of your youth," cries your college. "Put money in your purse," says modern life. We cannot get along with prose alone. The work at college keeps open the communication between our age and every other, we say to the "practical man" who does not see the good of a college education. This is well illustrated by the shavings, or some such rubbish, which, in the old German legends, are given for some work. When they are thrown away as valueless, a piece or two catch upon the garment.

When it is removed at night, the shavings have turned to gold.

The degrees were then conferred by President Sharpless, after which he made a short address to the class. He said that the college would feel justified in calling upon them at any time for assistance, and should expect them to defend the college whenever anyone spoke ill of it. The college, he said, stands ready at any time to render you any assistance within its power, and hopes that you will not hesitate to invoke its aid whenever it seems necessary to do so.

After the exercises refreshments were served on the porch of Founder's Hall, and on the lawn.

CLASS DAY.

THE Class Day exercises, one of the most interesting of the closing entertainments at Haverford, took place in Alumni Hall, on Saturday evening, June 22d. Everything conspired to make the affair a marked success. The energy and taste which '89 displayed in decorating the Hall and also the grounds is worthy of the highest praise. The walk leading from the station, the grounds, and Founders' Hall were illuminated with Japanese lanterns. Inside Alumni Hall, above the stage, hung a large banner of the class colors, orange and brown; and around the walls hung tokens of '89's victories at foot-ball, base-ball and cricket.

At about quarter of eight, Mr. Ravenel, the President of the Class, opened the exercises with a short speech, after which he introduced Mr. Franklin B. Kirkbride, the Class Historian. Mr. Kirkbride reviewed at length the deeds of '89 during the four years of their college course. He said that they were the largest class which has ever come to Haverford, and as such they left her. Mr. Kirkbride touched upon many

interesting points; he told of the changes in his class, and of their many victories.

After the Class History came the Class Poem, by Mr. Charles H. Burr, Jr. The poem was delivered well, and that, together with its fine humor, made it the success of the evening.

Next came a short speech by Mr. Frank E. Thompson, in which he presented to the Athletic Association of Haverford College a cup to be contested for by each class, and to be awarded to that class winning the greatest number of events at the college sports.

After this Mr. Lindley M. Stevens, with rare humor, conferred on each member of the class a degree suggested by his peculiar characteristic. Amid much applause Mr. Thomas F. Branson, having before been elected the most popular man in the class, was presented with the class spoon.

The last event of the evening was the Class Prophecy, by Mr. Warner H. Fite. He proceeded according to the logical method, and by this means a correct conception of each man's future was evolved. Mr. Fite's humor was good, and the Prophecy well delivered.

After the Class Prophecy the audience gathered around the porch of Founders' Hall, and listened to several songs by the College Glee Club. Refreshments were soon served, after which the guests departed. The merits of the exercises, the music by the Glee Club, and the beauty of the grounds, all combined to strengthen our love for Haverford, and fill our minds with pleasant memories of '89.

At a recent meeting of the Everett-Athenæum, the following officers were elected for the next half year: President, E. M. Angell, '90; Vice-president, D. H. Blair, '91; President of Council, T. S. Kirkbride, '90; Secretary, M. P. Collins, '92; Treasurer, S. R. Yarnall, '92; Registrar, W. M. Hart, '92.

'89's CLASS SONG.

(Tune, a German Air.)

TO Haverford dear
And all things here,
All things here,
Soon we will strangers be.
Into life, into life,
We'll plunge in the strife,
Plunge in the strife,
Classmates we'll no more be.

No more, no more,
We can ne'er live o'er,
Ne'er live o'er
The happy days of youth.
Farewell, farewell!
Our lusty yell,
Lusty yell,
Thy halls will ne'er repeat.

Merry class, merry class,
Must thy mem'ry pass,
Mem'ry pass,
And friendship's bonds be severed?
Oh, never, oh, never
Thy bonds will we sever,
Bonds will we sever,
Long as two comrades remain!

Eighty-nine, eighty-nine,
We'll ever be thine,
Ever be thine,
Whate'er the future brings.
Forever, forever,
Forgetting thee never,
'Getting thee never,
Fond mem'ry'll keep thee bright.

Ever bright, ever bright,
Thou'lt be our delight,
Be our delight,
When the sorrows of life oppress.
S. PRIOLEAU RAVENEL, JR.

ALUMNI DAY.

THE meeting of the Alumni on the afternoon of June 24th was presided over by the President of the Association, Dr. J. T. Levick. The Class of '89 was invited to take seats, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Edward P. Allinson. An amendment was proposed by John B. Garrett to Section I., Article I., of the Constitution, which was lost. A motion that a dinner be provided next winter was carried unanimously. There was then a discussion as to whether '89 should or should not vote,

which was finally decided in the negative. John B. Garrett and President Sharpless spoke on the needs of the College; they thought that a new gymnasium was very much needed, and that \$40,000 was necessary to erect a suitable one. After a resolution to that effect had been adopted, the President appointed a committee to attend to raising the money. On this committee were appointed Edward Bettle, M. Carey, George B. Wood, and W. D. Lewis. A system of prize orations and a plan of producing a "History of the College" were also discussed.

For the following year Dr. James T. Levick, '42, was elected President; W. G. Tyler, '58, F. B. Gummere, '72, and Miles White, '75, Vice-Presidents; Samuel Mason, '80, Treasurer; Nathaniel B. Crenshaw, '67, Secretary; Edward P. Allinson, '74, Orator; and Augustus T. Murray, '85, Orator alternate.

The alumni prize for oratory and composition was then awarded to Edward Mott Angell, '90, by the committee, Edward P. Allinson, F. B. Gummere and Joseph Parrish.

In the evening Dr. Levick introduced George G. Mercer, '77, graduate in law at the University of Pennsylvania, and in civil law at Yale, as the orator of the evening. Mr. Mercer spoke of the necessity of having scholars in the professions in America. He began by comparing the love of the Greeks for their island Palos, as the home of the god Apollo, with the love of the student for his alma mater, and the adoration of the Greeks with the duty of the alumnus. He spoke of the great need of more scholarly men in the pulpits of the country, and said that the pulpits were a vantage ground not appreciated by the occupants; that the influence of the clergy was decreasing owing to their lack of power. The man of thought no longer occupies the pulpit, as the average preacher is not a scholar, and this is

the more deplorable as the advancing culture demands thoroughly educated men. It is said that modern intellectual Europe disowns Christianity, and many are turning to agnosticism; the great problem is to reach and control the thinking people. The preacher must be equal to Huxley and his class. Skepticism is better than it was formerly; it is calm and courteous, and is largely caused by the ignorance of the clergy.

After concluding his remarks on the clergy, the speaker turned his attention for a short time to the law, and spoke of the need of more scholarly men in that profession. Among other things he said that no man in the profession not a college man is a scholar. T. W. Higginson has said that a college president told him that "no eminent lawyer reads a book." This should be changed to "no mere lawyer reads a book." A college degree should be required for matriculation in the law schools. This could safely be required, as a census of the Harvard Law School showed 84 per cent. of the men holders of the degree of B. A. Then the course should be lengthened and broadened, as practice narrows the views. The elaborate formalities should be done away with. The law schools of the country have been very inferior, but have improved very much recently. The jurist and philosopher among lawyers and a scholarly re-statement of the law are needed. The lawyers make up three-fourths of the American Congress, and have had most of the presidents, hence their great responsibility for the welfare of the country. Christian scholarship in the profession is needed to keep the country from mediocrity.

With regard to the profession of medicine, the speaker said in the course of his remarks: Medicine is the least learned profession, and the schools in this country have been much below those of France, Ger-

many and England, and even of some of the South American states. These are improving, but still much is needed. The schools of medicine are drawing nearer. A college degree should be required.

American newspapers were very generally denounced by the orator. In some respects they are the worst of any country, giving prominent place to the insignificant, repulsive and criminal. They are very much more read than in England, the proportion being five to one. The ideal editor should be a scholar and an encyclopædia of information, while really American journalism is crude, even when edited by scholarly men. There is more room for improvement in journalism than many other professions, for such as we have is full of the personal, the sensational, and is characterized by a want of truth. Ignorance is rampant in the profession.

There is a wild struggle for gain in the professions; too little time spent in preparation. Men should put down utilitarianism. The clergy lag behind, and lawyers and doctors are in need of much higher scholarly development. We may look in the future for a broader and higher manhood in America. The nations of the world think we have solved the great political and social questions. Let us strive to solve the problem of the upbuilding of the race, the greatest aim and object of mankind.

After the speaker had concluded Dr. Levick made a few remarks, in which he said that the future of Haverford never looked brighter, and though she had encountered storms and adverse winds, she had come through with prosperity.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE STUDIES.

THE first number of *Haverford College Studies*, the new Faculty publication, was issued about the middle of last month. The committee on publication consists of

President Sharpless, Dr. Gummere and Dr. Crew. All the articles are very long, there being over one hundred pages of reading matter, and no advertisements.

The first article is on "The Library of the Convent of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem," by Prof. J. Rendel Harris. An important part of Prof. Harris's work during the past year has been in this library. After a brief introduction, he treats the subject under three heads: first, the composition of the library; second, its arrangement, illustrated by diagrams; and lastly its character, treating of the books themselves and the branches of study which they represent.

Next in the table of contents comes the "Work of Haverford College Observatory," by Professor Francis P. Leavenworth. This consists of micrometrical measurements of double stars, observations of comets, sun spots, etc., made at the observatory under the direction of Prof. Leavenworth.

Professor Frank Morley contributes the next article, "On the Geometry of a Nodal Circular Cubic." Then Dr. Henry Crew follows, "On the Period of Rotation of the Sun." The last article is by Dr. Francis B. Gummere, "On the Symbolic Use of the Colors Black and White in Germanic Tradition," its object as stated being to ascertain what notions have been connected by Germanic popular fancy with the symbolic use of the colors black and white.

'89's CLASS SUPPER.

THE last Class Supper of '89 was enjoyed at Devon Inn, June 20th, 1889. A large coach took the members of the Class to and from the supper. Singing enlivened the way.

The *menu* was very inviting, and the evening passed very pleasantly, though saddened by the thought of the parting so near. The following were the toasts pro-

posed and responded to: "Class of '89," S. P. Ravenel, Jr.; "Athletics," J. S. Stokes; "The Ladies," W. G. Reade; "Across the Pike to the Ladies' Seminary," Thomas Evans; "The Boys at the Incubator," D. J. Reinhardt, which proved to be the best toast of the evening. Between the toasts songs were sung by different members of the class. The Class Song, by Mr. Ravenel, was rendered by Messrs. Vail and Dunton.

A kind and gratifying letter from ex-President Thomas Chase was read to the Class, and received with applause. A permanent constitution was then adopted, and Mr. Ravenel elected president for three years, and L. J. Morris secretary. Thus ended '89's most pleasant Class Supper.

JUNIOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

THE class of '90 has cause to feel grateful to Mrs. Wm. Simpson for many past favors which have proved so enjoyable, and this year the occasion arises again: the third annual tennis tournament for a racket offered by her was a success both in number of entries and as respects the stubbornness with which some of the sets were contested.

The preliminary rounds were played off on the various courts around the college grounds and on those at Ardmore, which the Merion Club had kindly offered. June 11th was the date appointed for the finals, in which J. M. Steere opposed C. T. Cottrell. These two proved to be very evenly matched, and until the end of the last game the outcome was most uncertain.

At the opening of the tournament the contestants showed a lack of practice, due to a great extent to track-athletics, cricket, and base-ball training, but the finals were characterized throughout by careful playing, and many of the points were made only after numerous passes. Mr. Steere, who

seemed to outlast his rival, won by the exceedingly close score of 7-5, 11-9, and accordingly was presented with the handsome trophy, decorated with a silver plate which bore an inscription commemorative of the event and the winner.

After the tournament, the class retired to Mr. W. P. Simpson's room, where refreshments were served, the winner congratulated, and the less fortunate consoled. Appended is the full score:

Preliminary Round.

G. T. Butler *vs.* R. R. Tatnall 6-4, 6-2.
P. S. Darlington *vs.* R. E. Fox 6-0, 6-0 (default).
E. J. Haley *vs.* J. M. Steere 5-6, 2-6.
J. S. Auchincloss *vs.* T. S. Kirkbride . . . 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.
H. L. Gilbert *vs.* T. S. Janney 6-5, 1-6, 3-6.
W. P. Simpson *vs.* C. T. Cottrell 0-6, 0-6.
E. M. Angell *vs.* W. M. Guilford 5-6, 6-1, 6-3.

First Round

G. T. Butler *vs.* C. T. Cottrell 3-6, 6-5, 4-6.
P. S. Darlington *vs.* J. M. Steere 5-6, 6-3, 3-6.
E. M. Angell *vs.* J. S. Auchincloss 4-6, 6-5, 3-6.
T. S. Janney drew a bye.

Second Round

C. T. Cottrell *vs.* J. S. Auchincloss 6-5, 6-3.
J. M. Steere *vs.* T. S. Janney 6-5, 6-2.

Final Round

J. M. Steere *vs.* C. T. Cottrell 7-5, 11-9

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred *honoris causa* upon President Sharpless at the recent Swarthmore commencement.

'61. William B. Broomall is a prominent Chester lawyer, and represents the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the Delaware county courts. He sailed for Europe on July 3d.

'61. William Potts Clark retains his position as clerk of the Fidelity Trust Company.

'61. Jehu H. Stuart is a prominent physician of Minneapolis, and is also an active Friend.

'61. John C. Thomas is private Secretary to Francis D. King, of Baltimore.

'62. Horace Williams is a very active physician of Philadelphia.

'63. Wm. M. Coates and Geo. M. Coates, jr., are well-known wool merchants of Philadelphia.

'64. Morris Longstreth is considered one of the most prominent physicians of Philadelphia.

'80. J. P. Edwards is in the publishing business.

'81. W. A. Blair sailed for Europe on the 19th of June.

'81. Levi T. Edwards received his A.M. this year at Haverford.

'85. Jos. L. Markley is senior professor of mathematics at Harvard in the absence of Prof. Pierce.

'85. Rufus Jones has recently written a life of Eli and Sybil Jones.

'85. Samuel Bettle was married recently to Miss Helen Biddle Griscom.

'85. T. W. Betts is prospering as an architect at Denver, Col.

'87. H. H. Goddard is principal of Damascus Academy, Damascus, Ohio, for the coming year. He has also taken his degree of A.M. at Haverford.

'87. Wm. W. Trimble, who is in business at May's Landing, visited the college recently.

'87. Barker Newhall was at the college on the 17th and 18th of May. He will spend the summer in New England.

'87. P. H. Morris is engaged to Miss Mary P. Morris of Pottstown.

'88. W. D. Lewis called on old friends the 21st of May.

'88. E. M. Cox is doing journalistic work in Oregon.

'88 J. Esrey Johnson has been ordered home from Baldwin's draughting room by his physician.

'88. John C. Corbit is at his home in Odessa, Del.

'88. A. W. Slocum took the degree of A.M. this year. He will study at Haverford next year preparatory to going to Johns Hopkins to take a Ph.D.

'88. M. B. Stubbs, A. M., Haverford, has been assisting in the analysis of Schuylkill water.

'88. J. W. Sharp is in England with the All-Philadelphia Cricket team.

'88. H. V. Gummere took an A.M. at the recent commencement.

'89. Of this class the following will spend the summer in Europe: Banes, Evans, Kirkbride, L. J. Morris, Ravenel, Reade, and Wood.

Dunton and Reade will enter the class of '90, Harvard.

Leeds, Pierson, Ravenel, Burr, and Vail will return to the college in the fall to take a post graduate course in English; Thompson for a course in chemistry; and Todhunter for a course in mathematics.

D. C. Lewis is undecided as to his future career.

Banes, Evans, Kirkbride, L. J. Morris, Stokes, and Wood will go into business.

Goodwin, Overman, Painter, Reinhardt, and Stevens will teach; Overman at Girard College, Painter as Principal at Martin's Academy, Kennett Square, and Reinhardt with Isaac Johnson, '81, at the Wilmington Friends' School.

H. Morris will go into machine shops, T. F. Branson will study medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and Fite and Haughton will study for the Episcopal ministry, Fite at Philadelphia and Haughton at New York.

'90. H. P. Baily has gone to England with the All-Philadelphia Cricket Team.

'90. S. Kirkbride will spend the summer in Europe.

CRICKET.

ON June 15th, the second eleven of Haverford and Germantown played on the college grounds. Haverford won the toss and sent Germantown into the field. The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following account of the game:

"Thomas, the first batsman, showed good form and proved a hard man to dispose of, but none of his first few comrades were able to play the bowling successfully until Brighurst arrived on the scene. He hit very hard, and the score was elevated to 37, when the stand was broken by the effective left-hand bowling of Bissell. Haverford stock fell still lower when Bissell knocked out the stumps of Slocum and West without any addition to the score, and with only two more added Carpenter took Lewis's wicket. With eight wickets down for 39 it looked as if Haverford was in a hole. McAllister and Brighurst, however, formed what proved to be a winning partnership, and carried the score to 68 before the former was run out. This practically closed the innings, as Fuller could only make a couple, and Haverford took the field with 70 to their credit.

"Germantown confidently expected to beat this total, but it was not a run, getting wicket, and both Firth and McAllister were in good bowling form. After Carpenter was bowled by Firth, Morgan and

Wehner made a fair stand, but when it was broken all resistance was at an end, and the rest of the wickets were quickly captured, the last falling with the total at 45."

This being the first match that Germantown had lost this season, our victory was all the more pleasing and creditable.

HAVERFORD SECOND.

| <i>First Innings.</i> | | <i>Second Innings.</i> | |
|---------------------------------------|----|------------------------|---|
| G. Thomas, c Brooke, b Bissell | 14 | b Carpenter | 0 |
| W. C. Goodwin, c Carpenter, b Morgan | 4 | b Carpenter | 0 |
| J. S. Auchincloss, c Wehner, b Morgan | 0 | not out | 2 |
| S. L. Firth, b Bissell | 2 | not out | 0 |
| T. Evans, b Bissell | 4 | c Brooke, b Morgan | 1 |
| H. R. Brimhurst, not out | 22 | | |
| A. W. Slacum, b Bissell | 0 | | |
| N. L. West, b Bissell | 0 | | |
| D. C. Lewis, b Carpenter | 0 | <i>Not at bat</i> | |
| J. McAllister, run out | 14 | | |
| G. L. Fuller, c Wehner, b Morgan | 0 | | |
| Byes, 6; leg byes, 2 | 8 | Bye, 1, no ball, 1 | 2 |
| Total | 70 | Total | 5 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| B. R. M. W. | | | | | B. R. M. W. | | | | |
|---------------|----|----|---|---|-------------|----|---|---|---|
| J. P. Morgan, | 54 | 27 | 0 | 1 | Carpenter | 29 | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Bissell | 72 | 2 | 2 | 8 | Morgan | 24 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Carpenter | 42 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | | |

GERMANTOWN SECOND.

| | |
|--|----|
| J. P. Morgan, b Firth | 9 |
| J. R. Carpenter, b Firth | 0 |
| W. H. Wehner, b McAllister | 13 |
| R. Smith, b McAllister | 0 |
| A. W. Wister, Jr., c McAllister, b Firth | 0 |
| C. E. Yerkes, c Thomas, b Firth | 3 |
| J. H. Brockie, b McAllister | 2 |
| S. Woodcock, not out | 3 |
| E. P. Bissell, b McAllister | 5 |
| W. Brooke, b Firth | 1 |
| J. S. Leach, Jr., b Firth | 0 |
| Byes, 8; leg-by, 1 | 9 |
| Total | 45 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|------------|----|----|----|----|
| Firth | 87 | 17 | 5 | 6 |
| McAllister | 84 | 19 | 0 | 4 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | <i>First Innings.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Haverford | 13 | 13 | 17 | 44 | 37 | 37 | 39 | 18 | 70 | |
| Germantown | 3 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 34 | 34 | 40 | 43 | 45 |

The Class games in Cricket were rather uninteresting this year, as only about one-half of the scheduled games were played. The Ground Committee is to blame for this, because they were so slow in arranging the dates that it was utterly impossible to play off the games before Commencement. This being the case, of course the class championship for this season was not decided.

SENIORS vs. SOPHOMORES.

The first game was played May 31st, between '89 and '91. '91 batted first, and made 37 runs; Thomas and Canby making 9 apiece. In the beginning of '89's inning, Blair took several wickets when only one run had been scored, but then Stokes, and Reinhardt went in, and knocked out runs as they pleased. Several other good scores were made, and the inning closed for '96.

SOPHOMORES vs. FRESHMEN.

On June 3d, '91 and '92 played their game. '92 batted first, and stayed in all the afternoon for 149 runs, of which Muir by perfect batting contributed 68, not out. On the following Thursday '91 took their innings. They made a very poor showing, their total being only 9 runs. They had to follow on, and in the second inning made 24, of which Blair made 13. '92 thus won by 116 runs, with an inning to spare.

JUNIORS vs. SOPHOMORES.

The game between '90 and '91 took place on June 10. Rain fell during much of the game, and rendered the ball quite uncontrollable. '91 batted first, and spent the afternoon making 65 for eight wickets. Of this Thomas made 19 and Canby 16. This game was not finished, owing to the lack of time referred to above.

SENIORS vs. FRESHMEN.

The last game played was on June 11th and 12th, between '89 and '92. '89 batted first, and made 112 for seven wickets, of which Burr, with the aid of his "perfect defense," contributed 40. On the next day '89 finished their inning, making but one more run. '92 then started in, with the hope of running up easily 114 or more. Martin and West made a fair stand for 15 and 7 respectively, but after that '92's wickets and hopes fell very rapidly, the whole side going out for 42.

HAVERFORD vs. HARVARD.

Tuesday, June 4th, Haverford started for Boston to play the last game of the inter-collegiate series. After a most enjoyable but fatiguing trip we found ourselves on the grounds at Cambridge at about 11 o'clock. The weather was threatening, and the ground damp. In fact, there was no body to the sod, and it was soon worn through.

Haverford won the toss, and Captain Bailly wisely took the bat, sending in Banes and Martin to withstand the attack of Brown and Garrett. The crease played slowly, and both batters were extremely careful. At last Martin played forward on a hanging ball and retired on a catch to mid-on. His cutting was very fine. Auchincloss filled the vacancy, and the pair played well until 19 was reached, when a heavy rainfall caused an adjournment.

Soon after play recommenced, Auchincloss was beaten by Brown and Stokes succeeded, to be bowled on a yorker the first ball. Muir was next, and at once started scoring. Soon, however, a

kicking ball disposed of Baner by a catch, and Baily joined Muir 32-4-10. Good batting by Muir brought the score up to 48, when a good one from Garrett took Baily's off stump. Branson followed, but immediately Muir was caught, and amid a heavy rainfall we stopped for dinner.

When play was resumed, Branson and Audenried started a stand, and aided by Burr and Evans the innings closed for 85.

This was a very good score considering the condition of the crease, which was soaking and much cut up. The batting throughout was very fine.

Harvard started well, for Brown and Garrett seemed to know how to punish the bad bowling of Martin and Baily. But after Martin had bowled Brown on a full ball the bowlers got the upper hand. Wicket after wicket fell in quick succession, and seven were soon down for 36. Austrian then made something of a stand, but the innings soon closed for 51.

Haverford went to bat a second time, but in a listless way, and lost 3 wickets for 9 runs, when rain stopped the game. Score:

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Baner, c Balch, b Brown | 10 |
| Martin, c Austrian, b Garrett | 7 |
| Auchincloss, b Brown | 6 |
| Stokes, b Brown | 6 |
| Muir, c Brown, b Garrett | 17 |
| Baily, b Garrett | 3 |
| Branson, c J. Lee, b Brown | 11 |
| Audenried, c Garrett, b Brown | 6 |
| Burr, not out | 1 |
| Evans, c and b Brown | 6 |
| Bringinghurst, c Sullivan, b Brown | 6 |
| Byes | 5 |
| Total | 85 |

HARVARD.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Brown, b Martin | 16 |
| Garrett, b Baily | 11 |
| Sullivan, c Branson, b Martin | 3 |
| Balch, c Martin | 2 |
| J. Lee, b Martin | 9 |
| Carpenter, c Burr, b Martin | 9 |
| Frost, b Baily | 1 |
| Austrian, c Branson, b Martin | 12 |
| Crowninshield, b Baily | 3 |
| Butters, not out | 1 |
| T. Lee, c Baner, b Baily | 2 |
| Leg-byes | 2 |
| Total | 51 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Haverford | 1 | 24 | 24 | 31 | 47 | 47 | 51 | 55 | 85 |
| Harvard | 25 | 37 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 47 | 49 | 51 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Harvard.

| | Balls. | Maidens. | Wickets. | Runs. |
|----------|--------|----------|----------|-------|
| Brown | 115 | 12 | 7 | 24 |
| Garrett | 144 | 2 | 3 | 36 |
| Sullivan | 24 | 0 | 1 | 17 |

Haverford.

| | | | | |
|--------|----|---|---|----|
| Baily | 75 | 5 | 4 | 26 |
| Martin | 72 | 2 | 7 | 20 |

HAVERFORD vs. TIIGA.

Saturday, June 23d, Haverford crossed bats with Tioga, at Westmoreland, and played a close match.

The team was minus the services of Baily, Baner and Burr.

Haverford first assumed the defensive, and good batting by Woodcock, Muir, Martin and Bringinghurst raised the score to 125, the largest Haverford has made for three years.

Tioga also seemed in a run-getting mood. Guest, the professional, batted well, and obtained 32 before he was disposed of. Three others got into double figures, bringing the score up to 113, thus leaving Haverford victorious by 12 runs. Score:

HAVERFORD.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| J. S. Auchincloss, b Crowhurst | 0 |
| A. Woodcock, b Guest | 27 |
| J. W. Muir, c Jackson, b Crowhurst | 22 |
| R. L. Martin, c and b Crowhurst | 31 |
| J. S. Stokes, b Crowhurst | 7 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, c sub b Crowhurst | 3 |
| T. F. Branson, b Crowhurst | 0 |
| H. R. Bringinghurst, run out | 13 |
| S. L. Firth, b Crowhurst | 5 |
| G. Thomas, b Crowhurst | 8 |
| W. G. Audenried, not out | 0 |
| Byes | 8 |
| Total | 125 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|-----------|-----|----|----|----|
| Crowhurst | 120 | 40 | 7 | 0 |
| Cregar | 42 | 27 | 1 | 7 |
| Guest | 68 | 33 | 1 | 1 |
| Deemer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jackson | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

TIIGA.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Guest, c Martin, b Woodcock | 32 |
| A. N. Barnett, b Woodcock | 0 |
| F. Jackson, b Woodcock | 19 |
| E. M. Cregar, b Woodcock | 0 |
| W. W. Wood, c Thomas, b Firth | 7 |
| E. N. Crowhurst, b Firth | 2 |
| I. Van Dusen, c Firth, b Martin | 9 |
| I. W. Gaskill, b Martin | 13 |
| H. C. Howell, run out | 16 |
| H. M. Deemer, b Woodcock | 2 |
| H. T. Pearce, not out | 6 |
| Byes | 6 |
| Total | 113 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|----------|-----|----|----|----|
| Woodcock | 120 | 57 | 2 | 5 |
| Martin | 69 | 32 | 0 | 2 |
| Firth | 40 | 18 | 1 | 2 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| Haverford College | 1 | 4 | 48 | 53 | 71 | 81 | 95 | 97 | 108 | 115 | 125 |
| Tioga | 2 | 2 | 45 | 45 | 58 | 63 | 65 | 87 | 97 | 100 | 113 |

HAVERFORD vs. BALTIMORE.

June 29th, Haverford played the last game of the season with Baltimore, and it proved the closest of the year. It was decidedly a bowlers' battle, and Woodcock had the best of it. Indeed, his bowling at the finish was magnificent, and this it was which won for Haverford. A damp crease prevented heavy scoring, and the batters were decidedly out of form.

Baltimore won the toss, and sent us to the bat. We started well, but after Reinhardt was caught at the wicket for a well-played 14, the rest of the team, with the exception of Thomas and Auchin-

cross, went to pieces, and the innings closed for the ridiculously small total of 39.

Baltimore went to the bat, and were soon disposed of for 51 runs, no one reaching double figures.

Haverford commenced the second innings at 2.10, but failed to master the bowling. Bringhurst and Auchincloss started well, the former making his 9 in good style, and assisted by Burr he brought the score up to 32 for 5 wickets. Then the men went out with great rapidity, and though McAllister made a good effort as last man, the score only footed up 49 runs, leaving Baltimore 38 to get to win. This they failed to do, as the bowling was well on the spot. Bronker, a junior, batted Woodcock's fastest for three-quarters of an hour, without giving a chance. The close was very exciting, as when 2 runs were required to win, Woodcock bowled three men, and Thomas threw the last man out from third man.

The kindness of the Baltimore men was greatly appreciated. Score:

HAVERFORD.

First Inning.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| H. R. Bringhurst, Jr., b | |
| Ridgely | 5 |
| A. Woodcock, b Smith . | 0 |
| D. J. Reinhardt, c McLane, | |
| b Smith | 14 |
| C. H. Burr, Jr., b Smith . | 1 |
| R. L. Martin, b Ridgely . | 0 |
| J. S. Stokes, b Ridgely . | 1 |
| T. F. Branson, b Smith . | 0 |
| J. S. Auchincloss, not out | 8 |
| G. Thomas, b Steele . | 6 |
| F. McAllister, c McShane, b | |
| Steele | 0 |
| Byes, 3; Leg byes, 1 . . | 4 |
| Total | 32 |

Second Inning.

| | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| c Atkinson, b Smith | 9 |
| b Steele | 0 |
| b Ridgely | 1 |
| b Smith | 13 |
| c and b Steele | 1 |
| b Smith | 0 |
| b Ridgely | 2 |
| b Ridgely | 10 |
| c Carey, b Steele | 1 |
| not out | 9 |
| Bye, 1; Leg-byes, 2 . . . | 3 |
| Total | 49 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Inning.

| | B | R | M | W |
|-------------------|----|---|---|---|
| Smith | 72 | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Steele | 34 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Ridgely | 54 | 8 | 4 | 3 |

Second Inning.

| | B | R | M | W |
|-------------------|----|----|---|---|
| Steele | 48 | 13 | 5 | 3 |
| Smith | 66 | 12 | 5 | 3 |
| Ridgely | 40 | 21 | 2 | 4 |

BALTIMORE.

First Inning.

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| Gambrill, b Woodcock . . . | 7 |
| Morris, b Woodcock . . . | 9 |
| Carey, c Branson, b Martin | 1 |
| McLane, b Woodcock . . . | 0 |
| Orham, b Martin | 8 |
| Ridgely, b Woodcock . . . | 5 |
| McShane, b Martin | 2 |
| Smith, b Woodcock | 0 |
| Atkinson, st Burr, b Martin | 6 |
| Branker, not out | 0 |
| Steele, c Stokes, b Martin . | 0 |
| Byes, 2; Leg-byes, 3 . . . | 5 |
| Total | 51 |

Second Inning.

| | |
|----------------------------|----|
| run out | 2 |
| b Woodcock | 0 |
| b M. Allister | 14 |
| b McAllister | 1 |
| b Woodcock | 0 |
| c Martin, b Woodcock . . . | 0 |
| b w l McAllister | 0 |
| b Woodcock | 7 |
| b Woodcock | 0 |
| b Woodcock | 4 |
| not out | 0 |
| Byes, 2; Leg-byes, 3; wide | |
| 1; no ball, 1 | 7 |
| Total | 45 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Inning.

| | B | R | M | W |
|--------------------|----|----|---|---|
| Woodcock | 41 | 11 | 5 | 5 |
| Martin | 41 | 11 | 5 | 5 |

Second Inning.

| | B | R | M | W |
|----------------------|----|----|---|---|
| Woodcock | 76 | 10 | 7 | 6 |
| Martin | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| McAllister | 48 | 11 | 4 | 3 |

RUNS AT THE FALL OF EACH WICKET.

First Inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Haverford | 3 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 27 | 30 | 39 |
| Baltimore | 12 | 15 | 24 | 30 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 50 | 51 | 51 |

Second Inning.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Haverford | 11 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 36 | 36 | 49 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 21 | 25 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 35 | 35 | 35 |

WINNERS OF THE CRICKET PRIZES.

First eleven prize bat, R. L. Martin, '92, with an average of 11 2-5 runs for five games. H. P. Baily, '90, had an average of 12 runs, but had not played in a sufficient number of games to obtain the ball, on account of his going to England.

The first eleven ball was awarded to H. P. Baily, with an average of 5 6-7, which is considerably less than the average of any of the previous years. The first eleven fielding belt was given to J. Stoddell Stokes, for his phenomenal fielding in the game against the University of Pennsylvania.

The second eleven bat was awarded for the second time to Thomas Evans.

The second eleven ball was well earned by F. McAllister. He also took the second eleven fielding belt.

The "improvement" bat was awarded to George Thomas, '91. This bat is given to that member of the Freshman and Sophomore class who has made the most improvement during the year.

LOCALS.

THE local editor, as he undertakes his work for this issue, breathes a deep sigh. Yet sighs are of such a varied character, and may express such a multiplicity of emotions, that possibly some one may wonder to what genus ours belongs. To classify it may be rather difficult; still, pervading its length and breadth there is an unmistakable cadence of relief;—relief caused by a knowledge of the fact that when this paper comes to the fellows they will be so scattered in their several homes that vindictive indeed must be their wrath if they seek him out to take vengeance for any "grind." Neither does it seem probable that any one will be so oblivious to consequences as to permit all the suns which intervene between now and the 25th of September next, to go down upon his angered soul. Therefore, we are safe. Safer than we have felt for months. Safer than we may feel for many more.

But we also deeply regret, in the course of our sigh, the many partings which it will soon be necessary to take from old friends, partings in some cases it may be for life. It is a melancholy reflection. College attachments are often the strongest and most enduring one

forms through life. To feel that these must, to some extent, at least, be broken off, while some, as graduates, go out into the world to form new ties, and others, before graduating, leave us to follow various occupations, is depressing in the extreme. Yet we can but submit with a hearty wish of success and pleasure to all, whether they have left us to undertake their life work, or merely to pass a brief summer vacation.

Clipped from the *Bellefonte Bugle*: Mr. G. Allelu Bird, who is well known as the most successful painter of horses our land has ever produced, with the possible exception of Rosa Bonheur, will devote himself to literary work during the summer, and will shortly publish a novel entitled "Mr. Potts of Pennsylvania."

It is putting it very mildly to say that much amusement was caused during the cricket game between '90 and '91, when "Daddy," having been sent for a pair of wicket-keeping gloves, returned with a pair of batting gloves and a—but no, we will not shock the minds of our innocent readers with an account of this man's deeds. But we would implore him to remember how much misery he causes his suffering family and friends by such eccentricities.

N. B.—The following is an ad. for which we received double rates. The business manager, therefore, thought it should have the most prominent place possible, and so it appears in the local column.

BROOKS' CRYSTAL SOAP!

The missing link of household cleanliness. Best thing for all kinds of kitchen utensils and wares.

WON'T WASH POT(T)S!

Dr. Levick spoke of the interesting exercises of the class of '90 on the 22d,—a little hard on '89.

It has been stated on good authority that two men of '89, who roomed on second floor north, had "the condensed impudence of the whole college."

Already we feel happy over the \$40,000 gymnasium which was spoken of in the Alumni meeting.

'92 is to have several new men next year from the Friends' School, at Providence, R. I.

How many men conditioned in the Spring examination are quoting now, "Never do today what you can put off until to-morrow."

The class of '92 held its election on June 12th, with the following result: president, West; vice-president, Muir; treasurer, Hoopes; secretary, Yarnall.

RONDEAU.

(With apologies to H. S. England.)

Upon the "wheel," devoid of care
I climb the steps of Founders', where
From time that never was begun
The awful gauntlet has been run,
Of "exams." that raise the hair.

The "wheel" I have prepared with care,
All formulas are safely there,
And I can climb the steepest "grade"
Upon the wheel.

But 'mid the thoughts of "A" most rare,
Whose charms soul-filling blisses bear,
A voice bursts in with thunderous tone,
Recalls the lynx-eyed watching one;
Ah, swiftly shall I flee from there,
Without the wheel.

The fellows who did not stay until commencement went away because they were compelled to do so by circumstances over which they had no control.

'89's cup will add considerable interest to the sports, and cause much better work.

The need of a larger hall for public meetings is becoming more and more evident.

Ingenious but bucking student in examination room during rain storm: "Professor, I think the rain is coming through the window in the next room."

Professor (too old to be caught): "Indeed, will you be kind enough to put the window down."

The following charade will give the latest pronunciation of Stew's name.

First, an exclamation of pain.

Second, a necessity to writing.

Third, an obnoxious insect.

From the *Philadelphia Press*, June 29th.

FRESH NEWS GLEANED FROM THE BROAD FIELD OF RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY.

Mr. Robert C. Banes, the youngest son of Colonel Charles H. Banes, was among the graduates at Haverford College, June 25th. He and his mother started the following day on a trip to Europe.

"The Dreams of an Opium Eater," will shortly be published by a Freshman. It will be a detailed account, from careful notes, of his own adventures.

The two assistants of the Local Editor will be busy during the vacation delving among the old numbers of THE HAVERFORDIAN to find jokes on Freshmen to be used next winter on the class of '93. As far as possible jokes less than ten years old will be excluded.

EXCHANGES.

It is encouraging to see that a telling blow has at last been struck toward the abolishment of that tantalizing injustice which so many students have used their utmost efforts to have discontinued—the present grading system in recitations. The *Princetonian* sets forth a scheme, the result of Dr. McCosh's and President Patton's study, according to which there will be only four groups graded in the two upper years, while the remainder of the classes are reported "passed," no other record being kept. The proposal has yet to meet the approval of the trustees, and, if it passes them, will go into effect next September. Undoubtedly the good result will immediately become apparent. Figures, however judiciously used, can never answer the question, "How much benefit has been received during the college course?" This cannot be measured by any such rule. We heartily hope that such a start will hasten a revision which must come sooner or later; the time for its arrival only awaits the development of a suitable substitute.

Now the *Pulse* is quarreling over the standing of Iowa College as compared with the other colleges of the State, and displays great indignation at the presumption of the *Vidette Reporter*, which considered the students of the State University so greatly superior to those of Iowa College. Accordingly the *Pulse* occupies much valuable space in showing to the world that the requirements for admission are a little greater there than elsewhere throughout the State, and that they still have the exclusive privilege of playing the part of the cock-of-the-walk—at least throughout Iowa. School-boy pride and frivolity! It is the first time that we have noticed this usually excellent paper occupy its space with any such petty vanity, and prefer to consider it as an exceptional error. Let your standard be fixed by the results of your work, and never blow through a brass trumpet.

At last we have concluded that the West must conduct its college publications upon principles—perhaps only ideas—which differ decidedly from those held by editors of the East. Articles and editorials appear in Western representatives which seem to be so plainly incongruous that we must condemn them in much the same spirit that several Western monthlies condemn the space given sports and various other athletic events in our Eastern contemporaries. If a college paper is not to be devoted exclusively to college interests, it certainly falls useless in its own tracks, for every other interest is already ably defended both in speech and literature by those whose qualifications must command greater respect and whose criticisms are worthy

of so much more consideration. For this reason the editorial in the *Marietta College Olio* upon Harrison's administration and policy is deplorably out of place, and whatever weight the thought merits will be lost, in all probability, because to those seeking enlightenment in that direction the daily press and many political periodicals more directly commend themselves.

The *Brunonian* has reason to congratulate itself upon the uniformly high standing that that paper has taken in the college world; in particular reference is made to the standard of poetry. This is a difficult department to fill with productions of real worth, and the demand for good quality is only too often supplied by desperately poor attempts. The poems, as a rule, have been well finished; the conception and the subordinate ideas have been of that light and humorous bent which so readily brings approbation from the college man. We heartily endorse the *Brunonian* as the foremost of our exchanges in this respect.

AMONG THE POETS.

I'LL SAY GOOD NIGHT.

I'll say Good Night; with noiseless tread
The hours have come and long since sped,
Leaving no trace, nor do I know
What token I possess to show
For all the moments that have fled.

So be it! Half the world's abed;
Relentless fate draws out the thread
Of pleasure to an end, and so
I'll say Good Night.

One moment more; for love is fed
On parting looks, I'm easily led
When tempted thus, before I go
To take one little trophy— Oh!
There now—you need not blush so red;
I'll say Good Night.

—*Rutgers Tarzan.*

VIDUA COLLEGIARIA.

I had called in to see her. I cannot now tell
When it was we had yielded to love's magic spell.
But yet each had the love of the other divined,
And her head on my bosom now gently reclined.

Then that silence so golden, to lovers so old,
Which is far more expressive than words, we are told,
Like a spell of enchantment, a dream ever fair,
In the silence of evening came over us there.

Yet that vision of happiness soon fled away,
And I woke with a start which I feel to this day,
For she tenderly said as I sweetly looked down;
"Your watch ticks the loudest of any in town."

—*Brunonian.*

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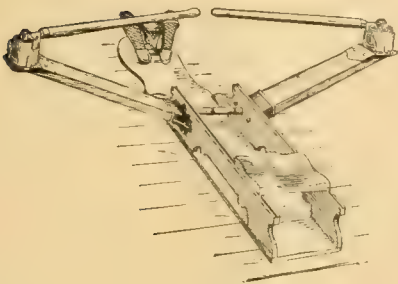
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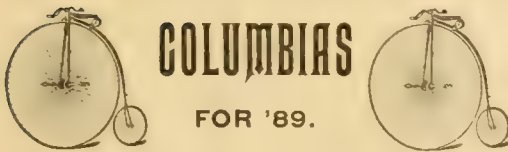
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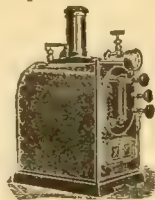
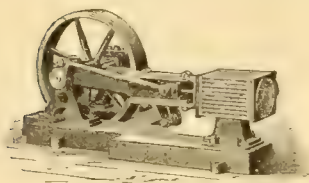
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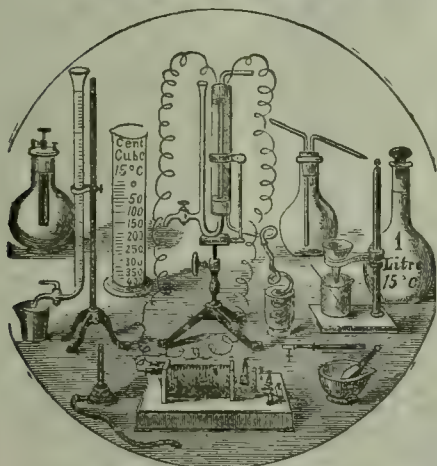


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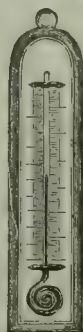
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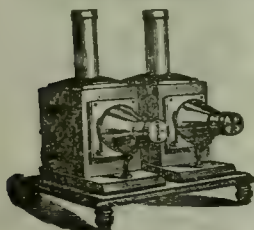
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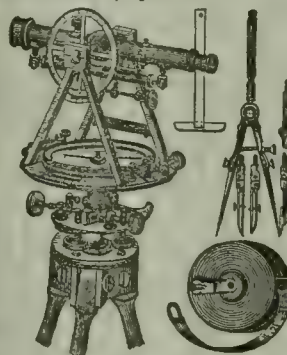


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HAVERFORDIAN.

1889

CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 4.

| | |
|---|----|
| Editorials—Prospects at the Opening, | 61 |
| A Word to New Men, | 62 |
| Foot-Ball Interests, | 62 |
| Approaching Meeting of the C. I. P. A., | 62 |
| Ignorance of Parliamentary Law, | 63 |
| An Exhibition of Selfishness, | 63 |
| Coming Literary Work, | 64 |
| Painting and Fiction, | 64 |
| Mosquito.—Poem, | 67 |
| Y. M. C. A. Reception, | 67 |
| Resolutions on L. W. Todhunter, | 68 |
| Corridor Gossip, | 68 |
| Alumni Notes and Personals, | 69 |
| Communication, | 70 |
| Cricket Notes, | 71 |
| Foot-Ball, | 71 |
| Locals, | 73 |
| Exchanges, | 74 |
| Among the Poets, | 75 |
| General College News, | 76 |

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The Haverfordian.

VOL. XI.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., October, 1889.

No. 4

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Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

NEVER before in her history has Haverford begun a new year under circumstance seemingly so favorable as the present ones. '93 is the largest Freshman class ever entered, and appears to be composed for the most part of solid, reliable men. The Sophomores have received large reinforcements, and the two upper classes have a few new men. The Post-Graduate department is also much larger than heretofore, being materially increased by the fellowships from Penn, Earlham, and Wilmington Colleges. Thus the increase of dormitory accommodation has been so thoroughly taken advantage of, that the

registration now is considerably larger than it has ever been before at any one time.

The additions to the Faculty, while not numerous, are still of importance. Dr. W. S. Hall, a graduate of North Western University, and of several years' experience under Dr. Sargent in the Hemenway Gymnasium, has been called to the chair of Biology and Physical Training. Dr. Hall comes so well recommended, and takes such a live, active interest in all branches of athletics, that his assistance and experience cannot fail being of great value in developing and training our men, not only in a general sense, but also particularly for special branches of athletics. Prof. J. Rendel Harris has returned from his absence of one year in the East, and again assumes charge of the department of Bible Languages and Ecclesiastical History. Professor Harris has been greatly missed, and to have him with us again is a privilege which we properly esteem.

Allison W. Slocum, A. M., Haverford, has been made Secretary of the Faculty, and Frank W. Pierson, A. B., Haverford, has been appointed Assistant Librarian. Also the following changes have been made in the assignments of the former members of the Faculty: President Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., who last year occupied the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, has been appointed to the chair of Ethics; Frank Morley, A. M., formerly Instructor in Mathematics, has been given the Professorship of the same study; F. P. Leavenworth, A. M., continues as Director in the observatory.

A FEW words from the HAVERFORDIAN to the members of '93 and other new men will, we feel confident, be taken in the same kindly spirit in which they are offered. You have already been in college long enough to know a little something of its ways and to realize that you are an integral and important part of the student body. As such the college has need of you in various ways. No one can live entirely independent of others in the miniature college world, any more than he can in the great world outside. Hence you should ally yourselves at once with the college organizations, prepared to do active service. Your influence and money are needed in the literary societies, in the athletic and in the foot ball, cricket, and base ball associations. Even if, for a time, you seem to furnish the most money and the least influence, do not be discouraged, but remember that a time is coming shortly when the conditions will be reversed. If you show yourselves anxious to advance the interests of the college in every way, you will meet with ready sympathy and a warm grasp of the hand. A man's course in Freshman year as a general rule is a reliable index of his college career. If he displays the qualities of stability, earnestness, energy, and loyalty to class and college, he is bound to be a success; if he does not possess or cultivate these qualities, his chances are slim for becoming more than a mere figure-head. There is no place where good work meets with a quicker, though, perhaps, somewhat unsubstantial reward, than among college fellows. Bear it in mind that if you show an interest in the fortunes of your fellow-students, they are bound to show an interest in you. What every college needs to sustain its life is a goodly number of earnest men guarding with jealous care its fair reputation. Such we hope to find among the large number of new men.

DURING the season for foot-ball, no side issue should be allowed to infringe upon the time for practice. The playing of cricket or tennis by men who expect to play on either eleven is worse than a waste of time. Athletics occupy no mean place in the college life of to-day, and the college which sends out a first-class foot-ball eleven wins respect, and deservedly so.

We have considerable old material, and a great deal of new waiting to be molded by the gymnasium work, the running on the track, the training table which is being considered, but most of all by practice games. If these advantages are used to their utmost, we feel quite safe in predicting the best success in foot-ball Haverford has yet had.

The unsolicited gift from G. C. Wood, '89, to the Foot-Ball Association, is a very pleasant and welcome token of the interest of an ex-member of the team. As a precedent it should do not a little good to the team of this and other years. If the alumni feel sufficient interest in the team to contribute of their means, the students will certainly feel sufficient interest to give their time and energy.

Now a word about the second eleven. There are certainly enough men in college who can play foot-ball to have an excellent second eleven. It is a great advantage for men who will take places on next year's team to have a year's practice in team work, and also the substitutes of the first need team practice in order that when called into active work they may fall into the vacant places as if they had always been there.

THE time is nearly at hand for the fourth annual meeting of the Central State Inter-collegiate Press Association. While the former meetings have always been of much interest and advantage, yet they have

fallen considerably short of what might be accomplished. The plans for the convention this year are on a more elaborate scale than heretofore, as there is to be a banquet in the evening, and perhaps two half-day sessions instead of one,—this latter, however, being at the discretion of the Executive Committee. It is the duty as well as the privilege of every member of the association to join in making this Convention a conspicuous success. Whatever work the Executive Committee, which prepares the program, may place upon any one should be conscientiously performed. The failure of only one or two at the last moment to do their parts might in some cases practically spoil a whole program. If every one makes up his mind to do all in his power, no matter how onerous may be the requirements of the Committee, no one need feel doubtful as to the success of the Convention.

Furthermore, while a full representation from the present members is eminently desirable, it is equally important that several college journals which have not yet joined should send delegates and be admitted. There is no reason perceptible why the Central States Association should not be as large and far-reaching in its influence as is the New England Association. Yet the fact remains that it is not, and it can be due to nothing but the indifference of some of our central college papers. We certainly have the material; it only needs to be utilized. But it is quite unnecessary to produce arguments to show the advantage to be gained from the united representation of all the college papers in the central states. Contact with so many college men, with their diverse views and opinions, could not but be universally beneficial. The all-day session and evening banquet will give every possible opportunity for becoming well acquainted. It will be a rare opportunity—one

which it is to be hoped the representatives of every journal, whether now in membership or not, will appreciate.

AT college meetings, society meetings, and the like, when there is a large number of new men present, one is impressed by the ignorance of many in regard to Parliamentary law. This ignorance, or at least seeming ignorance, is perhaps to be expected on the part of the new men, but it quite unnecessary in the case of those who have been at college a year or more. Certainly this is an evil to be remedied. The time spent in a careful reading of Parliamentary law will more than pay for itself. For business that now claims the attention of a meeting for an hour could be dispatched in perhaps half that time, and besides this the proceedings would be carried on decently and in order, and not in the hap-hazard fashion now often in practice, which grates so disagreeably upon the nerves of those who have the least desire for order and system.

The indirect benefits of such a knowledge of the rules of order are also of considerable importance. It sometimes happens that the most studious men in college, men whose influence is most needed, do not stay to society or college meetings, feeling that they cannot spare valuable time from their studies, which they fear may be wasted over useless quibblings about non-essential points. If the students, especially the society men, would make a more careful study of parliamentary law, much of this evil would be removed, and the transaction of business greatly facilitated.

DURING a part of last year there was noticeable on the part of some men a strong tendency to slight the business that came regularly before them in the college meetings.

This tendency was shown in various ways: sometimes by undue haste in rushing through measures without any consideration, sometimes by a seemingly utter indifference as to the way in which some important question was to be decided, or sometimes even by neglecting to be present when they knew that necessary interests were to be considered. Such action is to say the least utterly unworthy of any student or of the college. Something is radically wrong somewhere with that man who cannot or will not spend the time necessary for a careful and honest consideration of college topics, whether or not they happen to lie in that particular field in which he is most interested. Special instances might be cited where gross mistakes have been made solely through indecent haste of action. When a meeting is called, for example, to consider a constitution proposed for a new association or similar organization, the only feeling apparent on the part of some is an anxiety to see how soon the matter can be rushed through and they released. Careful consideration there is not, but instead an evident impatience if a clear-headed student wishes to discuss or clear up any doubtful clause. This is little short of disgraceful. It is useless for any one to plead as excuse that hackneyed expression about a lack of time. No one is worked so hard that he cannot assist in the transaction of legitimate college interests. It is selfishness, impure and defiled, which prompts men to slight this work and shift the responsibility on others. When they realize this properly a few men will not be compelled to attend alone to every public matter which comes up, but the burden will be borne by the general mass of students.

A SUBJECT which will be introduced shortly to the students' notice is that of the Literary Societies, and before a be-

ginning is made for the winter in that direction a word may not be out of place. With particular emphasis the attention of the new men is called to this important feature of the course, and we frankly advise one and all who have the least bent toward literary work, or who desire an opportunity to improve their oratory, to recognize their chance and avail themselves of that which they surely will not regret.

To the post-graduates who may desire to supplement their line of regular work: A convenient time is placed before you which should be quickly grasped by those who pursue the branches in English, and we therefore look to you for valuable material; still, it must be impressed that the standing of the societies will depend for the most part upon the individual efforts of the old members, and at the start, at least, their presence and help is imperative until new members become more fully acquainted with the methods of work.

PAINTING AND FICTION.

“PAINTING and fiction can really have nothing to do with each other; why should we concern ourselves with any such fantastic comparison? It may possibly be ingenious, but at any rate there is nothing practical, nothing substantial about it.”

So will the few who glance at the heading of these desultory words naturally speak. But to the one or two who may read them through, let me say that I deny anything like *analogy* between them: I claim that the connection is one of *blood* relation. From this connection we shall attempt to discover facts, and we can obtain from analogy no facts, only inferences.

But how are they related? In that they are allied arts: and fiction *is* an art because it is the work of the imagination penetrating into the inner meaning of facts, combining them into new forms, contemplating them in

their broad relations to each other. In other words, it is the imaginative presentation of life and its truths, viewed with imaginative insight; while painting is the imaginative presentation of nature and her truths, viewed with imaginative insight. Painting and fiction are therefore sister arts. I regret that I have not space here to fully prove this proposition; or rather to explain it: it needs no proof, it needs only to be understood.

Painting is, however, an elder sister of fiction. Modern criticism in painting is the result of centuries of study, which has evolved various principles and laws concerning it. Many of these are tested by time and supported by names great in art; they are part of every-day knowledge. Now every principle of painting which is based fundamentally on the fact that it is the imaginative presentation of nature and her truths, viewed with imaginative insight—such a principle is equally applicable to fiction. So if we take some of the universally admitted principles of painting and apply them to fiction, from this new standpoint fresh light may be poured upon the latter subject.

First then observe that fiction is an art, not a science. No one would seriously propose to bring the scientific, analytic method into painting. Yet this is the element which George Eliot has introduced, especially into her later novels, "Middlemarch" and "Daniel Deronda." And though she adorned them with all the wealth of her matured intellect, it is to be questioned whether they equal her earlier novels, poorer in thought, but richer in art.

And again learn from painting that all art and therefore fiction must be instinctive, intuitively conceived and composed. "Does a bird," asks Mr. Ruskin, lecturing on "The Mystery of Life and its Arts," "need to theorize about building its nest, or boast of it when built? All good work is essen-

tially done that way,—without hesitation, without difficulty, without boasting; and in the doers of the best there is an inner and involuntary power which approximates literally to the *instinct* [my italics] of an animal;—nay, I am certain that in the most perfect human artists reason does *not* supersede instinct, but is added to an instinct as much more divine than that of the lower animals as the human body is more beautiful than theirs." Herein is the source of the healthful charm of Scott and the labored weariness of George Eliot.

At the present day there is a great discussion concerning the morality of the analysis of vice in its various forms which is filling the modern novel; and the better portion of the community are protesting against it. They may or may not be right: what we have to consider is the correctness of the choice of such subjects from an artistic point of view. We must look to painting for an answer. No one would seriously propose to make a study of a barn yard for the purposes of painting. And why not? Because nature is so infinite in resource and variety that no painter ever could dream of her failing him in endless scenes of peaceful beauty and awful majesty. And does then the student of the pure and lovely and noble fail to find food for his study in mankind? And if not, why is it that patriotism, and patience, and chastity, and self-sacrifice, and filial piety, and disinterested love, are banished from the modern novel, while crimes we dare not name pollute its pages? Few novels come to-day from the publisher that are not corrupting with reeking crime or degrading with amiable folly. Immoral it may be, inartistic it is. It may be science to analyze the filthiness of vice; but it is not art, and fiction is an art. And if we were to gaze and gaze at a refuse heap, and study it for the purpose of realizing how ugly it was, it

is quite possible that we might begin to think it not so ugly after all.

Another great principle in painting is the necessity of unity in a picture. Every part must harmonize into a beautiful and complete whole. This need of unity, it is probable it will be said, is always admitted in fiction. Is it then? If so, how comes it that "Anna Karénina" is styled by Professor Ladd "one of the world's great master-pieces of art?" If, in a picture, it were possible to remove this or that feature without altering the effect of the whole, we would think slightly of the art. And so far as I can see there is not the slightest attempt at unity in Count Tolstoi's novel. Many and many a scene might be omitted with no other effect than that of lessening the number of pages. Three or four disconnected and illy-developed stories, incidents without meaning or visible effect on character or plot, half-digested and desultory thoughts flung together as chance would have it, form—what are we to call it?—"one of the world's great master-pieces of art." If there can be a main plot in such a work, it is the career of Anna herself. She falls from honorable wifedom into groveling lechery, and at last in self-destruction ends the story of her infamy. But the tale is not yet played out. A minor character occupies the stage and drags on a moralizing existence through fifty or more pages. It might be expected that this talk would somehow sum up the teaching of the story, but not the faintest connection is visible; and it is evidently some forgotten matter resurrected and added on to satisfy the demand of the publisher for a certain number of pages. But this work leads us on to the subject of realism in fiction.

If we were to take a photograph from nature, the artistic worth would not, I think, be deemed considerable. And yet such a photograph, if we did but know it,

is far more artistic than a realistic novel. For in the former we have before us a whole and complete scene from nature, and nature is herself artistic. But a whole and complete life it is impossible for anyone to see, or, seeing, to fully describe. Thus the realistic novelist is just about comparable to a man who should separately take a photograph of a waving tree, a pretty bush, a peaceful lake, a pleasing house, etc., and then should mix them together. I question if it be fair to rank Zola or Count Tolstoi as one whit more deserving than such a man of the title of artist. The realist needs to remember that he must look at life with imaginative insight if he is to feel its true meaning.

And what of writers like Mr. H. Rider Haggard? Are we to look to him to deliver us from the bondage of so-called realism, and to give us an imaginative presentation of life. As well, having dreamed of an Apollo Belvidere, and searching for a work of imagination, as well, I say, content ourselves with the Assyrian winged, human-headed bull. Carpenters, not artists, made these gods.

"The arts," says Mr. Ruskin, "differ from the sciences in this, that their power is founded not merely on facts which can be enumerated, but on dispositions which require to be created." What dispositions are we creating by our study of realistic fiction? As long as we thus busy ourselves no perception of pure or noble or beautiful art is possible to us. We are fast rendering ourselves incapable of appreciating lofty fiction, and the modern novel but panders to our taste. And in the whole field of painting nothing can be found equivalent to the novel of to-day, for with nature before him, no man has dared to so entirely violate every law of right feeling and pure thinking.

In every art we should keep the finest models before us—"that is to say, the

truest, simplest, and usefulest." Whose novels then shall we take as "the truest, simplest, and usefulest?" Shall it be Bulwer's? Is he true in his romances of "Rienzi" and "Harold," true in the careers of Lucretia and Randal Leslie, simple in "Zanoni" and "Strange Story," useful in "Paul Clifford" and "Godolphin?" If we can accept glitter for truth, and grandiosity for simplicity, and sentimentality for feeling, and pretension for usefulness, then let us approach and bow down and do homage to the author of "Ernest Maltravers."

And what of Charles Dickens? Are the lives of his creations true to our lives, and true not in externals but in realities? Is his simplicity the simplicity of genius, the simplicity of Homer and of Shakspeare? Are his tales of "Bleak House" and "Oliver Twist" useful to us? Do they make us better able to meet life's conflicts and to triumph?

"Those who are naturally proud and envious," says Mr. Ruskin, "will learn from Thackeray to despise humanity; those who are naturally gentle, to pity it; those who are naturally shallow, to laugh at it." Can the man, of whom these words are truly written, enchant us to music of purer living?

And George Eliot next? Is she true to life in her stories? I trust not. Are "Daniel Deronda" and "Middlemarch" great in their simplicity? Is she useful in her morbid gloom and shrouded sadness?

Lastly, we come to Sir Walter Scott; and *he* is true to mankind, for he loved it; simple, for it was his nature; useful, for he banishes despair, inspires confidence and trust and hope. We read and we are happy; we read and we are taught; we close the book and we are hopeful; we go away and we are strengthened.

I said as I began that these were desultory words, I feel as I close that they are painfully so; the fault, believe me, rests not with the subject. CHAS. H. BURR, JR.

MOSQUITO.

Au Bord de la Mer

FOND bird! beneath the silent star,
How oft I hear thee from afar,
Repeat low
Thy silv'ry, softly soothing bar,
Mosquito!

And as I dream of noble themes,
And catch, mayhap, Elysian gleams,
So sweet, O!
You come, and that's the end of dreams,
Mosquito!

Didst ever anger with thy note,
That grave philosopher, who wrote
The Crito,
Midst academic groves remote,
Mosquito?

Or he, who sang Bandusia's fame—
(*Splendidior* the waters came
quam vitro).

Didst ever make his muse exclaim,
Mosquito?

Or on Olympus, where, 'tis claimed,
The Gods were wont to have their famed
Retreat—O!

Aha! I got thee then, thou blamed
Mosquito!

Y. M. C. A. RECEPTION.

THE annual Reception of the Y. M. C. A. to the new men and others was given in Founders' Hall on the evening of the 1st. inst.

Nearly a hundred, including some of the Professors and their wives, many old students, and nearly all the new men, were gathered in the parlor and adjoining hallways. H. L. Gilbert, president of the Association, stated in a few words the object of the organization, namely that of Christian fellowship and growth, and said that work and attendance at the meetings was entirely optional. He closed with an invitation for all new men to join. President Sharpless then expressed his sympathy with the Association and its work, believing that it could be made a powerful instrument in the college. President Sharpless was followed by Professor Harris, who, in his peculiarly pleasing manner, spoke of the general in-

fluence of the Y. M. C. A., and urged earnest work on the part of the members.

The company then repaired to the dining room, where cake and ice-cream were served in abundance, and where an hour was spent socially and in personally requesting the new men to become members. A good number gave their names for presentation for membership.

RESOLUTIONS.

AT a college meeting held October 2d, the following resolutions were adopted concerning Layton W. Todhunter, of the class of '89, who was accidentally drowned while bathing in Cayuga Lake, on the 24th of August. Mr. Todhunter had been granted the fellowship from Wilmington College, and was to return to Haverford this fall for a postgraduate course.

WHEREAS, God in His mysterious and all-wise providence has called from our midst Layton W. Todhunter, whom we had hoped to have with us for another year; be it

Resolved, That in his death we realize the loss of one who, by his upright, manly character, and genial disposition, won our sincerest esteem and good will; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the students of Haverford College, tender our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their great affliction; and also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, and that they be printed in the college paper.

Committee for the students,

F. E. THOMPSON, '89.

E. M. ANGELL, '90.

D. H. BLAIR, '91.

S. L. FIRTH, '92.

The following is a copy of the minute adopted by the Faculty of Haverford College, Ninth month 27th, 1889, in relation to the death of Layton W. Todhunter.

WHEREAS, the Faculty of Haverford College have learned with deep sorrow of the recent death by drowning of Layton W. Todhunter, of the class

of '89, and Fellow-elect of this College, and desiring to place on record their appreciation of his Christian character and sterling qualities as a student and as a man, therefore be it

Resolved, That an expression of our sympathy for his parents and friends, and of our sorrow on our own behalf, be placed upon our minutes, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family.

CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

THE addition of commodious Woodside Cottage to the dormitory accommodations of Haverford marks a definite period in her growth. The Cottage is constructed much on the plan of various club and chapter houses in our larger colleges, and its success again demonstrates the popularity of this style of living among certain college men. While for the main body of students the large dormitory plan seems to be plainly preferable, still these smaller houses as auxiliaries certainly appear to have a place of their own. Without doubt this indicates the manner in which Haverford is to increase in size until the funds are at hand for another large dormitory.

* *

Someone has suggested, owing to the appreciable disparity in numbers between the Juniors and the three other classes, that in the various college sports and games for the coming year, the Post-Graduates and Juniors be counted as one. This seems to us a most feasible plan. As matters now stand, it is hopeless for the Juniors to attempt to cope with the other classes in anything with the slightest chance of success. The scheme suggested would place them on a better vantage ground by giving them something to work for, and, what is fully as much to the point, it would give the Posts a personal and active interest in our athletics. To be sure, some chronic kicker might urge that this would place the other classes at an unfair disadvantage, but it is a disadvantage which they can easily afford to overlook when they consider the increased interest it will give the inter-class matches and the consequent general improvement in all the branches of athletics.

* *

Few people have been more interested in the successful trip of the Philadelphia cricketers to England than Haverford men, undergraduates and alumni. Under any circumstances our enthusiasm would be great, considering that cricket is essentially the college game with us, and that Haverford

is the "cradle of American cricket." But aside from these thoughts, our feeling has been much more intense owing to our personal interest in the team, such a goodly number of Haverford men being represented upon it. If Mr. Lowry, '79, the slow bowler of the Merion Club, could have gone, he would have completed the quartette of Haverfordians, the others who went being G. H. Patterson, '88, J. W. Sharp, Jr., '88, and H. P. Baily, '90. That their work was of the very finest order is shown by the fact that Patterson won the prize for the best batting average during the trip, and Baily the G. W. Childs' Cup for the best bowling average. This plainly marks Patterson the champion batsman, and Baily the champion bowler of Philadelphia,—both former captains of our team. This is a distinction in which their *alma mater* rejoices as well as themselves.

* *

Among the announcements of the Faculty of the new Clark University is noticeable that of Dr. J. Playfair McMurrich as docent in Biology. Everyone who was under Dr. McMurrich during the past three years, while he was at Haverford, can but feel greatly pleased at this high honor which has been conferred upon him. That the students here still have this deep interest in Dr. McMurrich has been often shown by their frequent expressions of satisfaction since his appointment was announced. The Doctor's congeniality in the class-room and on the cricket-field or campus, made him very popular with all the students, and we predict for him the most pleasant relations with his new associates.

* *

There was not a little excited gossip about the campus and corridors when it was noised about that Eaton, the captain of last year's Wesleyan football team, was to take a post-graduate course at Haverford for an A. M. Mr. Eaton expresses himself as being fond as ever of football, and ready to do all he can for the success of our team. We have also another important post-graduate acquisition in Thurber, formerly of the Cornell team. With these two experienced men on our team this year, it ought to work with that air of professionalism which always insures victory. Look out for great work from the Haverford eleven this Fall.

* *

While speaking of football it is well worth while to call attention to our new football field, inside the athletic track. The ground is quite level, the

turf fair, and the situation convenient, so there seems to be no reason in the world why our new quarters should not be in every way satisfactory. They possess an infinite advantage over the old ones in that the grand stand and driveway afford a fine opportunity to everybody for having "all the modern conveniences" while witnessing the games. This also affords the Football Association an excellent opportunity for charging an admission to the games, of which fact it will doubtless take advantage.

ALUMNI NOTES AND PERSONALS.

THE marriage of Prof. Frank Morley and Lillian Janet Bird, youngest daughter of James Bird, Esq., of Hayward's Heath, Sussex, England, took place at St. Peter's in the East, Oxford, England, on Thursday, the 11th of July, 1889. The bride was married from the house of the Rev. D. S. Sherwood, Head Master of Magdalen College School, Oxford, who performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Clement Bird, of Hunslet, Leeds, Yorkshire, a brother of the bride.

'39. Thomas P. Cope is traveling in Norway with Samuel Morris, also an Ex-Haverfordian.

'51. Philip C. Garrett attended an Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk during the summer.

'52. James Whitall has a son in '93.

'56. Joel Cadbury has a son in '92.

'60. Joshua Lippincott has a son in '93.

'62. Henry F. Coates, of the firm of Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, recently presented to the College library a collection of poems called "The Fireside Cyclopædia of Poetry," edited and compiled by himself, and dedicated to his Alma Mater.

'69. W. S. Taylor, of the Board of Managers, has recently moved to Kansas City and engaged in various business enterprises, among them being the Kansas City Terminal Construction Co. and the Kansas, Texas and Missouri Trust Co. He has a son in '93.

'73. Alden Sampson is shooting bears in the Rocky Mountains.

'85. E. L. Doan has gone to study a year in Germany.

'86. Guy Johnson has gone to Longdale, Va., to go into business.

'87. H. W. Stokes is in the John C. Winston ('81) Publishing Co.

'87. A. C. Garrett has gone to Harvard to study for a Ph.D.

'87. H. H. Goddard was recently married at Winthrop, Maine, to Miss Emma Florence Robbins.

'87. Jesse E. Phillips expects to go to Europe for advanced study.

'87. F. H. Strawbridge is in the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia.

'87. Barker Newhall is teaching in Baltimore and attending lectures at Johns Hopkins.

'87. R. J. White is in business in Baltimore.

'87. W. H. Futrell is in the brokerage business in Philadelphia.

'88. H. S. England is thinking of returning to college for an A.M.

'88. J. P. Nields has begun a three years law course at Harvard.

'88. H. V. Gummere is studying for a Ph.D. at Harvard.

'88. A. W. Slocum, who is at present Secretary of the College, won first prize in the Cuttyhunk Cat Boat Races this summer.

'88. M. B. Stubbs was with us on the 29th. He expects to get a position as chemist in a Chester industry soon, and will go to Johns Hopkins next year.

'89. D. C. Lewis is in the cotton business in Philadelphia with R. D. Wood.

'89. Reinhardt, Branson and Fite have called at the College since the opening.

'90. T. S. Janney is in business at Baltimore.

'90. G. T. Butler is with an engineering corps in Colorado.

'90. J. G. Shaw, Jr., is in business at New-castle.

'91. William M. Canby, Jr., has entered Williams '91.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

TO THE HAVERFORDIAN:

There is a department of our library which was once no mean factor in the good reputation of Haverford College, but now seems falling into neglect,—I mean the whole range of poetical, critical and miscellaneous literature. In old days this was the province of the Loganian Library. A

committee of the Loganian Society, consisting of its librarian and one or two members of pronounced ability and taste, selected from current publications what they deemed the best, and submitted their list to the approval of the Faculty. Liberal appropriations were made from the funds of the society, and year by year the shelves about the library fireplace gathered an excellent though limited stock of the best current reading. The other societies joined this movement, flanking the solid Loganian centre with wings of lighter troops, sketches, slight tales, and all those delightful but indescribable volumes which at least make for gaiety and diversion, and often render us, in their own way, far more important service. Where is the present source of supply for these books?

For reasons which need not be discussed in this place, the Loganian Society gave its books to the college, closed out its accounts with the market, ceased to publish a paper, and, abandoning the literary traditions of fifty years, became a debating society. This was doubtless wise. The old conditions which made possible three literary societies in a body of fifty students, are so altered in the present that hardly one literary society can exist in a body of one hundred students. The Everett-Athenæum is now charged with the task of sustaining literary traditions, and must be heartily supported by all friends of the college. Again, your own paper affords an outlet and an encouragement for literary tastes far better than our old society papers. So far, all is well; and I have no wish to appear as a mere meddler with progress.

But in that matter of books in general literature, all is not well; all is emphatically bad. How are such books to be bought for the library? Not by the regular fund; for a dozen hungry professors snatch at every crumb of it. To keep in touch with the accumulating literature of the several departments would tax to the utmost a far greater fund. What is left?

Several plans suggest themselves. We might make a collection from friends of the college, and this can doubtless be done. Nothing is pleasanter about the Harvard library than the great number of its benefactors: open a book at random, and you are fairly sure to find the legend "Bought from the Legacy—," or "Gift of So-and-So, Class of —." Your heart warms to these men with a personal gratitude. They have helped you to a good book. This surely every son of Haverford could emulate, no matter how small his benefaction.

But we need a regular supply. For this we should have recourse to the regular machinery of a society. Let the Logonian and the Everett-Athenæum take up this wholly admirable work, keep a standing committee for the purchase of the best books that appear in the realm of belle-lettres, and so redeem the waning reputation of Haverford readers. You, as editors of this paper, as gatherers and conservers of whatever literary interest can be found among our students, can keep this problem in view, insist upon its urgency, and, let us hope, bring it to a happy solution.

The study of technical and professional books is of great importance, but it needs no nursing; it takes care of itself. Each professor answers for his department. But who shall insist on general reading? Professional competition can spur a man of sixty into special study; only in youth or early manhood are formed habits of wide and sympathetic reading in good literature. This reading makes men, and helps to unmake pedants. It has been a source of pride to Haverford that she fostered such readers; and I am sure no Haverford man, recruit or veteran, will be content to see the old traditions lapse away.

Faithfully yours,

FRANCIS B. GUMMERE.

Ninth month 25th, 1889.

CRICKET NOTES.

The cricket association is at present larger than it has ever been before.

Seven members of last year's 1st eleven and five members of the 2d eleven have returned to college this fall.

The new men seem to take quite an interest in the game, and from the present outlook there is plenty of good material which can be developed during the winter for next year's teams.

The scrub matches this fall have been well attended, and have proven a success by reason of the large number of new men who have embraced the opportunity of learning the game.

Captain H. P. Baily represented Haverford to advantage in winning the bowling prize on the Philadelphia team in England last summer. His batting average was 13.60, and his bowling average 14.26. The great English cricket organ, *Cricket*, in its account of the last match of the Philadelphians' tour says: "The victory was in a great measure due to the fine bowling of Baily at

the close. * * * * Baily finished the match with a remarkably fine bowling performance, taking the last three Cambridge batsmen with successive balls. In the match altogether he secured fourteen wickets for 87 runs, a brilliant termination to the tour."

Professional Woodcock has returned from his summer in England, where he improved his time by playing for Leicestershire. His assortment of cricket goods is deserving of examination.

The match on the 30th ult. between the Faculty and a representative College eleven resulted in a victory for the latter by a score of 59 to 28. Prof. Gummere and Martin made the scores for their respective sides. Burr distinguished himself by a pretty catch of Bringhurst's low hot drive. The day was wet, but the interest lively.

Work has been begun on the new practice wickets. The wickets for team practice in the spring have heretofore been found unsatisfactory both to bowlers and batters. It is now the intention of the ground committee to make a row of wickets extending along the west side of the field this fall, so that they will be ready for good practice in the spring. This work will, of course, require quite an expenditure of money, and it is earnestly hoped that both members and friends of the Cricket Association at Haverford, appreciating the great advantage of such a step, will not fail to be liberal in their contributions.

FOOT-BALL.

HAVERFORD, 6; ALL PHILADELPHIA, 0.

SATURDAY afternoon, October 5th, witnessed the opening of the foot-ball season at Haverford. It was also the occasion of the dedication of the new grounds, which are situated inside the athletic track, and in full view from the grand stand. They are much better located than the old ones, and more level, this alone making them much preferable, aside from the very appreciable convenience of the grand stand.

The opposing team was the All Philadelphia, and composed of some of the strongest picked players in the city. Among other well-known men on the team

were Miers, formerly of the Princeton team, Frazier, ex-quarter-back for the University, and Hacker, full-back on Haverford's team in '86. Haverford had out her strongest team, but it plainly showed the lack of practice and organization due to the brief time since college opened. A majority of last year's team is still playing, but there is also some excellent new material, especially noteworthy being Eaton, captain of last year's Wesleyan team, and Thurber, formerly of the Cornell University eleven. These two, who are taking post-graduate courses, proved a great addition to Haverford's team, the half-back work of Eaton being really a fine exhibition of foot-ball.

The play during the two halves is thus described by a Philadelphia paper: "At 4.15 Referee Angell tossed a coin, and Captain Wood, of All Philadelphias, called "heads," but luck was against him, so Haverford having the choice took the north goal to defend, giving their opponents the ball. But the field was level, and the sun shining at right angles across, so that winning the toss was but a slight advantage. The ball was dribbled to Hacker, who made about ten yards before he was downed by Eaton's very fine tackle. Short runs were then made by Schwartz and Wood, but they were unable to gain the necessary five yards, and the ball went to Haverford on four downs. Darlington then made a fine run, but lost the ball when tackled. Hacker's long punt then sent it nearly to Haverford's twenty-five yard line, but through excellent runs by Thompson, Eaton and Darlington, it was forced back close to the Philadelphians' goal. Haverford's rush line by a quick manœuvre made a clear space in the centre, and Eaton, rushing through, scored the first and only touch-down of the game. Darlington carried the sphere out and held it, while Whitney kicked the goal. The time was nearly up for the first half, and

nothing more had been accomplished when it ended.

"In the second half Thompson started the ball for the collegians with a good gain. This was materially increased by a magnificent run of Eaton's, aided by Martin's fine interfering; then the strong tackling of the Phillies' rush line prevented further progress, and the ball was surrendered to the visitors. Schwartz and Griffith then did some fine running, and the ball was advanced dangerously near Haverford's goal, but good tackles by Auchincloss, Thurber and Thompson, prevented a touch-down. After this the play was mostly in the middle of the field, neither side gaining any material advantage. At 5.30 time was called, the score standing 6-0 in Haverford's favor."

The teams were as follows:—

HAVERFORD.—Whitney, Davies, Thurber, Haley, Auchincloss, Collins and Strawbridge, rushers; Martin, quarter-back; Eaton and Thompson, half-backs; Darlington, full-back.

ALL PHILADELPHIA.—Wharton, Bond, C. Hacker, Miers, Farnum, Yarnall and Wood, rushers; Frazier, quarter-back; Hacker and Schwartz, half-backs; Griffiths, full-back.

Referee, Mr. E. M. Angell, Haverford, '90; Umpire, Mr. Griscom, U. of P., '91.

SCHEDULE.

The following first eleven football matches have been definitely arranged. There are several dates open yet for which negotiations are pending.

- Oct. 5th.—Picked team of Phila., at Haverford.
- " 12th.—Riverton at Haverford.
- " 16th.—Lehigh at Bethlehem.
- " 19th.—P. M. A. at Chester.
- " 26th.—Swarthmore at Swarthmore.
- Nov. 2d.—Dickinson at Carlisle.
- " 9th.—Franklin and Marshall at Lancaster.
- " 16th.—Open.
- " 20th.—Lafayette at Haverford.

A second eleven match has been arranged with the P. M. A. second for November 6th. Other second eleven games will be arranged in the near future.

LOCALS.

Summer is gone ; autumn has come ; and labyrinthine paths of knowledge stretch before us. We gaze into their ever-winding and devious ways ere we press forward, to be lost perchance for a season, but to be found again, we trust, strengthened by our search. At such a moment of meaning, with words of hope on his lips, with power of comfort in his heart, comes the local editor,

"Welcome as the hand
Of brother in a foreign land."

For could we only, 'mid the trials that overwhelm and the shadows that betray, hold fast with clinging faith to our own selves, then would vanish doubt, then would peace be ours. All freshmen have felt this sentiment, one poet has uttered it,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel as ithers see us."

Men of Haverford, your prayerful wish is answered. Look to the local column, and as others see you, ye shall see yourselves.

Welcome, welcome, ninety-three !
Many greetings unto thee.

How and where some students passed the vacation :

Benny C.—Asking mamma.
A. C. T.—Growing, we trust.
H. L. G.—Sharpening his razors.
R. C. B.—Reading his diploma.
W. M. G., Jr.—Singing hymns.
R. L. M.—Eschewing evil.

The walk leading to Woodside will be lighted by several new lamps for the benefit of those who attend collection at Barclay Hall.

It was stated in the July HAVERFORDIAN that the class championship in cricket was undecided. As a matter of fact the ground committee awarded it to '89, but why no one has been able to determine, as only one match out of a series of seven was played.

Woodcock's box of bats and other cricket materials arrived a few days ago. An examination of his goods will repay the trouble.

Of all the classes
Favored by lasses
Tender and true ;
None there has been
These halls within
Like Ninety-two.

And yet I must unfold a tale
About their noble president,
Which from their souls gallant a wail
Will raise, and many a lament.

It happened thus: One summer day,
Perplexed with mental work and care,
Their Nelson was compelled to play
The beau unto a maiden fair.

She talked and talked and chatted on,
Quite meaningless her words and smiles ;
Poor Nelson felt and looked forlorn,
For him the walk stretched into miles.

At last thus spoke this fairy fay,
While o'er her face a smile did steal :
"I hope you mind not what I say,
For like a little goose I feel."

And Nelson then—it must be told—
His careful training here abused,
And answered her, in accents cold,
"Oh no ; to that I'm getting used."

O Ninety-two !
Give him his due,
Punish him well.
This tale is true
Of one of you,—
False to a belle.

The Athletic Committee have decided to hold no field sports this year, but will do their utmost in the interest of foot-ball.

Mamma, on 93's leaving home : "Now, dear, don't forget and engage in gambling or baseball or drinking."

CONUNDRUMS.

Why is Daddy like a large cask ? Because he is the local editor's *butt*.

What is the difference between a soldier and Benny C. ? One is in arms and the other ought to be.

What is the difference between a box and M. A. H. ? One you can shut up and the other you can't.

Why doesn't H. P. B. study Latin ? Because one tongue is enough for him.

Caught from a new man : "Yes, there were two men from Palestine to-day at meeting ; they came from Mt. Ætna."

Another from the same quarter : "You ought to oil your cricket bat ; a fellow told me it makes the ball slip off easier and go farther."

The following literary marvel was found among the papers of last year's Freshmen. Internal evidence, which we will not discuss fixes its date at the end of last term. We give it publication, partly that '93 may learn to revere the genius of the class above them, and partly that such a work of art may not be lost to ensuing generations.

"THE MONITOR AND MERRY MAC.

"An allegory.

"Once upon a time there sailed into a mighty nice harbor a curious creation in the shape of a little, quick-moving, bobbing thing. It was called the "Monitor," because, I suppose, it looked after us little crafts. You couldn't see much of it, as it moved concealed from the eyes, and you looked out of it through narrow slits. At first it was awful quiet and meek, but by and by—oh, my!!!! There was another quite different ship called 'Merry Mac.' Well, after a while, the 'Monitor' thought 'Merry Mac' hurt us little ships' morals, so the famous battle took place, and 'Merry Mac' had to retreat. The little ships are awful sorry. (This is true in the allegory, but not in the real story.) The 'Monitor' still stays. Ain't it mean luck?"

[The interpretation of this allegory we must leave to our readers.—LOCAL ED.)

President Sharpless delivered his annual address before the Board of Managers on the 8th inst.

At one of its recent meetings, P. S. Darlington, '90, was elected President of the Foot-Ball Association, in place of G. T. Butler, who did not return to college. G. H. Davies, '90, was elected to the vacant place on the Ground Committee.

Overhead, coming from a lecture room: "By Jove, that professor lectures well. Those are just my ideas."

Beware of H. P. B.'s end, ye English cricketers and ye Haverford *students*.

The following letter was picked up in the hall; it had probably fallen from the letter-box:

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Sept. 24, 1889, 9 P.M.
MY DEAREST, DEAREST MAMMA:

My first afternoon at college has passed, and I sit down to write to my own mamma. I think I shall get on so sweetly. The place is so beautiful that one must be happy here. There are so many pretty walks to take, oh, how I wish you were here to go with me.

I think I have made one good friend already. He is a prominent boy, too; a member of the cricket association. He came into my room after dinner, and was very kind, and

persuaded me to join the club. It cost three dollars, but a new friend is cheap at that.

The servants here are very kind. They black your shoes for you, I hear, if you leave them out, so I have done so. That will save me much trouble, for you know I always hated it.

There is a good deal of noise outside now, but I am not afraid, for good, kind Prof. — has forbidden any Sophomores to touch us. I think I must say good night now, dear mamma.

Your precious bôy,

P. S. I am in bed now. The pillows are awful hard. Please send me a nice one. The noise is getting worse outside. I wish it would stop.

EXCHANGES.

IN bidding our exchanges a welcome for the new collegiate year, and in examining them, the spirit of many assures us that a new staff has assumed control: new policy in conducting them is visible in many; often changes have been made toward the further improvement of the paper, and in some few, on the other hand, toward just the opposite—a slight downfall in standard. But two changes are rather conspicuous: the exchange columns seem to be gradually dropping from many of the best periodicals, or losing the attention that was formerly paid to them, while the growth of fiction is possibly slightly on the increase. The latter is a step well taken as long as a good standard is maintained, but it is to the condition of the former that we must enter a protest. The college paper has not the same facility for determining its own merit as the subscription list and record of its circulation offer to another publication. The increased worth of a college paper makes but little difference in the number of subscribers, who are, for the most part, local students, and who, therefore, feel a patriotic desire to support the paper by no means in proportion to its real value. Consequently some way is necessary to point out the better article from the poorer; to commend the interesting and suitable; and this, as we see it, can be only best done through the exchange department of a fellow-paper, which should therefore be conducted on nothing but principles of conscientious impartiality.

An innovation, and what we judge to be a very pretty and enjoyable one for a commencement week program, is the Calculus Play, introduced as a substitute for the accustomed Cremation with much success, as the *Lafayette* assures us, among the students of that institution. It certainly has obvious advantages over the latter as an amusement

in giving much more room for action, and in affording so much greater opportunity for effective stage setting, yet it strikes us especially favorably in the light of its giving the management and others no uneasiness about rain, etc., which are always a positive element in deciding the success of out-of-door entertainments. The idea itself is striking and meritorious, and, as such, we feel ourselves fully justified in recording it.

When a question that has the importance to demand so close attention, the difficulty of solution to remain an open problem for years, as the debate over the Labor Problem has, there is reason to expect an article headed, "Co-operation is Practical and Right," to contain an argument which will at least make an attempt to answer some of the points—particularly when so good as they are—which have been made in opposition to it.

In the first place we question the propriety of taking such a subject for a two-column article, where the space is by no means adequate to develop a sound conclusion as to whether co-operation is either practical or right; but to make both assertions, to mention not a word about the practicability except the concluding remark, "It is practicable because it may be accomplished by a simple compromise," and to carry therefore but little conviction to the minds of those who have studied the subject, is a presumption, at least, not becoming a paper like the *Speculum*. A good rule for all short articles is always to avoid, among many other, complex political subjects.

The *Dartmouth* opens its eleventh volume with an exchange department. In speaking of this it says: "This department will be conducted with a view to mutual assistance, making far more frequent use of commendation than of criticism. It is our desire and intention to be just and honest in our work, wishing to avoid quarrels and hoping to make this department interesting to all." We heartily welcome the new feature, and feel convinced that if more well-edited papers would introduce the same and other similar maxims, the standard of college journalism would be visibly altered for the better.

Few agencies, perhaps, do more to injure the standing of a small college in the eyes of the public than unfavorable newspaper comments, and the State College at once becomes a worthy object of sympathy in repelling the false and exceedingly injurious statements advanced by the *Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette*.

Whether from malice, political motives, or simply to fill up space, we know not, but the writer of the paragraph certainly succeeded, as the *Free Lance* shows, in making some striking mistakes, and giving about as incorrect an idea about the college as could be well expressed in so many words. Seriously, if editors could be held responsible for it whenever they see fit to produce such slander, it might be well to guard against all like future actions on their part by making examples of them.

Among the many commendable commencement issues, some of which were unusually elaborate, we note the following: *Bowdoin Orient*, *W. P. I.*, *Swarthmore Phœnix*, and *Tuftsionian*.

AMONG THE POETS.

TRANSMUTATIONS.

WHIRLING in the ball room's glow,
While the music's ceaseless flow
Pulsing through the fragrant air
Drives afar my every care;
Treading out the mazy dance,
With the sidelong, backward glance
Choose the course, then looking down
Catch a glance of eyes of brown,
Like some clinging airy form
Seeking shelter from the storm.
Could I press her to my heart,
That she never might depart!
How the pulses warmer glow,
How the heartbeats quicker grow,
How the little flying feet
Spurn the floor as on they fleet;
Ah! that we might glide together
Down the halls of time forever!

While my thought thus wandereth,
Comes a little gasping breath—
"Oh, dear me! you'll have to stop!
I can't take another hop."

—Fv.

A FOOLISH TEXT.

"Love thy neighbor as thyself?"
What a foolish preacher!
Thou art dearer than myself,
Neighbor, sweetheart, teacher.
None is equal to thyself,
Thou art far above me;
And I dare not ask myself
"Would she stoop to love me?"
None I love except thyself—
Kneel in awe before thee—
And I only hate myself
That I'm all unworthy.
"Love thy neighbor as thyself!"
Parson's lost his labor,
Fool I'd be to love myself
As I love my neighbor.—*Philadelphia Press*.

A WARNING.

'Twas a glorious, gorgeous sunset
 Of one mild autumnal day,
 And a radiant, happy Freshman
 Sat and puffed the time away.
 All his future was before him,
 All to do, to try, to dare,
 Nothing recked he of the dangers,
 Laughed with scorn at every care.
 Many noble resolutions
 Hurried wildly through his mind;
 Urging ever on to glory,
 Leaving boyhood days behind.
 Knowledge now shall be his object,
 Nothing else should interfere;
 He would graduate *cum laude*
 At the end of Senior year.
 Life would not be worth the living
 Should he idle it away,
 Slow but surely erudition
 Would increase from day to day.
 So this radiant Freshman planning
 Gave one long and joyous cry,
 But ah! what means this deadly pallor?
 Mark his fixed and glassy eye!
 Still he stands for just four seconds,
 Then he hesitates no more;
 Like a meteor then he dashes
 Wildly through the open door.
 Short but violent was the struggle,
 From his lips there came no sound;
 But they found him there soon after
 Silent on the leafy ground.

* * * * *

In a still, secluded church yard,
 Where the solemn pine trees wave,
 Can be seen a modest headstone,
 'Tis that radiant Freshman's grave.
 In that contest between nature
 And a mightier power by far,
 Nicotine had proved victorious,
 'Twas his first and last cigar.

—Dartmouth.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Among the strongest aspirants for the Inter-collegiate tennis championship may be mentioned: R. Huntingdon, of Yale, Shaw and S. Chase, of Harvard, and Campbell and E. E. Wright, of Columbia.

'92 of Princeton easily won the college baseball championship this fall.

Prof. Richards, of Yale, having examined the recordz of 2,425 students, finds that the athletes fall very slightly behind the non-athletes in scholarship.

Prof. William Appleton, of the Greek chair, has been elected to succeed Dr. Magill as President of Swarthmore.

Dr. Daniel Ayres has given \$25,000 towards the endowment of a chair of biology in Wesleyan University.

The Christmas vacation at Yale lasts three weeks.

The Harvard graduating class of '89 numbered 217; in '88 there were 234 degrees conferred.

By the will of the late President F. A. P. Barnard, of Columbia, his whole estate, valued at \$80,000, is bequeathed to the college on the death of his wife.

The University of Vermont has received a bequest of \$10,000 for its library.

Fifty men from Andover and Exeter have entered Yale '93.

Cornell has four hundred Freshmen; Williams, eighty-four; Amherst, one hundred and three; and Dartmouth, seventy-eight.

At Johns Hopkins a student has the choice of seven distinct courses in order to obtain his degree.

Commencement at Rutgers College was made especially interesting this year by the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the new dormitory, to be known as Winant's Hall. It will be 143 feet long by 65 feet wide, the center portion being 40 by 72 feet. It will be four stories high, with basement and cellar. The material of the first story will be brownstone, with cut stone columns in the porch. Above the first story the material will be pressed Trenton brick, with terra cotta trimmings. In the pediment of the center buildings, the coat-of-arms and motto of the college will appear in terra cotta. The interior will be finished in oak and yellow pine. The building is to accommodate one hundred and twenty students. The rooms are in suites of three,—a study and two single sleeping rooms.

The new gymnasium at Yale is an assured fact. Of the \$180,000 necessary to complete the building, \$150,000 have been raised. A site has been purchased at a cost of \$30,000, and the plans of the building, now being completed by the architect, may be expected to be made public at an early day. In his address at commencement, President Dwight stated that the total gifts to the university since January were over \$200,000, and the total gifts since he became president, \$750,000 in cash, and a legacy of \$200,000.

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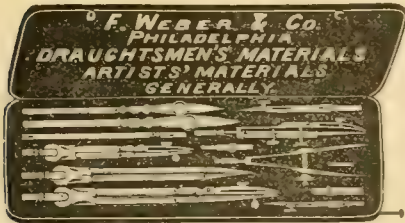
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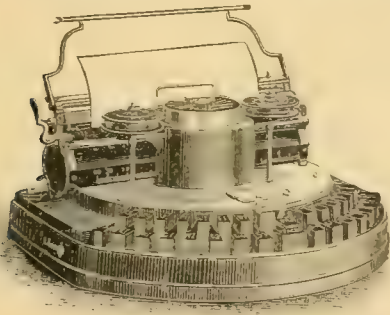
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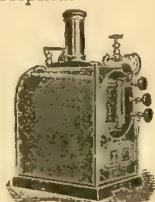
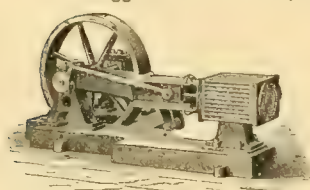
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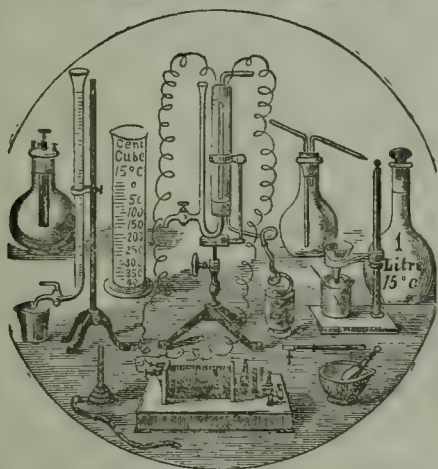


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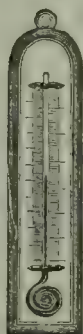
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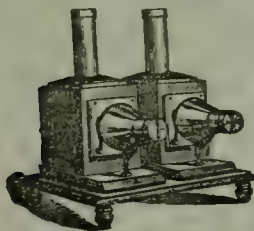
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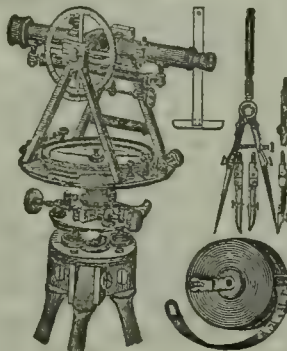


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HAVERFORDIAN.

1889



CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 5.

| | |
|--|----|
| Editorials—Another Competition, | 77 |
| Action on the Cane Rush, | 77 |
| Honor Between Colleges, | 78 |
| A Suggestion on Reading, | 78 |
| Success of the C. I. P. A. Convention, | 79 |
| Maintaining the Standard, | 80 |
| Two Just Demands, | 80 |
| Hope's Token,—Poem, | 81 |
| Hero or Fanatic? | 81 |
| Convention of the C. I. P. A., | 84 |
| A Memory,—Poem, | 85 |
| Foot-Ball.—Haverford, '92 vs. Swarthmore, '92, | 85 |
| Haverford vs. Riverton, | 85 |
| Haverford vs. Lehigh, | 86 |
| Haverford vs. P. M. A., | 87 |
| Haverford vs. Swarthmore, | 88 |
| Haverford Second vs. Hill School, | 89 |
| Corridor Gossip, | 90 |
| Alumni Personals, | 91 |
| Locals, | 92 |
| Exchanges, | 94 |
| Among the Poets, | 95 |
| General College News, | 96 |

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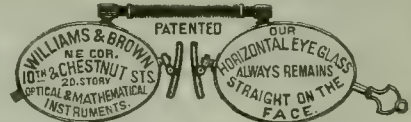
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The Haverfordian.

VOL. XI.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., November, 1889.

No. 5

THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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Entered at the Haverford College Post Office, for transmission through the mails at second-class rates.

THE result of recent competition ordered by the board to fill the vacant assistant editorship was so unsatisfactory that it decided not to accept any of the work, but order a new competition. This action seemed to be necessary, for the material handed in, while quite passable in some respects, displayed on the whole either inability, or a great deal of haste and carelessness; in most cases probably the latter. One often fails to realize how much difference a little extra thought, with careful revision and pruning, will make in a production. If the competitors had given more attention to some of these minor points their work would have presented a vastly

different appearance, and some one's would undoubtedly have been accepted. The Board does not wish to be too critical, but there is a certain standard which must be attained. Conscientious honest work is all that is asked under the new competition, and if this is given some one must necessarily succeed.

THE action of the college in deciding to abolish the cane-rush this year between the lower class-men at once expresses a complete change of opinion in the present class of students from those of former years. Presumably the decision is in the line of improvement, and at once clears from our college customs a factor which a few years hence will be unheard of except as an interesting curiosity of old college days; but however heartily we may congratulate ourselves at any advancement made, we have yet to supply the lack of many a direct aid to the college, made by its abolition.

While now the foot-ball teams run no risk of losing a good man, the Freshmen certainly miss an opportunity for class concentration, the engenderment of a class feeling and a mutual sense of dependence upon each other, and of independence as a class, at the opening of their course, which will hold them together till final graduation. They are also deprived in the beginning of the essence of an individuality which will bring forth the strongest efforts of the class in every contest, athletic or intellectual, in which they may enter.

There is no intention to declare that a cane-rush is the only means of obtaining this. Other colleges have made very effi-

cient substitutions, and have thereby combined the advantages and separated them from the dangers of a rough-and-tumble rush. But as long as we devise nothing else in the place of what we have dispensed with, which will at least demand united class action, we condemn the incoming men to go from the time of entrance until the class foot-ball matches, with no idea of their strength further than what they can guess at from the reputations the individual members have made in the preparatory schools. This is an injustice which new men naturally cannot comprehend at first for themselves, and thereby avert, as far as possible, the evil consequences; if anything is to be done, older men must bring it about.

IT is often said that there is even "honor among thieves." Whether this be so or not, it is certainly true that there ought to be honor among college men. Not that there is as a rule a noticeable lack of it among the men of our colleges toward their fellows; the trouble seems mostly to lie between the students of different, perhaps rival colleges. A most prominent phase of this dishonesty—for it deserves no better name—appears in the practice of some colleges of habitually playing men on their various athletic teams, if they can hope to do so without detection, who have no right whatever to be there. That the sentiment against this is not much stronger than it is among college men is to be regretted. The temptation may be great in an important contest to use almost any means of success, but much of the credit of a victory is destroyed if it is known even only to one's self that it was illegitimately won. An athletic team, as well as the individual, which wins on something beside its own merit, is pretty sure to fail somewhere in the long run.

Undoubtedly the more there is depending on a victory the greater is the temptation for deceit in order to gain it, and also perhaps, in a certain sense, is the deceit more excusable,—at least the reasons for resorting to it are more explainable. But in a small and comparatively unimportant contest such as the class match recently played on the Haverford grounds with a neighboring college, the case is entirely different. What excuse there can be for putting a team in the field on such an occasion composed of men from nearly every class in college, it is difficult to imagine. Yet this very thing was done by the visiting team, and to aggravate the situation it was declared several times to be a strict class eleven. Can it be that the thought of defeat is so unbearable to the college in question that she will stoop to such contemptible tactics rather than undergo the possibility of sustaining one? If this is the case there, or in any other institution, it is high time for them to give up all branches of athletics for a season, and take twenty hour elective courses in Scripture until a better standard of morality, or of moral courage, can be infused into the student body. To be able to sustain defeat gracefully is next in importance to being able to win a victory honorably, and the former inspires scarcely less respect than the latter.

WE are now fully entered on our work for the winter, and many students are resolving to enlarge their knowledge of literature. We wish to address a word to these.

You all have read a certain amount,—some more, some less,—and the question each should ask himself is, How much of it do I really possess? How much is my own to use? Settle this question first of all, determine how much you thoroughly

hold in your mind. And then think over the many books you have read whose words are now dim in your memory, and which you would wish were clearer there. Let those be the first books you read this winter; and when you feel that no useful and helpful book which you have ever read is gone and forgotten, then, and not till then, take up a new book. And so through life, in all your reading, never make a new friend in literature, if you must first desert an old one. Be able to say at any time that every good work you have ever read is yours to use. And whenever on a rainy day you go to the library, go not to seek a new acquaintance, but to revisit old friends.

But this is slow work, you say. True, but it is sure. And you will find, if you read in this way, that your time will be better spent, that light and transient literature will be passed by, that strong and enduring works will fix your attention and fill your mind. If you look at every book you read as a probable lifelong friend, you will come to wish for friends worthy of the name. Thus and thus only will a strong foundation in literature be yours—one on which you can firmly and reliably build.

It has been said, and is the story of history, that the best scholars have generally come from poorer families, where books have been few and good, the reading limited and thorough. Be wary of the man who has read everything: that is too often his only merit.

AS was generally predicted, the Convention of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association just held in every way surpassed all others in its history. The delegates were more congenial and harmonious; the exercises were more entertaining, and, in fact, everything seemed to combine to make the occasion most enjoyable. Not

the least pleasant feature of the day was the banquet, where for two hours mirth and good feeling held full sway. There surely could not have been a paper represented but what felt, when all was over, a much deeper sensation of interest and fellowship with every other member of the organization. This is no idle statement. The strengthening of the feeling of unity between our various institutions is certainly of great importance, and should be encouraged in every way. There is nothing that can have a stronger influence in this line than our college papers. It is because the convention operated so widely in fostering this sentiment that the HAVERFORDIAN is so gratified over its work.

The important steps taken in altering the Constitution were also, we think, wisely considered. It cannot be denied that the circular letters were growing burdensome in many ways. As was remarked in the convention, it is almost impossible to prepare an interesting letter so that the news will be fresh by the time it can be published in the various papers. Most news must be gleaned in regard to our Colleges from the daily press and from the college papers themselves, not from any semi-annual letter they can write.

Sensible as was the action in doing away with these circular letters, the greatest stroke of policy was reached when it was determined to hold every year two conventions instead of one, the next to be on the first Monday in March. This will doubtless double, yes, more than double, the usefulness of the Association. Under the old rule it was often the case that an editor did not have an opportunity to attend more than one convention, generally attending, naturally, in his Senior year. The pleasure of attendance will also be greatly increased, for one is sure to enjoy his second convention more than the first, being then broken

in, and, as it were, acclimated. The HAVERFORDIAN heartily commends both these changes, and predicts increased prosperity for the Association.

THERE has always been a high grade of work done in the college, and it may perhaps be a waste of words to say that this high standard should be maintained during the current year. Not that there is any indication of a lowered grade, but we wish to incite to still further efforts.

The presence of sixteen graduate students pursuing special lines of work does not relieve in any way the undergraduate of his duty. He should push his various branches to the fullest extent that his time will allow him, and he can work side by side with the graduate, not with the depressing thought that this man has had more time and work on the subject, and consequently his results must be better, but with the thought ever before him that he is maintaining the undergraduate standard of the college.

The work of the scientific department has received a great impetus in the decision of the faculty to grant an A. M. to a man who has done the required work after taking a B. S. Why an A. M. should be valued so much more highly than a M. S. is not quite plain, but certain it is that some of the higher institutions will grant the degree of Ph. D. only to men who have already taken the degree of A. M.

DURING Christmas week comes the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Cricket Association. There are two questions which Haverford would do well to consider fully preparatory to introducing them.

In the first place, we should consider whether we have not a right to demand that our game with the University of Pennsylvania shall be played on our own grounds at Haverford. Harvard plays both Haverford and Pennsylvania on her own grounds in Boston, and there is every reason why we should follow her example and play Pennsylvania here. The grounds are very good, certainly better than those we played on last year at Elmwood and Boston. Besides, we would play better, and we have a right to that advantage at least every other year. The fact that Pennsylvania has no ground does not entitle her to refuse to play on ours. This is a point on which we should emphatically insist.

Again, the experience we have gained from the past matches ought to show us the necessity of regulating who shall be entitled to play in them. We should adopt the rule which is observed in the annual match between Cambridge and Oxford Universities. There no man is allowed to play more than four years. Here we need such a rule even more than England. It would equalize matters and tend to make closer games. There certainly can be nothing unfair in our following the example of the English Universities, especially when it will serve the interests of collegiate cricket, and possibly extend its range. We can hardly hope to establish cricket in Yale and Princeton if some such regulation be not enforced; and there is even danger of diminishing its popularity in Harvard and Haverford.

If the matches next spring be governed by these two rules, there is every reason why we should hope to gain the cup; and if, for any reason, the Ground Committee neglects to demand such an action on the part of the Association, it will be deserving of the strongest censure.

HOPE'S TOKEN.

I WALKED in the storm in my garden,
 The flowers were broken in grief,
 And mangled and torn on my pathway
 Lay many a blossom and leaf,—
 And oh, the storm raging within me
 But answered the tempest without;
 His voice was the voice of my moaning,
 His darkness, my darkness and doubt.

And there 'neath that pitiless heaven,
 I breathed in my anguish a prayer,—
 A cry that a sign might be given
 To soothe or to seal my despair.
 When lo, a fair rose just unfolding,
 Refreshed as with glistening dew,
 And sweet as the breath of an angel,
 Burst full on my wondering view.

The storm not a petal had broken,
 It seemed but by zephyrs caressed;
 I snatched it in joy from the tempest,
 And laid it in love on my breast.
 And deep in my bosom storm-shaken,
 Rebuking the doubt and the gloom,
 As pure as this heavenly token,
 A hope was beginning to bloom.

The storm is still raging about me,
 My spirit is tranquil within,
 And future smiles fairer before me,
 For doubt and despair that have been;
 The sweet bud of promise still opens,
 No more in despair shall I grope,
 For hope is the light of my being,
 And love is the life of my hope.

HOWELL STROUD ENGLAND.

HERO OR FANATIC?

A SNUG little town, surrounded upon two sides by the lofty Blue Ridge, is now living a much quieter life than one quarter of a century ago, but to a large degree is marked by the same human spirits. It has a history in its every turn that has occasioned the eyes of all Europe to watch it and its surroundings with the counter feelings of approof and reproof, for it was in Charlestown, West Virginia, that the first wave of the great Rebellion was battled with. Its situation is to a degree unique, being placed near the junction of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. There was the strong Southern feeling which insisted upon the moral and legal

right of slavery, but slave-tyranny tempered by such humane principles as have so often and distinctly shown themselves in the one great native character of the region, who has left his stamp so firmly to this day,—Washington. One of the most intelligent communities of the South, it was a fitting location upon which to force a great moral principle; a place of most commanding position in which to determine, in one way or the other, a conflict which must suddenly reach throughout many States, and strike a blow in all directions in unison. If John Brown was a fanatic, his judgment and deliberation were certainly not those of a fool.

To study the character which made these scenes historical is our object. If in October of 1859 we had seen him among them, we would have noticed a tall, commanding figure, and have heard a soft, clear accent, without a touch of revenge in his words, but with striking composure standing in the Court House of Charlestown to defend himself as best he could against the death-sentence,—yes, but more than this, the cause of his actions. He made one request, a delay of holding the trial long enough to enable his counsel from the North to reach him, but after its refusal any feeling other than that he would be ultimately convicted was far from his thoughts. We cannot, however, dwell upon the picture; he was convicted for his *deeds*, and underwent the sentence like a man. After his death, the trial and judgment as to his *motives* was begun; a trial of whether they were those of a simple, pure, and rational hero, or of an irresponsible fanatic. This is yet in progress, and public opinion must enter judgment. Therefore we humbly ask at least your consideration, and possibly we may obtain your judgment.

Then to the question. What is his place in history?

If the plea of insanity is to have a just

ground, it must either overthrow the record of perfect consistency which characterized the man, or advance some new theory as to the insanity of his meditations and ultimate decisions which so entirely controlled his whole life,—a life given to a single idea, which preyed ever upon his mind, and is reflected in his every action.

A strong and striking theory, indeed, is required which will overthrow the current opinion as to his character held by those who declare him perfectly sane, and yet there are several streaks in that character which at first glance, at least, are abnormal, unusual as compared with the surroundings and influences which encompassed him, at variance with all teachings of his age, illogical in their development from cause to effect, and therefore presumably insane.

What indomitable will—bordering upon stubbornness—for a well-balanced mind! With what utter secrecy he prepared for his Virginia campaign! His semi-matured plans were revealed to his colored friend Thomas, in Springfield, ten years before the consummation, and yet every abolitionist of the North was startled by the intelligence of February, 1858, laying bare this great conspiracy; and we also have to take into consideration the constant communication that he had with the North, during which he obtained money and even arms that to carry on his campaign. Is it not odd during these associations not a hint of his future actions should have been disclosed? And yet ten years before he told Thomas that his mind was made up. His Kansas protestations, as displayed in his actions and in his speeches, are perfectly open, and in keeping with the sentiments of a party of men who followed him as a leader, and yet during all this time he is slowly preparing for a similar mission in Virginia, in which he confers with no one, but, with singular determination, plans the whole affair him-

self,—studies only the plans of the Roman Spartacus in the latter's attempt to free the gladiators. Brown discovers the Roman's errors, and thinking to profit by the experience of his example, coolly consummates the whole affair. What a contrast of policy! What a complete and singular revolution! If the study of the man's personality and character will not account, in a degree for these oddities, we can only be justified in declaring him a wild fanatic. But even then we hesitate to pass the opinion.

One may thoroughly sift to the bottom his every action; he may criticise his speech in the light of a foregone conclusion that his mind was unevenly balanced; he may find reason to declare our hero's judgment hasty, and that his decisions had been merely jumped at by conclusions that would not justify the search of true reason, yet, with all this investigation of his character, one must admit that his heart was brave. John Brown knew no fear. It was a consistency with him throughout his whole career, and perhaps one of the strong inducements for his followers to put such confidence in him. That this was genuine bravery, many circumstances of his life clearly show.

The calm composure with which he faced death at the gallows was certainly heroic in the light of physical control and fortitude.

"There is no faltering in his step," wrote a bystander; "but firmly and erect he stands amid the almost breathless lines of soldiery that surround him." Another remarked: "I know that everyone within view was greatly impressed with the dignity of his bearing. I have heard men of the South say that his courageous fortitude and insensibility to fear filled them with amazement."

As is so often noticed in men of courage, his gentleness, and kind, sympathetic heart were just as conspicuous in Brown as the more brilliant quality.

Upon such a noble foundation as these three qualities he built his character.

Impressions that touched his feelings were, therefore, most deep and lasting. He seemed to picture slave cruelty in his own mind with a vividness that was just as real as if he himself were the victim. When he witnessed, at the age of twelve, the horrible cruelty imposed upon an unfortunate slave-girl, his whole personality revolted at the thought, and his eyes opened to the great evils daily enacted about him. This aroused him, and he thought over the problem; with earnest piety he searched the Bible for aid, and there, in the records of Gideon, of Joshua, a way of deliverance was suggested.

With cool logic he argued that if God approved and justified their actions, these must be right. His life was immediately decided then and there, and remained but to be carried out in detail: his vow was taken; he had but to further elaborate his plans. Subsequent experience and investigation could do no more than further strengthen his faith in the cause he had taken up.

Theory and moral ethics which had helped him to his conviction were to John Brown's mind of but little use without action. Too many before him had preached liberty to all with too little effect for him not to see the uselessness of inaction. Something must be done, as he thought; delay meant death to the cause; more than that, delay was impossible long. The Civil War, as far as it related to slavery, afterwards showed that so far his reasoning was, without doubt, true. Action was inevitable, and as subsequent history shows us, the cause he espoused was fated to be successful.

But another powerful trait has yet to be added to complete the force which his influence exerted, and that is his absolute

devotion to principle, which blinded his eye to the after results. This, if any, is his fanatic side; it was certainly in this that he made his mistake. Its influence was overwhelming; the motive blinded him completely to the consequence. Evil results were never thought of, while each good result was so intertwined and inseparably bound in his mind with every good motive, that it never seemed to place itself clearly before his judgment as a distinct factor in influencing his acts.

The awful destruction of life which must be brought about to carry out his designs, was but the arbitrary and inevitable path which a necessity had placed before him, and which must be trodden in order to reach the freedom of the slave—a gift of God to all, and which nothing human could withhold.

Can we imagine what an effect this deep conviction had upon his strong will, and so great physical fearlessness? Every hour spent in meditation further fixed him to his purpose; every glimpse of slavery fortified his will, and further satisfied his determination. In time it became morally impossible for him to demur, and the whole weight of his personality pressed upon him to act.

Was this weak-minded fanaticism? Does the spirit of the man not show forth above his deeds, temper his unlawful actions, and reveal to us the strength of his moral purpose.

Extravagant frenzy acts suddenly, wildly, in an inopportune way, and at an inopportune time. It argues not; it plans not; nor, when it once acts, does it strike with deliberateness. A fanatic follows not the examples of others; he compares not his intentions with history, to seek for similarities between his aims and those aims that have held the minds of men before him; his conclusions are instantaneous; his ways

of carrying out his intentions are original, and entirely impracticable; his life is inconsistent and uneven.

There was no more fanaticism displayed in "the Great Conspiracy" than in the revolt of Spartacus; and had the former progressed as far as the latter, in all probability we would have been able to trace a much more marked resemblance between the two.

As in the efforts of Harriet B. Stowe, William Lloyd Garrison, Lowell, Whittier; as in the methods pursued by the projectors of the Underground Railroad; as in the exhortations of all religious bodies, led, possibly, by the Society of Friends, the intention of John Brown was slave-liberation, and the only difference was in the methods adopted.

CONVENTION ON THE C. I. P. A.

THE most successful convention in the history of the Central Intercollegiate Press Association, was held Saturday, November 2d, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. There have been conventions more largely attended, both in individual delegates and in the number of papers represented, but this, the fourth, was easily superior in the interest displayed, and the enthusiasm of the delegates for the success of the association.

The delegates and their respective papers were as follows: *Pennsylvanian*, Josiah H. Penniman, Francis B. Lee; *Princetonian*, J. S. Van Cleve; *HAVERFORDIAN*, E. M. Angell, C. H. Burr, Jr.; *Free Lance* (Pennsylvania State College), J. M. Walker, W. H. Walker; *Swarthmore Phoenix*, J. W. Ponder, W. C. Sproul; *Dickinsonian*, R. W. Illingworth, H. J. Neal; *College Student* (Franklin and Marshall), D. M. Jones, C. N. Heller; and from the Baltimore City College *Journal*, G. Albert Getty.

A letter was read from L. W. Ely, of the *Columbia Spectator*, President of the association, stating that severe illness prevented his being in attendance. At 10.45 A. M. the convention was called to order by J. W. Ponder, Vice President. The minutes of the previous convention were read by the Secretary, E. M. Angell, and the report of the Executive Committee made by its Chairman, R. W. Illingworth. During the course of the report the resignation of the *Ogontz Mosaic* was read and an application for membership from the Baltimore City College *Journal*.

Officers were then elected for the ensuing year with the following result: President, Josiah H. Penniman; Vice President, R. W. Illingworth; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Van Cleve; Executive Committee, W. C. Sproul, chairman, E. M. Angell, D. M. Jones, J. W. Walker, and the President *ex officio*.

When the newly elected President and Secretary had taken their chairs, papers were read before the Association on these subjects: C. N. Heller,—“How can a College Journal best advance the interests of the Institution it Represents?” E. M. Angell,—“Should College Journals be the medium through which the Students can display Literary Talent, or merely an Index to the Alumni of what is going on in College?” Francis B. Lee,—“Resolved that the College Paper should be conducted independently of the Faculty:” and H. J. Neal,—“The Relation of the College Journal to its Alumni.” Following the papers there was a stirring discussion on the subject of co-education.

At one o'clock the Convention adjourned, and for two hours sat around one of the most sumptuous of the famous Continental tables. On re-assembling many important matters in connection with the Association were brought up and thoroughly treated.

It was decided to discontinue the circular letters between the different papers, and as a better means of keeping up the interest and life of the Association it was determined to hold hereafter two conventions yearly instead of one, the first to be held on the first Saturday in October and the second on the first Saturday in March.

A MEMORY.

THE evening passed as a moment,—
 Full joyfully sped it by,—
 And the gods ne'er knew which one of the two
 Was happier, she or I ;
 But we parted, alas, at the evening's close,
 And all that I have is a faded rose.

The hearts of the merry dancers
 Beat high in their wild delight,
 And the fond replies of bewitching eyes
 Thrilled many a heart that night ;
 Ah, little we cared for the joys of those,
 Yet all that I have is a faded rose.

No music though sweet could charm us,
 No thought of the past could teach,
 For the spirit's glow and the light words' flow
 Of each were enough for each :
 All banished for aye seemed the old earth's woes,
 But all that I have is a faded rose.

That flower, so fresh, so fragrant,
 Bloomed safe on her pure young breast,
 And she gave it me in her sportive glee
 As a token, I fondly guessed.
 And maybe I guessed it aright, who knows ?
 Ah, fair to my eye is that faded rose !

Ah well, it is past and over,
 'Twas but for the once we met,—
 But though life's long year may be sad and drear,
 One joy I can ne'er forget ;
 Forever beside me a fair face glows,
 And close to my heart is a faded rose.

HOWELL STROUD ENGLAND.

FOOT-BALL.

SWARTHMORE, '92 (?), 4 ; HAVERFORD, '92, 0.

WEDNESDAY afternoon, Oct. 9, the Swarthmore Sophomores (?) defeated the Haverford Sophomores by a score of 4-0, on our grounds. It was a closely fought contest, and victory seemed in the hands of either team until the very last moment. The game was characterized by

brilliant individual work, and at times by good team play. For Haverford Firth played a magnificent game both in running and tackling, while Martin, Palen, Strawbridge, and Collins also distinguished themselves. Ketchum and Green, and Pugh, '93, did most of the running for the visitors, being well supported by their heavy rush line. This superior rush line weight is what enabled the visiting team to win, aided by the strong bucking of Ketchum, the heavy full-back. Several times during the game Haverford had the ball inside Swarthmore's ten yard line, but at the critical moment were unable to force it over. The only touch-down made was scored by Green, in the first half, Ketchum failing in the try at goal. Swarthmore did not play a straight class team, having a Junior and Freshman on all the time, beside substituting other classmen for the two who were injured. This does not add much to the credit which the victory might otherwise have given them. The teams were as follows :—

Haverford, '92 ; Palen, Westcott, Collins, Detweiler, Nicholson, Stone, and Hoffman, rushers ; Martin, quarter-back ; Strawbridge and West, half-backs ; Firth (capt.), full-back.

Swarthmore, '92 ; McIlvaine, Fell, Hart, Coles, Band, Carr, and Pugh, rushers ; Murray, quarter-back ; Donohugh and Green, half-backs ; Ketchum (capt.), full-back.

Referee, J. W. Ponder, '90, Swarthmore ; Umpire, P. S. Darlington, '90, Haverford.

HAVERFORD, 4 ; RIVERTON, 4.

The game between Haverford and Riverton was played as scheduled on the 12th, after the ground had been made slippery by a rain which fell about 2 o'clock. The ground had, however, some time to dry off before time was called. The Riverton team contained several men who had played the previous Saturday on the All-Philadelphia

team, so that they were as a team well acquainted with the team opposing them. Haverford did not play her strongest eleven, as Haley, middle, was unable to play, and Eaton sprained his ankle, which caused him to stop after the first half.

Capt. Hacker won the toss and chose the north goal, Haverford taking the ball. She lost it, however, on four downs, and Riverton by good runs and fine kicking advanced it to Haverford's 5-yard line, but they were unable to push their advantage, and lost the ball on four downs. Good runs of Eaton, Thompson, and Darlington advanced the ball beyond the middle of the field, from which point but little advance was made by either side until time was called. The half ended with the ball in Riverton's possession.

At the opening of the second half, Capt. Hacker ran with the ball through the middle and made a good gain, and it was slowly advanced to dangerous proximity to Haverford's goal, when she obtained possession of the sphere and advanced it to about Riverton's twenty-five-yard line, from which by a long run Thompson carried it over the line, but no goal was kicked. Riverton now advanced the ball down the field by E. Hacker's bucks through the middle, till Frazier, by a run from the twenty-five-yard line, scored a touch-down, no goal. Score, 4-4. Haverford by quick work advanced the ball to about thirty yards from Riverton's goal, when time was called. For Haverford, Thurber, Eaton, Thompson and Darlington played exceptionally well; and for Riverton, Knight, Miers, Frazier and E. Hacker did good work. The teams were:

HAVERFORD.—Whitney, Davis, Auchincloss, McKeel, Thurber, Collins, Oberteuffer, rushers; Baily (capt.), quarter-back; Eaton, Strawbridge and Thompson, half-backs; Darlington, full-back.

RIVERTON.—Knight, Miers, Reed, Lewis, Hacker, Bond and Wetherill, rushers; Frazier, quarter-back; Thayer and Schwartz, half-backs; E. Hacker (capt.), full-back.

Referee, Mr. Lewis Rutter, U. of P. '86; umpire, Mr. Fuller, Haverford, '91.

HAVERFORD, 0; LEHIGH, 60.

The game with Lehigh was played on the University grounds at Bethlehem, Wednesday, Oct. 15th. The result was something of a disappointment to our men, for although expecting a defeat, they had still hoped to hold down their opponents' score to smaller limits. Lehigh has a powerful eleven, by far the best trained and the heaviest we have ever encountered in Bethlehem. They played a strong, aggressive game from beginning to end. The only place Lehigh displayed any weakness was an occasional bad pass or fumble behind the line. Haverford was not quick, except in one or two instances, to take advantage of these. If she had been, the score might have been slightly altered.

Lehigh's beautiful running was the most prominent feature of the game. In this Warriner and Dashiell especially distinguished themselves by clever dodging and ducking, which enabled them quite frequently to make difficult runs of thirty or more yards. Rushers Coates and Rafferty also aided very materially in increasing the score by their hard dashes through the middle, our light rushers being unable to stop them until they had gained at least the required five yards. Another feature of Lehigh's play was the excellent interfering of both backs and rushers whenever one of their men had the ball. The systematic team play they exhibited in this direction showed the result of careful training and practice.

Our team did not play with the spirit and vigor it usually displays. Lehigh's first

touch-down, made after about two minutes' play, seemed to discourage the men, it came so quickly. After that their tackling was weak and half-hearted, and their blocking and protecting frequently poor. To offset this, however, there was at times some excellent individual work which made the game an interesting one to the spectator. Darlington made several very good runs, and Thompson and Baily good tackles. Whitney broke through and obtained the ball after one of Lehigh's fumbles, and made an excellent run. Although Haverford several times had the ball inside Lehigh's twenty-yard line the hard work of the opposing heavy rushers always prevented further progress. The work of our men showed much improvement in the second half, Lehigh only being able to score 16 points. The teams were as follows:—

HAVERFORD. — Darlington, full-back; Thompson and Strawbridge, half-backs; Baily, quarter-back; Whitney, Collins, Thurber, Haley, Auchincloss, Davies and Oberteuffer, rushers.

LEHIGH.—Hutchinson, full-back; Warri-ner (capt.) and Dashiell, half-backs; Walker, quarter-back; Emery, Rafferty, Coates, Mercur, Balliet, Blunt and Reese, rushers.

Referee, Mr. E. M. Angell, '90, Haverford; Umpire, Mr. Thomas, '88, Lehigh.

HAVERFORD, 16; P. M. A., 14.

The first eleven went to Chester, Saturday afternoon, October 19th, and defeated the Pennsylvania Military Academy team by the score of 16 to 14, or one touch-down and two goals from touch-downs to two goals from touch-downs and a safety touch-down. The game was not so close however as the score would indicate, since the Cadets scored 12 of their points in the last seven minutes of the second-half, both the touch-downs being in a large measure accidental.

Our team was weakened by the absence of Eaton, Darlington and Strawbridge, their places being filled by Collins, Longstreth and Detweiler. Chester also had one or two substitutes in the field. The work of our eleven on the whole was rather loose and uncertain, except during the very first part of the game. Davies' half-back play was excellent, and good work was also done by Whitney, Baily and Thompson. For P. M. A., by far the best playing was done by Jennings; the most noticeable of the others were Porter, Hull and Bartlett.

At 3.12 Haverford won the toss and chose the ball, the Cadets taking possession of the north goal. A long pass to Davies, from which a good gain resulted, was the beginning of play. Thompson followed with a long run around one end, then Auchincloss broke through the middle with the ball, and before he was downed had placed it on the Cadets' ten-yard line. From here a quick run by Davies scored a touch-down. The ball was fumbled on the punt-out, and Baily dropped on it near the five-yard line. It was now the work of a moment for Thompson to again rush the sphere over the line for a second touch-down, from which a goal resulted. Play being resumed in the centre of the field the P. M. A. men by steady rushes bore the ball to Haverford's three-yard line, where it was surrendered through the good tackling of Thurber and Haley. The sphere was now passed to Thompson, but before he could get started the Cadets were upon him, forcing a safety touchdown. Score, 10-2, in Haverford's favor. Soon after this time was called for the first half.

In the early part of the second, good runs by Davies, Thompson and Whitney resulted in the third and last touchdown for Haverford. Baily kicked the goal. Near the end of the half Bartlett, in returning a punt of

Baily's, sent the ball over our goal line, and Stevens falling on it scored a touchdown for P. M. A. from which a goal followed. A few minutes later, when the ball was in Haverford's possession, Jennings broke through the line and seized it, scoring a second touchdown after a brilliant run. The goal was kicked by Bartlett. The teams were:

Haverford—Thompson, full-back; Whitney and Davies, half-backs; Baily, quarter-back; Oberteuffer, Longstreth, Auchincloss, Haley, Thurber, Detweiler and Collins, rushers.

P. M. A.—Bartlett, full-back; Hull and Cornell, half-backs; Jennings, quarter-back; McCracken, Porter (capt.), Nelson, Forbes, Hawley, Turner and Stevens, rushers.

Referee, Mr. E. M. Angell, '90, Haverford; Umpire, Cadet Clark, P. M. A.

HAVERFORD, 10; SWARTHMORE, 4.

The most important foot-ball game of the season was won by the Haverford team, Saturday, October 26th. It was the annual match with Swarthmore, played this year on the Swarthmore grounds. Each team was determined to win, and as they lined up on the field it appeared that their chances were about equal. There was no perceptible difference in the weight of the two elevens, so it was necessarily a contest of pluck, skill, and endurance. In these, as the event of the game gave evidence, Haverford was superior. It was a most creditable victory, and reflects high honor upon the team.

The day was a very disagreeable one, rain falling throughout most of the contest, and converting the field toward the end into a bed of slippery clay. In spite of these unfavorable circumstances a large crowd of people assembled, friends and alumni of both colleges, and filled the grand stand to overflowing, beside lining

each side of Whittierfield with row after row of spectators. The Haverford students almost to a man were in attendance, and, with their supporters, filed up on one side of the field, while the opposite side was occupied by advocates of co-education. Defiant and inspiring college yells were constantly echoed across from one to the other, now to applaud a good play, now to encourage the men to further effort.

Every man on our team played a splendid game. Not one was listless or shirking, but all seemed determined to do their very best. The rush line blocked and tackled as it has never before this season, and the work of the backs was of the highest order. Darlington especially covered himself with glory, his running and dodging in second half being truly remarkable. Davies also ran through the center with great success, particularly in the first half. Thompson made some pretty runs, and Baily's passing and warding were up to his usual standard. Of the rushers, Strawbridge's work was the most effective, though he was closely pushed for that honor by Thurber, Estes, and Whitney. For Swarthmore, professional trainer Shell played by much the strongest game, the others who did especially well being Sweet, Clothier, and Ketchum.

At 3.15 Referee Rutter tossed the coin, and as fortune favored Captain Baily, he chose the ball, Swarthmore taking the west goal. A dribble to Davies started play with a gain of ten yards from Haverford. Darlington added five yards and Thompson ten, when the ball went to Swarthmore on downs. Hard tackling by Strawbridge, Darlington, and Baily prevented any gain by the other side, and it was returned to Haverford. For several times now the leather changed hands near the centre of the field, Estes, Thurber, and Whitney doing some fine tackling for Haverford,

and Shell, Sweet, and Temple for Swarthmore. Finally, after about half an hour's play, Clothier made a fine run which placed the ball on our ten-yard-line, and short rushes by Sweet and Shell scored a touchdown. The try at goal failed, and Haverford, securing the ball by a series of beautiful runs, carried it far into her opponents' territory. At the thirty-five-yard-line, when time was nearly up, Baily attempted a goal from the field though he stood a long distance off at one side. It was a fine effort, the ball striking the goal post, but unfortunately bounding outside instead of in. This ended play for the first half, the score being 4 to 0 in Swarthmore's favor.

In the second half our work showed a marked improvement in all essential points. Swarthmore started in possession of the ball but was soon obliged to surrender it through the steady tackling of our rush line. After runs by Davies and Thompson, Darlington received the ball, and, assisted by Haley, made his way through the opposing rush line, passed all the backs, and after a brilliant run of over one-third the field's length scored a touch-down amid the most intense excitement. Baily kicked the goal, and the game was won. Play was resumed in the centre of the field, and for some time neither side could gain much advantage. Finally Estes broke through the line in time to intercept a kick by Ketchum, and Whitney, who was close behind him, gathered up the ball while on the run and scored the second touch down. The try at goal failed. Quick and sharp play characterized the remainder of the game on both sides, but neither was able to score. At about 5:15 the half ended, the final score being 10 to 4 in favor of Haverford. The teams were:

Haverford.—Thompson, full-back; Darlington and Davies, half-backs; Baily, quarter-back; Whitney, Thurber, Auchincloss, Ha-

ley, Estes, Oberteuffer, and Strawbridge, rushers.

Swarthmore.—Shell, full-back; Clothier and Roberts, half-backs; Sweet, quarter-back; Ketchum (capt.), Sproul, Duffy, McIlvaine, Hart, Temple, and Carr, rushers.

Referee.—Mr. Rutter, U. of P. Umpire, Mr. Cravens, P. M. A.

HAVERFORD SECOND, 8; HILL SCHOOL, 4.

Haverford's second eleven went to Pottstown on the 30th, to play the team of the Hill School. The school team was defeated after a good game by a close score of 8-4, or two touch-downs to one. In the first half Hill evidently had the best of it, but soon after the beginning of the second Haverford began to play a good game, and passed the Hill score.

The game was called at 4 o'clock. Hill, having won the toss, chose the ball, and Haverford took the east goal. Safford and McKinney advanced the ball a good distance but soon lost it on four downs, when Haverford's backs returned it to the middle of the field. For a time neither side gained much, till Safford after a long run scored a touch-down for Hill. No goal resulted. The remainder of the half was characterized by the punting of Sherrill and Martin. Score, 4-0.

At the beginning of the second-half, Hill advanced the ball to Haverford's ten-yard line, but the rush line work prevented further advance. Haverford's half-backs now carried the ball rapidly toward Hill's goal. Martin made some good runs, being well protected, and scored a touch-down. The ball was punted out, but fumbled, and Woolman fell on it. Martin then made a quick run around the end and scored another touch-down, no goal. Score, 8 to 4 in favor of the second eleven. The teams were as follows:—

HAVERFORD SECOND.—Handy, Collins,

Baily, Mekeel, Detweiler, Estes, Lewis, rushers; Martin, quarter-back; Angell (capt.) and Longstreth, half-backs; Woolman, full-back.

HILL SCHOOL.—C. Wadsworth, Stevens, Sharp, Hattfield, Colgate, Coale, J. Wadsworth, rushers; Van Ingen, quarter-back; Safford (capt.) and McKinney, half-backs; Sherrill, full-back.

Referee, Prof. Woodruff, Hill School; Umpire, Mr. Morris, Haverford '86, of Pottstown.

CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

CONSIDERABLE amusement was caused in college circles recently when the following came out in the *Philadelphia Press*, in connection with the announcements of a lecture course at the University of Pennsylvania. "Professor Paul Shorey, professor of philosophy at the girls' annex to Haverford College, will lecture on the subject which has been to him a life study,—Philosophy." Doubtless this announcement was received with considerable surprise by our fair neighbors at Bryn Mawr, for we take it for granted it is they who were intended. Some question has been raised however as to whether the *Press* correspondent was really ignorant of the facts, or whether he only used this way of conveying a gentle hint to the public in regard to the manner in which he considered the two institutions should be conducted. If he intended such a suggestion we thank him, for his idea is certainly original. Bryn Mawr an annex to Haverford! The conception is in truth decidedly overwhelming. For the students of the University or of Columbia or of any other college are certainly quite as well acquainted with and quite as interested in the students and affairs at Bryn Mawr as are the fellows at Haverford. If one of the two colleges were west of the Rockies, there could scarcely be less of intercourse and association between them than there is now, though separated by barely a mile. Why this is so, or whose fault it may be—if fault there is—the HAVERFORDIAN has never understood. This is simply a statement of the case as it stands, and the case is certainly unparalleled.

In striking contrast to this apathetic or anti-pathetic state of affairs between us and our near neighbor, many well known instances might be

deduced. Perhaps as notable an example as any is the strong feeling of sympathy and friendship existing between Harvard and Wellesley. The Wellesley girls turn out *en masse* at the Harvard games, wear Harvard colors and applaud Harvard's victories. They are enthusiastic witnesses of Harvard's commencement, class day, or dramatic exercises. The lecture courses of each college are enjoyed mutually by the others. Receptions for mutual social intercourse and improvement are of frequent occurrence. What is more, all this is encouraged by the authorities of both institutions on account of the strong healthful influence it is believed to exert. A certain good-natured advocate of higher education, realizing this feeling between the two colleges in question, dubbed Harvard "the male annex to Wellesley."

The instance just cited, however, is by no means an isolated one in the category of inter-college friendships. Amherst and Smith are on terms equally intimate. Indeed the Smith undergraduate who is not so loyal to Amherst as to advocate her interest, right or wrong, victorious or defeated, is very rarely encountered. If in a base ball, foot ball or general athletic contest a bevy of young maidens suddenly become wildly excited and cheer as lustily as their delicate pulmonary organs will allow when Amherst forges ahead, one is almost sure to be right in making a note, mental or otherwise, to the effect that they are from Northampton. Between Vassar and Williams and Vassar and Yale there is much of the same strong feeling of friendship, though perhaps in a somewhat less degree than the others, being separated by a much greater distance. So we might go on with other illustrations, but these are sufficient to show the pleasure and profit which occur to other institutions of learning where there happens to be one for men and one for women in comparative proximity. It is barely possible, however, in consideration of the developments which are taking place in other lines about us, that there may also in time develop some slight feeling of unity between "the girls' annex to Haverford College" and Haverford College itself.

It is very unfortunate for the foot-ball team that Eaton, whom they were relying on for so much good work, has, perhaps, been incapacitated for playing any more this season. The slight sprain of the ankle which he sustained in the Riverton game was aggravated a few days later by turning it, which completed the work of laying him up. Thurber, the other new player among the graduate students, is putting to-

gether a fine game, and is a source of great strength to the team. His work in the Swarthmore game was magnificent; he broke through and tackled nearly every time, always forcing the runner backward in the tackle instead of pulling him forward, which in itself is a great point. Much gratification has been expressed among the fellows for the great assistance Thurber has been to them, and at the same time much sympathy with Eaton on account of his injury.



The extensive improvements which have been going on in the cricket field are rapidly nearing completion. The sod has been taken up over a large space, which has been carefully regraded and a new turf placed upon it. As a result there will doubtless be some fine practice creases for the first and second elevens next fall. Since now all the creases about the grounds have been given in charge of the Ground Committee, these old ones, as well as the new ones, ought to be so apportioned that abundant opportunity will be given to all to practice at convenient hours. This will doubtless be readily brought about by the impartiality and good judgment of the Ground Committee.



The plan advocated in this column last month for the union of Juniors and Graduate students in playing class games was almost unanimously adopted in a recent college meeting. It was adopted, however, with the understanding that by making such a union they forfeited all right to have their names placed on the various championship cups, even if they should win the greatest number of games. As was noted here before, and also in the meeting, this will give the graduates an excellent chance to get their share of sport out of the class contests, and also enable the juniors to put a moderately strong team in the field.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

PROGRESS is being made by the committee of the Alumni having in charge the history of Haverford College, most of the material having been collected and put into shape, and an official announcement of the publication may be expected within the next few months.

Henry N. Hoxie, one of the head masters of the Haverford College Grammar School, contributed an article to the October number of *The Student* on "Too Much Time Given to Recitations."

Prof. R. W. Rogers has called at the college several times recently. He is engaged in archæological investigations, Babylonian inscriptions being his particular work at present.

'65. R. B. Taber, of New Bedford, Mass., was at the college on the 24th.

'67. The following letter, which is self-explanatory, was received by the captain of the foot-ball team:

MY DEAR SIR:—Having heard that the Haverford team proposes to play the Franklin and Marshall College team on the 9th of November, I write to say to you, and through you to the fellows, that I shall be glad to give you a cracker and a salad when you come here. Although not acquainted (so far as I know) with any of you, I am an Alumnus of Haverford, and shall be glad to see you all. Please indicate to me the hour of your arrival, and I shall adapt my doings to your convenience and comfort.

Very truly yours,

B. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

'72. R. H. Thomas has made a very successful translation of the *Veni Creator Spiritus* Hymn, which has been praised by several journals.

'73. Alden Sampson, the distinguished *litterateur*, has returned from the west, and spent the night of Oct. 23d with Dr. Gummere at the college.

'76. Reuben Colton was married during the past month, and was at the college with Mrs. Colton on the 29th.

'76. David S. Bispham will spend the winter in London studying music.

'81. W. P. Shipley was married to Annie Emlen on the 17th ult., at Germantown.

'82. H. M. Thomas married on the 10th of October Miss Zoe Carey, at Baltimore.

'82. Wilmot R. Jones is principal of the High School at Bradford, Mass.

'82. Fred D. Jones has charge of a book store in Los Angeles, Cal.

'84. Isaac G. Ladd is treasurer and manager of a company doing a large business and trading under the name of the Saxony Worsted Co., Franklin, Mass.

'85. Arthur W. Jones, after teaching Greek successfully in Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me., has returned to Haverford to take an advanced course in that language.

'85. William S. Hilles is practising law in Wilmington, successfully as of old.

'85. Wm. T. Hussey continues with his father in the plow manufacturing business.

'85. Wm. F. Wickersham is taking a course in English under Dr. Gummere.

'85. Arthur M. Hussey graduated in the class of '89 from Ann Arbor University, Michigan.

'86. Wm. P. Morris umpired the foot-ball game between Haverford Second and the Hill School team of Pottstown, at that place, on the 30th.

'87. W. H. Futrell is still pursuing the study of law in the office of Thomas Leaming, Esq., and is not in the brokerage business, as was stated in our last number.

'87. John Janney and E. K. Barr are thinking of taking an orange grove in Florida.

'87. P. H. Morris took a foot-ball team to Pottstown to play the Hill School team, which included Jos. W. Sharp and R. J. Morris '88, W. W. Handy '91, and Roberts '93. They were entertained at the home of R. J. Morris.

'87. A. C. Garrett contributed to the October *Student* an article entitled "Impressions of Harvard." It gives a clear description of the place, with its departments and courses, with a short discourse on its elective system, ending with a vindication of its Christianity and morality.

'87. F. H. Strawbridge, with Stokes and Reinhardt '89, was an enthusiastic watcher of the Haverford-Swarthmore game.

'87. H. Y. Evans, Jr., is in the real estate business at Redlands, Cal.

'88. F. C. Hartshorne is taking a law course at the U. of P.

'88. Morris Leeds is studying under Dr. Gummere for his Master's degree.

'88. Fred Morris visited the college on the 18th, Jos. W. Sharp on the 19th, J. Esrey Johnson on the 20th, and Jos. Hilles on the 23d.

'91. Carey Coale is with an electric light company in Baltimore, and George Valentine is resting at his home in Bellefonte, Pa.

O men of Haverford most brave,
Depart, depart ye from these ways,
Oh let your light of folly shine,
Quench not, quench not, we pray, its rays.

The report is abroad that our angel's celestial song was hardly appreciated by a passenger on the train from the Lehigh foot-ball game. Can this be true?

Professor in laboratory—"Gentlemen, you see this egg." Wicked Student—"Professor, are you going to egg-speriment with it?"

The Freshmen played a very close game against the Grammar School, and though several of their best men were absent, '93 won by a score of 12 to 10.

Overheard after the Swarthmore '92 game: "Say Ketch, Miss — sends you a kiss." Oh, the delights of co-education!

Professor, quoting—"Ilium fuit."
Daddy—"He was' what, Professor?"

President Sharpless gave a reception to the Freshmen on the 23d ult. The Sophomores also got up a little entertainment for '93 when they returned.

The truth of the saying, "Never a freshman always a freshman," is more deeply impressed on our minds each day by the actions of some of our fellow-students who have never had the great privilege of a freshman year.

Overheard coming from the chemical laboratory—"If that Professor were to ask me my name I couldn't tell him."

The class yells are as follows:

'90.—H C—M D C—(C—ninety.

'91.—1—8—9—1—Haverford College—ninety-one.

'92.—Ra Ra—Ra Hou Rou—Haverford Haverford—ninety-two.

'93.—Hou Rāh Rāh—Hou Rāh Reh—Haverford Tiger—ninety-three.

"Put him off."

1st Student—"I think a moustache would improve your appearance.

2d Student—"Why, my dear boy, I have one."

1st Student (deprecatingly)—"So you have. I beg your pardon, I didn't see it."

We have resurrected the following lines from an old poem "by a young lady." We would suggest their use to the Swarthmore heroes vanquished on Whittier Field:

Here let the sighs respondent from the breast
Heave in rich numbers; let the glowing zest
Of tears refulgent beam with saddened hope;
Let each resolve to die but not to mope.

LOCALS.

THIS month for locals hard has toiled
The editor; his trials are sore.
Yet it avails not what he does,
He's always asked for something more.

And what is far more strange than all
Is this most melancholy fact,
That no one is content to help
By foolish word or crazy act.

The Loganian "House of Commons" held its first meeting October 18th. About forty students were present, and a large number of names were proposed for membership. E. M. Angell, '90, filled the position of Prime Minister, and brought forward "a bill to establish cane-rushing at Haverford College." After a very warm and interesting debate, the bill was defeated by a majority of two. H. L. Gilbert, '90, was then appointed Prime Minister, and introduced November 1st, "a bill to abolish final examinations at Haverford College." After a bitter fight it was finally defeated by a close vote. Still as no quorum was present the ministry was not dissolved. Mr. Gilbert then gave notice of the introduction of a bill regulating the establishment of trusts.

The Everett-Athenæum has also had two very enjoyable meetings. President Sharpless addressed the society on its first meeting, and spoke earnestly and at length on the great and lasting advantage of college societies to their members. The Glee Club very kindly lent their aid to a very enjoyable evening. The second meeting occurred on the 25th, and the Irish question was reviewed in several essays, and afterward in an entertaining debate.

The following lost lines have come to our hands. A certain member of '92 can have the same returned by applying to the Local Editor.

I went to town quite tired and sad,
And there some soda-water had;
It made me feel quite bold and swell,
For oh, a sporting life beats—well!

And then I walked down Chestnut street,
And there a girl I dared to greet
I didn't know, a lovely belle;
By Jove, a sporting life beats—well!

To mine own room I came back bright,
And there a cigarette did light.
Nobody caught me, please don't tell;
I swear a sporting life beats—well!

A freshman sassed me. In the eye
I hit him, and I made him cry;
My goodness gracious, he did yell!
Hurrah, a sporting life beats—well!

A SAMPLE OF '92 WIT.

Sporting member—"You ought to see my new tennis court."

Amorous and witty member—"You ought to see my new girl."

Sporting member (provoked)—"What the deuce has a court to do with a girl?"

Amorous and witty member—"A great deal. Don't you court a girl?"

And now Daddy has joined the ranks of those who believe that marriage is a failure, for he say, "Die Liebe ist ein ewiger Kriege."

Professor, lecturing—"There was a custom among the Scandinavians to take a bag of wind along whenever they went on a voyage."

Bothersome Student—"I don't see why they did that, Professor."

Wearied Professor—"Because you weren't aboard, I suppose."

All letters to Harry are in future to be addressed:

Capt. H. P. B.

(Of the International Team).

The several classes begin the year with the following officers:

'90. Pres. H. S. Gilbert; Vice-Pres. H. R. Bringhurst, Jr.; Sec. T. S. Kirkbride; Treas. J. F. T. Lewis.

'91. Pres. G. Thomas; Vice-Pres. and Treas. H. Alger; Sec. W. W. Handy.

'92. Pres. N. L. West; Vice-Pres. J. W. Muir; Sec. A. Hoopes; Treas. S. R. Yarnall.

'93. Pres. E. Whittall; Vice-Pres. T. Gates; Sec. J. H. Wood; Treas. E. Woolman.

Oct. 14th the Glee Club elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Pres. W. M. Guilford, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Sec. G. J. Palen; Treas. D. L. Mekeel.

At the railway station:

Stranger, to native—"Do you know where Mr. Thompson lives?"

Native—"I don't know but one Mr. Thompson around here, and he's a Professor up at the University.

Professor to blockhead—"Will you try to give the principal parts of *gero*."

Blockhead recites correctly.

Professor—"How did you happen to know them."

Wicked Student—"I *guess 'e guess'd 'em*."

Some enterprising students are about to publish a new play. The following is the cast of characters:

"Dignified Pater Familias."—M. P. C., '92.

"Good Boy."—R. L. M., '92.

"The Villian."—Harry A., '91.

"Pretty Girl."—J. H. R., '91.

"Artful Girl."—Arthur H., '92.

"Successful Lover."—Daddy.

"Disappointed Lover."—H. L. G., '90.

"First Statesman."—P. S. D., '90.

"Second Statesman."—G. H. D., '90.

"The Clergyman."—A. C. T., '90.

"The Wit."—Frank McA., '92.

"The Nurse."—H. A. T., '91.

"Baby" (one week old).—Benny C., '92.

Sophomore, speaking of "La Mare au Diable," asks a student, "How do you like 'The Mother of the Devil?'" and when corrected excuses himself thus, "Oh, well, I didn't see the French; mine was only a sight translation."

The following are the Westtown students who have come to Haverford this year: J. W. Hutton, '91, W. P. Jenks, '92, J. H. Wood, '93, J. G. Taylor, '93, and E. Rhodes, '93.

We have also the following Penn Charter men: B. Cadbury, '92, C. J. Rhoads, '93, E. Woolman, '93, and E. M. Westcott, '93.

EXCHANGES,

It seems that the University of Pennsylvania is about to adopt co-education. The faculty, as we go to press, have already decided in favor of it by a vote of nineteen to two, and this decision awaits but the ratification of the board of trustees to go into effect. The sentiments of the students seem to be divided, the dissenters being, perhaps, in the majority. They are ably represented by *The Pennsylvania*, and their opponents by *The Red and Blue*. The former tabulates the following reasons for its position:

I. There is absolutely no need for the introduction of co-education into the University of Pennsylvania. There are numerous institutions in the immediate vicinity where women may, if they desire, obtain higher education. These institutions are far from being over-crowded, and until the advantages already offered to women are made use of to their fullest extent, there seems to be no reason why this institution should become co-educational in its character.

II. The establishment of co-education at this University would necessitate the outlay of a large amount of money in directions where we do not now need it. The University stands in far greater need of suitable dormitories to accommodate the students which it now has than it does of incurring the expenses which the introduction of co-education would necessarily entail. We really need dormitories and an astronomical observatory, and we do not need co-education.

III. The probabilities are, if the sentiment of the students is any criterion, that in the event of the introduction of co-education, for every woman who came to the University there would probably be two men who would go to some other institution, but who, under the present system, would attend the University.

The influence of the women upon the men really amounts to very little, though so much has been said about it. In most schools and colleges where co-education has been intro-

duced, there is practically no intercourse, almost the only meeting being in recitations. The women have separate clubs and literary societies, and the occasional intercourse which they have is under the most strict surveillance,—necessarily so, of course.

The October number of the *W. P. I.* comes to us with most melancholy mien, arrayed, so to speak, in sackcloth and ashes, and all the trappings and suits of woe. Alas! the students of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute are suffering from a most unjust, unreasonable decision of their faculty. "No more football!" echoes through the mournful pages. The Faculty have put their stamp of disapproval on the methods of playing the game at the school, and decreed that the eleven cannot go out of town to play games. But the football field need not be deserted, Tech.; witness the Chester Military Academy, whose team never plays away from home, and yet has no difficulty in arranging matches. And why should class matches not be played? Believe us, the outlook is not so dismal as it appears.

For a certain dignity of conduct, and for general tone, we rank *The Nassau Literary Magazine* high up among our Exchanges. It is unfortunate, though, of course, necessarily true, that small colleges are unable to support such a paper. Their limited size renders only one publication possible, which must combine literary magazine and newspaper. In the present number "Evolution and Civilization," a prize oration, and "The Bell Buoy," a poem, are especially commendable, the latter being, perhaps, the better of the two if we can compare prose and verse.

The first number of the *Williamette Collegian* appeared in October. It is to be published monthly during the college year by the Philodorian and Philodorian Societies of Williamette University, Salem, Oregon. It purports to be for the good of education in general. Some little peculiarities of arrangement are noticeable, which will no doubt disappear with time and more careful proof reading.

The Lafayette contains a notice of *Haverford College Studies* in its editorial columns. "The Studies is exhaustive in the treatment of the different subjects . . . this suggests the idea of the good results possible from such a scheme should it be adopted by our Faculty. How exhaustive would be such an issue.

"Where could there be a better publication of original work done in the class-room, with such contributors as Drs. Marsh, Moore, Hart, Bloomergh, and Owen, or in fact letters from any members of our Faculty would insure the

success of the project, and command the greatest attention from the literary world, besides placing the college where such minds rule in a most desirable attitude before the public."

The Campus, published by the students of Allegheny College, enters upon a new series in the number dated October 8th. "The Editor's Drag Net" is an especially well-conducted department,—a little different from anything we find elsewhere. Its subject matter,—bits of thought caught here and there,—would hardly become the editorial column, nor are they of sufficient length or unity for an article.

AMONG THE POETS.

ANACREONTIC.

(From the French of Theophile Gautier.)

O POET, do not fright my love
By ardor's too impassioned flame,
Until it flies, a timorous dove
And leaves me bathed in rosy shame.

The bird that through the garden sings,
Before the least vague sound will flit.
My passion—that is dowered with wings—
Will vanish, if you follow it!

Mute as a marble Hermes cold,
Below the arbor linger here,
And from his bower you shall behold
The bird descending without fear.

And soon your brow shall near it feel—
While breezy waftures charm the sense—
A fluttering of soft wings that reel
In white aerial turbulence.

And on your shoulder, tamely meek,
The dove at last will perch in bliss,
And quaff with his pink, balmy beak,
The dizzying rapture of your kiss!

EDGAR FAWCETT, in *University*.

TO AN EARNEST WORKER.

I PAUSE unseen and watch thy slender hand
Blue-veined and far too white, essay to trace
With nervous pencil each majestic grace
Of yonder Jove, dread God that dares withstand
Corrosive Time. And yet less nobly planned
Is this same god, though all the Phidian race
Had lent him feature; 'tis thy pallid face
That holds my thought. Alas! dost art demand
Such sacrifice as this? Go, child, away,
And seek thy models 'neath God's canopy;
Nor dust nor crumbling myths of ancient day
Dare stand before the sun, the sky, the sea;
Let the winds kiss thee, with thy ringlets play,
And health and russet cheek attend on thee.

FELIX E. SCHELLING, in *The American*.

SUNSET.

THE storm king's defeated; outflashes the sun
Hanging low in the west;
One more thrust of his sword, then, his victory won,
He shall sink to his rest.

Beyond, where the clouds lie in masses of black,
The dark foe lurks still;
But the victor's warm glory from out the cloud rack
Fires valley and hill.

Some strange, sudden charm, some weird, beautiful spell,
Has transformed all the scene;
Was it thus that the prophets and sages of old
Saw heaven in a dream?

Rough hills touched with glory, cloud banks lying low,
As dusky as night;
Green uplands gold-lit by the west's mellow glow;
A river of light

That glides 'neath the trees without murmur or breath,
Like a river asleep;
Till beyond in the shadows, like life merged in death,
It glooms dark and deep.

There in silence, deep silence, in earth and in heaven,
As they wait for the night,
While the angels write "Peace" on the dim brow of even
In letters of light.

—Bates Student.

NOT AN IDEA.

A POET sits in his snug arm chair
With paper and pens laid out with care,
By his hand, a new Spencerian pen
And blotters in plenty, nine or ten,
A bottle of ink of raven hue
And a Dixon's pencil, entirely new.
Scattered around in wild confusion
Were unfinished poems in great profusion.
All that the poet needed was there,
But why does he stamp and tear his hair?
Why does his eye, with fine frenzy rolling,
Light with a fire beyond controlling?
And why does the poet with stifled breath
Gnash his teeth and pray for death?
Why doesn't he take his pen and ink
And write such thoughts as poets think
In their leisure hours—of murmuring brooks,
And grassy dells, and shady nooks,
And songs of love whose strains entrance,
And fair-haired maidens, whose eyes' soft glance
Inflames the beholder's heart with love,
And angelic music from above?
Why does he wear that stupid leer?
Why, simply because he can't find an idea.

—The Dartmouth

SONG.

SEE in the east the light,
The day! the day!
The crimson clouds her herald are;
The morning star
Withdraws
To let her glory pass.

Look! all the waters smile—
The forest birds the while
Their wings are shaking,
And sing in chorus glad,
Welcome, fair day, glad day!

—*The Pulse.*

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

A new department for Yale is in embryo,—the school of music. Such a school has always been the hope of Prof. S. J. Stoeckel and others. The plan adopted proposes a school with the requisite corps of instructors, apparatus, and a building not inferior to any of the great conservatories in Germany.

At the University of Michigan the Sophomores are preparing the "Menæchimi" of Plautus within a few months, probably at the end of the semester. The parts have already been assigned, and its preparation is in progress under the direction of Joseph H. Drake, instructor in Latin. This is the second Latin play given at the University. The first, the "Adolphæ" of Terence, was successfully produced in 1884 by the class under Prof. Charles H. Sayley.

The seventy-eighth year of Hamilton College opened September 19th with full classes, and with the faculty strengthened by the addition of the Rev. Dr. W. R. Terrett, formerly of Saratoga Springs, and Prof. Edward A. Fitch, formerly of Park College.

Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn., opened with a large increase in attendance, many of the new students being from distant states. The mechanical department, for which a new building was erected last year, was opened at the beginning of the term.

The University of Michigan has entirely done away with the marking system, and has abolished all prize competitions and class honors. The experiment will be watched with interest by other large Universities, which have for some years been discussing its feasibility.

One of the fraternities at Bowdoin recently scoured the country for thirty miles around in search of a gnat. This is where the colleges of the metropolis have the advantage of the country institutions, for in New York city this

sprightly and omnivorous beast runs wild in the streets.

The faculty of Dartmouth have suffered so much from "grinds" in the *Ægis*, the annual published by Juniors, that this year they have assumed a censorship of the publication. One editor has already been removed, and it is expected that the book will be tame and inoffensive when it appears.

Ex-President Andrew D. White has returned to Cornell University after his visit abroad, and has begun a course of lectures on "The Causes of the French Revolution." During the winter he will give the same course at Yale and in Philadelphia, and also a course in Washington on the "History of the German Empire."

A meeting in the interest of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., was held in the Zion P. E. Church, in New York, on Thursday last, presided over by Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky. Interesting addresses, showing the excellences of the institution, were made by Charles Dudley Warner, Prof. Price, of Columbia College, Chaplain Thomas F. Gailor, of the University, and others.

The Rev. J. H. Moss, A.M., of the University of Virginia, has entered upon his duties as assistant to the chair of languages in the College of William and Mary. Mr. Moss is a member of the Methodist Conference, while the professor of languages is a regularly ordained minister of the Episcopal Church. This situation of affairs shows very plainly that the old institution has undergone a remarkable change in matters religious since its foundation.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, president of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, will send to any college library, on request, six volumes of "Christian Thought," the magazine published by the Institute, containing the lectures delivered before that body by leading thinkers and writers in America. The only condition imposed is that the applicant pay the expressage. Dr. Deems's address is No. 4 Winthrop Place, New York.

There is trouble in Chattanooga University (Tennessee) over the University paper, *The Lookout*, whose publication was this year prohibited by Chancellor Spence. The Rev. L. C. Barrow, who was one of the organizers of the paper last year, published a card in a Chattanooga paper a few weeks since to the effect that the publication of *The Lookout* would be resumed. As a result Mr. Barrow has been suspended, and a breach between the faculty and the students is imminent.

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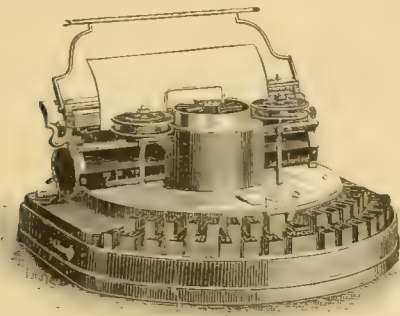


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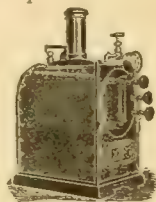
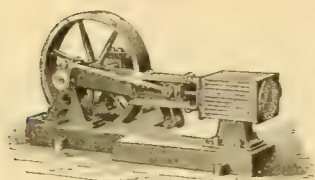
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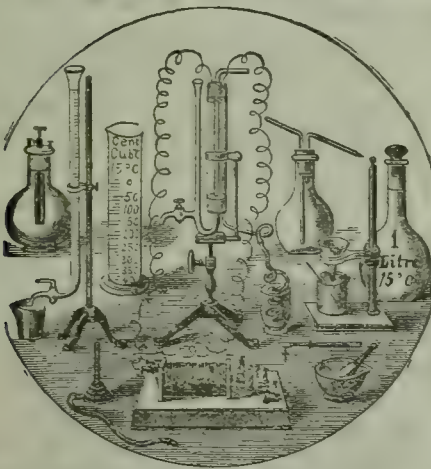


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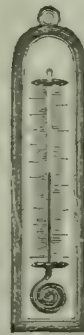
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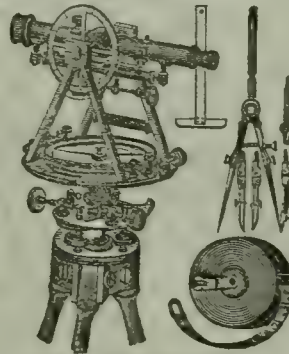
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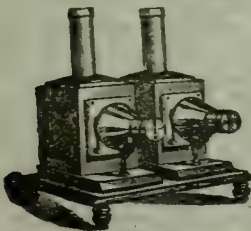
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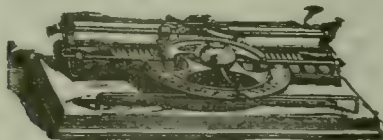
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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 6.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Editorials,—Result of the Competition, | 97 |
| A Protest, | 97 |
| The Caps and Gowns, | 98 |
| Neglect of Literary Societies, | 98 |
| The Examination Problem again | 99 |
| A Suggestion to Alumni, | 99 |
| A Foot-Ball Retrospect, | 100 |
| The Maiden's Cry,—Poem, | 101 |
| Tristram and Iseult, | 101 |
| Convention of the College Association, | 104 |
| Recent Gifts to the College, | 105 |
| Two Memories,—Poem, | 106 |
| Corridor Gossip, | 106 |
| Alumni Personals, | 108 |
| Foot-Ball,—Haverford vs. Dickinson, | 109 |
| Haverford vs. Tioga, | 110 |
| Haverford Second vs. P. M. A. Second, | 110 |
| Seniors vs. Freshmen, | 111 |
| Juniors vs. Sophomores, | 111 |
| Sophomores vs. Freshmen, | 111 |
| Seniors vs. Sophomores, | 112 |
| Locals, | 112 |
| Exchanges, | 115 |
| Among the Poets, | 116 |

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HAVERFORD COLLEGE P. O., Pa., December, 1889.

No. 6

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THE second competition for the vacant place on the HAVERFORDIAN Board was ordered in accordance with the grounds stated in our last issue. The work presented at this time was, on the whole, of a more satisfactory character. After deliberate consideration, the Board decided that the productions of John W. Hutton, of the class of '91, were the most worthy. Mr. Hutton has therefore been assigned to the vacancy.

WE cannot refrain from entering a protest against the recent action of the Faculty which necessitates a student's obtaining a certain term-grade on recita-

tions, as well as passing the final examination, in order to be able to leave any study. This is taking a step backward, both as regards the marking system evil and the examination problem. Each has enough intrinsic bad qualities when left to itself, but when made mutually dependent upon one another, as they are by the newly established rule, additional evils are so rapidly generated that it will require a new theory, by a second Malthus, to devise a plan for their extinction.

It is admittedly one of the strongest arguments against the marking system that so many trifles may continue to render the grading manifestly unfair. One person's manner of recital, with his assumed confidence, "bluffing," and other artifices known only to the profession, may be such as to give him a much better mark than his neighbor, who in reality is infinitely better prepared. It is also not uncommon for a man to be called on the only day out of three or four on which he has not for some reason been able to carefully prepare. Furthermore, professors,—they are not always infallible,—have been known to look with much greater leniency upon the blunders and mistakes of some men than upon those of others, and also to give some a much better opportunity of displaying their knowledge than others. These are only a few illustrations of the evils attendant upon the marking system.

On the other hand, the most important, and, in fact, one might say, the sole object of examinations is to place all the students on an exact level,—to give each an opportunity of stating definitely and in black and white what he does or what he does

not know about the subject under consideration. Here there is no chance for favoritism,—the elements of luck, smoothness of tongue, or self-confidence, are reduced to a minimum. What the student knows he records, what he does not know is omitted, and he is necessarily judged on his merits. Without question this advantage of an absolute standard of worth is the strongest one which can be urged in favor of examinations.

The application to the new faculty rule is evident. A student who has passed a creditable examination may be conditioned through receiving a low term grade. If term grades were in any case as sure a test of the student's knowledge of a subject as the examination, all would be well. But they never can be; they are entirely arbitrary, and through them, under the existing rule, a man may be conditioned with manifest injustice. In a word, this relation of the marking system and examinations renders void the chief advantage of examinations, and increases the evils of the marking system by making them more far-reaching, and in proportions more iniquitous.

IT is expected by the college at large that all new students will procure, as soon as possible, the regulation Oxford cap and gown. They have been adopted as the garb of the students to be worn on state occasions, and this being the case, no one should be without them. It is unnecessary to urge the advantages of the cap and gown. Anyone can realize the desirability of a distinctive college dress to be donned at all important appointments,—an habili-ment which combines the good qualities of being convenient, cheap, attractive, and always dressy. It would be a mistake to permit such a practical and distinctive custom to die out. Not that there seems to be any

danger of it, for we are certain that the present body of students will permit nothing of the kind in their generation, but we should also have an eye for the future. Doubtless most of the men who entered this year have already procured their gowns, but if there are any who have not, we would most earnestly urge upon them the desirability of doing so immediately.

UPON thoughtful consideration it seems unfortunate indeed that such a feeling of indifference to the interests of the literary societies should have taken possession of several of the members. It can be from nothing but thoughtlessness on their part; for if it were otherwise the manifest injustice of their action towards the other members would immediately rectify the trouble. Assigned work is neglected, attendance is diminished, and business is blocked by a few members who seem to insist upon doing just what the interests of the societies demand that they should not do, and yet they must have an interest in literary work, or else their resignations would certainly be forthcoming. Many new members, who are desirous of doing earnest work, are kept out of the societies on account of the old cry, "lack of quorum."

We express no worthless sentiment when we say that if literary societies are to be among the institutions of the students, a respectable standard must be maintained; if not, they may be very properly dispensed with. But it overcomes all sense of fairness for some men to rest quietly under the pretension of literary ambition which membership in the societies implies, when they not only do not assist others in their attempts to maintain a literary standard, but hinder them in every way.

Furthermore, it is not in harmony with a proper sense of manliness for one member

to impose upon another any more than his just share of work, when the latter is as much pressed with his regular college work, and has hardly time to give as much time to the societies as he does; no more is it manly for him to "flunk" for the simple reason that the society cannot compel him to do anything. There is at present entirely too much of this feeling. If a man does not want to work let him resign, and no one will complain.

THE examination problem, like the famous ghost of Banquo, will not "down." It was less than a year ago that a series of articles on this much mooted question appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*, written by some of the most renowned educators in this country and in England, but their united counsels were unable to produce any satisfactory solution.

As another illustration of the continued dissatisfaction with the present system, Prof. Harris, of Haverford, was appointed to read a paper on "Examinations" at the recent convocation of the college professors and other prominent educators of the Middle States and Maryland. This continual discussion of such a matter by the most learned men is abundant evidence that examinations as now conducted are unsatisfactory, and that they fail in the full accomplishment of the object for which they exist.

Perhaps the latest attempt at a solution of the problem is that made by the Dartmouth Faculty. In the words of *The Dartmouth*, their plan is this: "The course taken by some of the professors of omitting examinations under certain conditions in some subjects is, we think, a step taken in the right direction. The conditions are constant attendance, the obtaining of a considerably higher mark than when examina-

tions are given, and the presentation of a thesis upon some subject connected with the study."

It certainly appears reasonable to suppose that such requirements as these will necessitate a thorough understanding of a subject by the student. If they do have this effect, the matter is settled. To prove that men understand the branches they take up is the sole object of examinations. They are not continued in any civilized institution for their intrinsic merit. They are merely a sign-board placed at the end of a journey on which the traveler must inscribe certain facts to prove to others that he has really passed over the ground and reached the terminus. All are anxiously waiting for some method to be devised by which the traveler can show as he passes along that the ground is being covered, without the laborious task of being obliged to make a long inscription to prove this at his journey's end.

THERE are none who take a deeper interest in our college games than the alumni. They have in the past afforded us constant sympathy and encouragement, and, when necessary, have given us substantial aid. Still, a living bond between the alumni and under-graduates in these matters is wanting. Those who have graduated watch our games, and rejoice with us in our success, but they do so as individuals, and few of them have much idea of the condition of sports among us. They naturally consider that the same conditions are operating now as when they were here, or, if not, they are ignorant of the changes. If we will remember the dispute between the HAVERFORDIAN and the alumni on the substitution of base ball for cricket as the college game, we shall find a confirmation of this fact.

Such a dispute could not have taken place had there been some means for formally acquainting the alumni with the conditions of Haverford cricket. We had had a disastrous season, only a small band of cricketers was left, the treasury was empty, the outlook discouraging. Under this state of affairs the base ball men, quite numerous then, with a HAVERFORDIAN editor for spokesman, made an attack on cricket. They were joined by several who played no ball at all, and liked to watch base ball, but all of the cricketers were against any change of the college game, and the college was with them; the base ball men never dared to force a vote. Such wast he real truth of the matter, but the alumni thought all the men were deserting cricket, and wrote a letter perfectly justifiable if such had been the case; but which, as matters stood, served only to discourage the cricketers, and thus aid the base ball men. Now, the whole trouble was entirely due to a misunderstanding, and we ought to take measures to prevent any such misunderstanding, and to increase a friendly intercourse between alumni and undergraduates.

A plan to effect this is what we now propose. Let some alumnus, who has graduated for some time, and enjoys the confidence of the alumni generally, be appointed by them to confer at certain fixed times, and on any special occasions, with the Ground Committees, especially the Cricket Committee. His advice would be valuable to us, and he could act as the medium between the alumni and undergraduates. Their proposals to us would come more easily through him, and our requests would be more gracefully urged by him. He would be informed of the conditions, and could therefore explain our needs better. He might even make a report to the alumni yearly. In every way

such an appointment would increase the harmony and kindly feeling desired by all. We offer the proposition, hoping it will be carefully considered.

THE foot-ball season which has just closed may fairly be termed a successful one for Haverford. Four victories, two defeats and one tie game is the record of the first eleven. The second eleven has one victory and one defeat to its credit. In these games Haverford has scored 102 points to opponents' 118, the rather disastrous contest with Lehigh being the cause of the larger score of the opponents.

The general work of the team, while by no means perfect, has at most times been all that could be expected. On some occasions there was a listlessness noticeable, and a lack of spirit which seemed quite unnecessary, but perhaps the hard, determined work in the most important contest of the season may safely be considered as a counterbalance. It is however undeniable that after the victory over Swarthmore it was exceedingly difficult to induce the team to do any real training or practicing, and the season was then by no means ended. However creditable one important victory may be, it should by no means be enough to satisfy the ambition of the team or the college. In fact it is the ambition of the team, and not that of the college, which has been satisfied this season. The students as a whole do all in their power to get the representative eleven in good condition, physically and financially, and in return have a right to expect from it ambitious efforts throughout the season of foot-ball.

It may be urged, and perhaps with show of reason, that sufficient inducements are lacking to cause the men to train systematically and conscientiously during the whole fall. Certainly there is not the same

interest in games arranged at random with various colleges that there is in league contests. We are not the members of any league, and consequently miss the excitement which invariably attends a strict championship struggle. To the absence of some such inducement may doubtless be traced much of the lack of real continued interest in foot-ball here. This is, moreover, a difficulty which apparently it would be easy to overcome, and some solution should be reached by the students. The practicability of a foot-ball league as one remedy is discussed at some length in another department.

THE MAIDEN'S CRY.

(From the German of Schiller)

THE oak-wood rustles, the clouds fly o'er,
The maiden sits by the green-clad shore,
The wave there is breaking with might, with might,
And she sighs out into the gloomy night,
Her eyes are with weeping made weary.

"I feel my heart dead, I feel life is vain,
No more to my wishes an answer I gain;
Thou Holy One, bid me, thy child, to return,
The joy that is earthly has been mine to learn,
I have lived and have loved, lived and loved have."

"In vain runs the course of the tears that you shed,
Your sorrow can never awaken the dead;
Yet tell me, what comforts and heals up the breast,
When is vanished the sweetness of love and its rest,
I, the Holy One, will not refuse it."

"Though vain still permit me the tears that I shed,
My sorrow may never awaken my dead;
The joys that most soothe the deep-sorrowing breast,
When is vanished the beauty of love and its rest,
Are the smartings that love leaves behind it."

On the afternoon of the 25th of November, William Jones gave an interesting lecture on "War vs. Arbitration." Mr. Jones is greatly interested in the establishment of an International Congress of Arbitration, and has just completed a tour of the world in its interest. On his trip he was received at all the greatest capitals, and held interviews with the most prominent statesmen of the world. Under these circumstances his remarks were vested with a peculiar interest.

TRISTRAM AND ISEULT.

ALTHOUGH in English we have no great epic in which are centralized the legends of our early times, still we have many charming byways of tradition. A glance back to the times when those minor epics which form such an important part of our literature had their origin cannot be without interest. Those warriors gathered on some wild wintry night around the fire in the center of a great hall listening to songs of which we now have some fragments, little knew how their rugged ways infused into English poetry that grandeur and heroic strength which is one of its greatest charms.

In the evolution of the saga into one of our late narrative poems or imitated epics we can trace with interest the development of poetry. That old-time love for the heroic still clings to the Anglo-Saxon, although we have little to do now but cherish and remodel tradition. In former times every man was expected to sing. The harp and the cup followed each other around the circle. Thus grew the epic, gathering strength and color amid the clash of arms and the clink of cups, and melody from the harp.

Prominent, and in some ways foremost, among Anglo-Saxon legends, is the Tristram Saga, which originated north of the Humber, and became a part of English literature about the time of Edward the First. This legend, which continued long independent of the Arthurian Saga, ranks among the most important of Celtic traditions. It was at one time very popular, and was recited, as in many passages the strophic form has been detected.

The story of Tristram and Iseult, fascinating in its rugged strength, has come down to us fairly complete.

King Marc, who lives on the Cornish coast, sends his nephew, Tristram of Ly-

ness, to Ireland for Iseult, whom he wished to make his queen. Before leaving, Iseult's mother gives her a magic love potion to drink at their marriage. On the voyage over, Tristram and Iseult drink the potion, and a passionate, insatiable love rises within them. Their natures, accustomed to stern, rugged land and tempest-tossed sea, and nourished amid scenes of war, are capable of boundless passion. They toss questions of virtue carelessly aside; they seem powerless as a mountain torrent to change their course, and obey fate alone. Iseult becomes the bride of Marc, but despite this she continues to love Tristram. At the court they see much of each other. The king, easy going and satisfied, does not suspect the state of affairs. Finally, however, they are betrayed. Tristram escapes and joins Arthur's army. He leads a wandering life for several years, but the image of Iseult is constantly before him, and he is powerless to overcome a passion which renders him miserable. Weary of war, he marries the sweet Iseult of Brittany. Here at last he finds rest: lulled by the gentle wiles of this later Iseult, the anguish of his soul is softened. But on his deathbed the fire in his soul springs to life; he sends for his old love. She comes. But the knight has already passed away. Overcome by grief, the queen lives but a few hours longer. Iseult of Brittany survives her husband a few years, and lives a quiet life in her seaside home.

The "Tristram Saga" furnished material for two prominent poems,—Mr. Swinburne's "Tristram of Lyonesse," and Mr. Matthew Arnold's "Tristram and Iseult." Mr. Tennyson has also used the legend, but his work is not as important as the others.

Mr. Swinburne's poem is long, consisting of a prelude and nine parts. In treatment it differs vastly from the "Tristram and Iseult" of Mr. Arnold. Characterized by a

closer adherence to the original story, it dwells more on incidents, less on character. In "Tristram of Lyonesse" we get no clear-cut conceptions of any of the characters,—everything is clothed in a maze—a charming one it is—of poetical imagery. It was probably his object to make the poem beautiful by a wealth of words, and harmonious by his musical gift. He did it, but he did little more. Aside from its rich word-painting* and music, little else can be claimed for the poem. Full of charming naturalistic descriptions and graceful touches as these poems both are, the same story was adopted for far different purposes. Mr. Swinburne has followed the story in detail; his "Iseult of Ireland" is golden-haired, and not unlike his "Iseult of Brittany," and Tristram married more because he became attached to Iseult, than as a refuge from a love which he was unable to overcome. Mr. Arnold has used the story only as a foundation for his portrayals of passion, and to illustrate and bring out some of his ideas concerning the functions of poetry. He has moulded the legend freely, and has followed it only so far as he considered it consistent with true poetry. There is a calmness and a dignity in "Tristram and Iseult" which Mr. Swinburne never approaches in his poem. Probably nothing illustrates more clearly the difference between these two men than the way in which they have treated the legend. On the one hand, we have Mr. Swinburne, fiery, unrestrained, and musical in a marked degree; and on the other Mr. Arnold, calm, and keeping ever in mind the sacredness of poetry.

For simplicity, delicacy of treatment, and general poetic merit, Mr. Arnold's poem is certainly very superior. Comparing it with his other important narrative poems, we find it decidedly better than either "Balder Dead" or "Sohrab and Rustum." The interest is greater, and apart from its treat-

ment, the subject is far more fascinating; it deals with the human soul in two phases,—depicting first the passionate yearning of Tristram for Iseult of Ireland; and next, the calm, wasting melancholy of the fair Iseult after her husband's death. In this, as in many other of Mr. Arnold's poems, the soul which has suffered intensely is brought to find consolation in nature. Probably no one could have interpreted the spirit of his time as Mr. Arnold did; he felt keenly and voiced truthfully what has been called the "spiritual unrest" of his age. His culture taught him calmness and simplicity, and these two ideas are developed in all his works. His scenes of passion are unquestionably fine, but never does passion run riot; we always feel that he is master.

"Tristram and Iseult," rich as it is in scenes of conflicting emotions and charming description, illustrates well some of the truths so evident in much of Mr. Arnold's verse. Although classed as a narrative poem, it is properly an imitated epic; in that it deviates so much from the original story it has small historical value.

The poem opens with Tristram, mortally wounded, lying in Breton castle awaiting the arrival of Iseult of Ireland. Near by stands a woman; the firelight casts an unsteady gleam upon her slight, almost girlish figure, and touches with an ineffable charm her golden hair. We ask:—

"Who is this snowdrop by the sea?
I know her by her mildness rare,
Her snow-white hands, her golden hair;
I know her by her rich silk dress,
And her fragile loveliness—
The sweetest Christian soul alive,
Iseult of Brittany."

Yes, upon this wild December night Iseult watches by the bed-side of her dying husband; although his thoughts are with her grander rival, her devotion is unmoved by jealousy. Fever seizes the knight, and in dreams he is again on the sea with Iseult

by his side; they drink the magic potion, and afterward their love is discovered; Tristram flies, and in his dream passes those weary years at the wars. Soon he awakes and discovers Iseult near him. She approaches with the tenderness

"Of one who can divine
A grief, and sympathise."

This picture of the wasted knight, clinging to the last few hours of life for the sake of seeing his beloved, with his wife watching tenderly by his side, is one of rare beauty and pathos. The first part of the poem closes with a charming description of Iseult's children, "tired madcaps," asleep in another part of the castle.

The queen arrives in the second part of the poem. She has left the hollow gaiety of Marc's court to be present at Tristram's death. Now comes the strongest scene of the poem. The knight fears that life at the court has changed Iseult. She exclaims:—

"What, thou think'st men speak in courtly chambers
'Words by which the wretched are consoled?
What, thou think'st this aching brow was cooler
Circled, Tristram, by a band of gold?"

"Royal state with Marc, my deep-wronged husband—
That was bliss to make my sorrows flee?
Silken courtiers whispering honeyed nothings—
Those were friends to make me false to thee?"

Tristram's doubts are short-lived. He finds that Iseult is true to him, but happiness, too, is short-lived, for his strength soon fails. She tries to rally him, but in vain; heartbroken, she sinks by his bed. The fire has gone out; the moonlight steals in and discloses these lovers, freed at last from love which brought them only sorrow. Mr. Arnold does not close this part with the scene of death, but weaves in with exquisite taste an allusion to the tapestry, on which is worked the figure of a hunter who is free to blow his bugle, for the figures which he sees are—

"Cold, cold, as those who lived and loved
A thousand years ago."

The third and last part of the poem begins with the widowed Iseult wandering along the coast with her children. A year has passed since Tristram's death, and the sad, disappointed life she leads is having its effects. The picture of this sweet, fair creature, to whom the joys of love have been denied, finding her only pleasure in her children and nature, is one of extreme beauty. The long winter evenings at the castle are passed much alike. She embroiders for a while,—

"And when the clock peals midnight, she will move
Her work away, and let her fingers rove
Across the shaggy brows of Tristram's hound,
Who lies, guarding her feet, along the ground;
Or else she will fall musing, her blue eyes
Fix'd, her slight hands clasp'd on her lap; then rise,
And at her prie-dieu kneel, until she have told
Her rosary-beads of ebony tipp'd with gold,
Then to her soft sleep—and to-morrow'll be
To-day's exact repeated effigy."

She whiles away the hours with stories, and finds in nature a quiet pleasure, but life, robbed of love, is to her at best but a calm sad dream.

As if to draw us from a sweet but pathetic picture, Mr. Arnold blends this story of unsatisfied love into a charming scene from nature, and tells us the legend of Merlin and Vivien.

As a study the poem is rich in suggestions. In Tristram and Iseult of Ireland we have characters which are the embodiment of all that is strong and passionate. The dark Iseult is a woman who loves with a fire and an energy which is tragic. After years of restless anguish, she obeys Tristram's summons, and comes only to die at his side. In direct antithesis to these two is Iseult of Brittany. Her nature is one of rare calm and sweetness. The presence of her rival at Tristram's side excites no jealousy. Intuitively she knows that Tristram cares little for her beyond the repose she affords his unquiet soul, that he treats her as a mere child; but intense passion is for-

eign to her, and she is content to see him happy, though with another. Her nature reminds one of a peaceful moonlit sea, the waves of passion affect but never destroy the quietude, the calmness, of her soul. She feels, not intensely but nevertheless truly, the conflict within her. The description of her quiet, joyless life after Tristram's death, forms perhaps, the sweetest picture in modern verse.

Mr. Arnold has treated the subject admirably: although the more passionate scenes are good, his portrayal of the widowed Iseult is certainly better. A poem of passion, it is not without exquisite descriptions. Never does the passion become a frenzy, and Mr. Arnold always keeps in mind the strengthening and purifying influence of nature.

CONVENTION OF THE COLLEGE ASSOCIATION.

THE Annual Convention of the College Association of the Middle States and Maryland assembled on Friday and Saturday, November 29 and 30, at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The attendance was very large, a majority of the faculties of many of the colleges being at the sessions. The programme presented was as follows:

FRIDAY.

11 A. M. TO 1.30 P. M.

ORGANIZATION. REPORTS. ELECTIONS.

CONFERENCE.

The Sphere of Technical Teaching in the University Curriculum.

Referee—President C. K. Adams, Cornell University.

Co-Referee—President Isaac Sharpless, Haverford College.

DISCUSSION.

PAPERS.

The Study of English required for Admission to College.

Prof. F. A. March, Lafayette College.

Students who are not Candidates for a Degree.

Prof. Allan Marquand, Princeton College.

3 P.M. TO 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS.

PAPERS.

*Pedagogics.*President Henry M. MacCracken, University
of the City of New York.*Pedagogics as a University Study.*

James MacAlister, Supt. Phila. Public Schools.

The Duty of the University to the Common Schools.

Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler.

The Responsibility of the College to its Students.

Prof. Wm. A. Lamberton, University of Penna.

8 P.M. TO 11 P.M.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. RECEPTION. COLLATION.

SATURDAY.

10 A.M. TO 1.30 P.M.

BUSINESS.

CONFERENCE.

*The Significance of the Bachelor of Arts Degree.*Referee—Prof. Edward H. Griffin, Dean of College
Department, Johns Hopkins University.

Co-Referee—Pres. Merrill E. Gates, Rutgers College.

DISCUSSION.

PAPERS.

The Fellowship System in American Colleges.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, Princeton College.

The Philosophical Faculty in the United States.

Prof. Munroe Smith, Columbia College.

3 P.M. TO 5.30 P.M.

BUSINESS.

PAPERS.

The Admission of Students to the University on Certificates.

Prof. H. S. White, Cornell University.

Examinations.

Prof. J. Rendel Harris, Haverford College.

The German University of To-day.

Prof. Edmund J. James, University of Penna.

The Professional Preparation of Teachers.

Pres. Edward H. Magill, Swarthmore College.

The Folk-Lore Society of America and the Schoolmasters' Association held their annual sessions in the University at the same time, and on invitation participated in the reception and collation. At the reception very interesting addresses were made by Provost Pepper, of the University, President of the Association, and by Hon. Seth Low, the recently elected President of Columbia College.

RECENT GIFTS TO THE COLLEGE.

VERY recently the college has been the recipient of two substantial gifts from friends who do not wish their names made public.

The most important of these donations is a sufficient sum of money to purchase the library of the late Dr. Bauer, of Leipsic, Germany. The library is a very valuable one, consisting of over 8,000 volumes. A large proportion of the books are writings and criticisms on the Old Testament and other Oriental literature, comprising the most valuable works extant on those subjects. The money was raised and the purchase made through the solicitation of Prof. J. Rendel Harris, whose especial department is the same as that of Dr. Bauer at the time he collected his library.

The other gift is in connection with the department of Physics, of which Dr. Henry Crew is at the head. The amount is not limited to any definite sum, but sufficient is to be furnished to thoroughly equip the physical laboratories with all the latest and most approved apparatus of every kind. No expense is to be spared to make the equipment complete in every particular. All interested in the college, we feel assured, will with the students be deeply grateful to those who have conferred these practical benefits upon our institution.

The Everett-Athenæum held a characteristically interesting meeting on the evening of November 8th. The Glee and Banjo clubs assisted materially in the exercises, the old Dorian cricket song being revived and sung for the first time in years. The meeting closed with a discussion as to whether the literary societies should renew their plan of purchasing books for the library with their surplus funds. After several speeches on the matter action was postponed until a later meeting.

TWO MEMORIES.

MANY years, since the days of my youth
 When I fondly believed in the truth
 Of the pure and the lovely,
 Have come and departed.

Of that past I remember a night :
 Fleeting clouds had refused it all light
 Save a star at times only
 Which shone and then vanished.

Even so has it been in my life ;
 And all light that has shone on its strife
 Has long left me, thus leaving
 Its darkness far darker.

Often I pause, and gaze
 Into my childhood days,
 Turn to the dreams of yore—
 Dreams which are now no more
 Than memories only.

Life,—it is nearly gone,
 And the fond hopes I've borne
 Deep in my soul from youth,
 Failed have they all, in truth,
 Accomplished in nowise.

Yet, when life's cares oppressed,
 Ever I turned for rest
 Back to those dreamed-filled days,
 Piercing the dreamy haze
 Which time had thrown o'er them.

Sweetened have they my life,
 Tempered its toil and strife,
 Been my delight when glad,
 Been my support when sad,
 Been all to me always.

CHARLES H. BURR, JR.

CORRIDOR GOSSIP.

"SHOULD Haverford endeavor to enter some foot-ball league?" is a question which is now being considerably agitated. There are several colleges in Pennsylvania about our equal in foot-ball strength, none of which are members of any distinct organization. Among these might be mentioned Dickinson, Swarthmore, and Franklin and Marshall. They in common with Haverford have a great deal of interest in foot-ball, and play a large number of games each season, some of them with the strongest teams in the central states. Now, there seems to be no reason whatever why these three colleges should not unite with us in the formation of a league. All are of a comparatively central location, so the difficulty of

long journeys is not to be considered. No one of the colleges could be selected as a sure winner or a sure tail-endor from the outset; consequently the contests would all be vested with the interest which attends the struggles of two evenly matched teams. Some such organization is necessary for the interests of foot-ball at Haverford, and doubtless the same could be said in regard to the other colleges. The season begins with sufficient enthusiasm manifested, when all are just from the inactivity of a long summer vacation, but something seems to be lacking to sustain this interest later. It is then that the thought arises: "If we only were in some league there would be no excuse for failing to train, and what is more important, no desire to be released from it."



Now is the time for the students to think of these things, and to make their plans accordingly. The matter should be thoroughly discussed, and then if public sentiment is strong enough to warrant such a step, a meeting of the Foot-ball Association should be called and some definite action taken. Invitations could be sent to the other colleges requesting them to appoint committees to confer with ours, and then, if all were agreed, the necessary rules and regulations could immediately be drawn up for adoption. Beside the institutions already mentioned, there are also Bucknell and State College, both of which have good teams. There is a strong point to be urged, however, against making any association like the one proposed too large. In any question like this some one must take the initiative, or nothing will ever be accomplished. If there is sufficient interest in the matter in college to justify our Foot Ball Association in taking the initiatory steps, let it be immediately shown, and before winter is over there may be in existence an association known as the "Inter-collegiate Foot-ball League of Pennsylvania"



It is rather remarkable, when we take into consideration the number of colleges that play foot-ball, that there are in existence at present only two foot-ball leagues in the United States. They are, of course, the "College League,"

composed of Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Wesleyan and University of Pennsylvania, and the New England League, consisting of Dartmouth, Williams, Boston Technology, Amherst and Stevens. When such strong league material is unengaged as is furnished by Lehigh, Cornell, Lafayette, Rutgers, Columbia and others, it would seem the most natural thing in the world that some or all of them should be united by some sort of a compact. All of these colleges are within less than half a day's ride of one another, and are also very evenly matched. It will indeed be a wonder if before another season rolls around one or more new combinations, foot-ball trusts, so to speak, are not formed which will include these colleges. In fact, it has been rumored already that Lehigh is to be admitted into the great college league, but this is exceedingly doubtful, for that league itself seems to be now tottering on its last legs, both Harvard and Yale having taken steps which may lead to its dissolution.



If any one were to make a *résumé* of the foot-ball strength of the various states, without much doubt Pennsylvania would be ranked in the first place. For, beside the six colleges mentioned in the first paragraph as possible candidates for the new league, there are the University of Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Lafayette, and Pennsylvania Military Academy, which make in all ten strong teams. This is a record which no other state can equal. Nearest to it, perhaps, would come Massachusetts, with Harvard, Institute of Technology, Williams, Amherst and Trinity, five good teams in all. Doubtless Clark University will soon make another member for Massachusetts, for Clark makes a specialty of post-graduate work, and, judging from some of the teams this year, foot-ball is soon to belong largely to post-graduate departments. Connecticut has two fine teams, Yale and Wesleyan, but that is practically all. New York has only Cornell and Columbia, but New Jersey shows up finely for a small state with Princeton, Rutgers and Stevens Institute. From this it is evident that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts contain more foot-ball players than all the other states put together, and of these two

the former is easily in the lead. If it should, however, come down to a question as to which state could put in the field the strongest eleven, the calculation would have to be based on a somewhat different principle.



The recent action of the U. of P. Freshmen foot-ball team, whereby it cancelled at the last moment three successive dates which it had made with the Haverford Freshmen, can be taken as an evidence of but one thing,—their unwillingness to play through fear of defeat. Their repeated failures to appear were quite a disappointment to their would-be opponents, who were confident of being able to play a close up-hill game, if not a winning one. This is not only true of the Freshman classes of the two institutions, but applies all through to the whole academic department. Haverford '90 defeated U. of P. '90 in base-ball in their Sophomore and Junior years, the only times in which they have played. In any branch of athletics, it is safe to say, Haverford's teams would be equal if not superior to any that could be chosen from the academic department of the University. The U. of P., and the same is true to a greater or less extent of all universities, selects a large proportion of the "Varsity" players on all teams from the colleges of law, medicine, or other departments. Of course this is perfectly legitimate, but it shows the weakness of the academics.



According to the *Pennsylvanian*, there is some dissatisfaction at the University because the authorities on athletics have determined to have no mid-winter sports. For several winters they have been held regularly in the Academy of Music, and have called out crowds of people, with good financial results. On this account, if no other, it is not quite apparent why they have been discontinued. They are also a great inducement to what is so necessary for the successful athlete,—constant training. It would be a great addition to Haverford athletics if we were situated so that a mid-winter meeting were practicable or even possible. The limits of our old gymnasium will not permit anything of the kind, but "some sweet day,"

when we get our elegant new one for which the Alumni are now exerting themselves, mid-winter sports will doubtless come to be a regularly-established institution.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

Edward D. Cope, formerly professor of Zoology at Haverford, who received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Heidelberg at its 500th anniversary, has been appointed professor of Geology at the University of Pennsylvania.

'42. Dr. James J. Levick, of Philadelphia, has been out of town for a time on account of his health.

'65. John R. Bringhurst, of the Marshallton, Del., rolling mills, has taken his son into the firm, and changed the firm name to the Marshall Iron Company.

'68. Gilbert L. Pinkham has been appointed superintendent of public instruction of South Dakota.

'69. Benjamin T. Longstreth was married on the 14th ult., to Miss Sarah G. Haldeman, Philadelphia.

'71. Ellis B. Reeves, of Phoenixville, visited the College on the 14th. He spoke of the Haverford of his day, of the changes, the development which it had undergone, and withal showed an interest in his Alma Mater which is very gratifying to students.

'71. William P. Evans wrote a very pleasant letter from Pasadena, Cal., to the paper recently. Letters from Alumni are always gladly received by THE HAVERFORDIAN, and we would be grateful for more of them.

'71. John S. Garrigues is manager of the Bryn Mawn Trust Co., and carries on his business as surveyor.

'72. Dr. F. B. Gummere published a translation of Widsith in the last number of Modern Language Notes.

'76. Frank H. Taylor came out to see the Tioga game on the 16th.

'83. Townsend Rushmore is the Republican candidate for alderman from the 3d ward, Plainfield, N. J.

'87. H. H. Goddard writes to the November *Student*, from Damascus Academy, that he is full of work, and getting along finely.

'87. Barker Newhall is teaching French and German in a school in Baltimore, and will take his Doctor's degree from Johns Hopkins next June.

'87. H. Y. Evans, Jr., is now a surveyor, assistant of the city surveyor of Redlands, Cal.

'88. W. D. Lewis is giving a course of lectures on Constitutional Law at Haverford College Grammar School and Germantown Academy. His engagement to Miss Caroline Cope, of Germantown, has been announced.

'88. M. B. Stubbs is taking a course in chemistry at Johns Hopkins. His address is 1307 Bolton st., Baltimore.

'88. L. P. Beidleman is at Laredo, Texas, on the engineering corps of the Mexican National Railway Co.

'88. Charles Dawson is an architect at Kansas City, and is doing considerable literary and scientific work, contributing poems to the *Kansas City Times*.

'88. T. J. Orbison is taking a course in chemistry at the State College to fit himself for the position of chemist in the iron works at Bellefonte. He was here on the 3d.

'88. C. H. Battey recently exhibited a collection of his drawing and sketches at the Providence Friends' School.

'88. J. E. Johnson visited the college on the 3d, F. C. Hartshorne on the 5th, and W. H. Fite, '89, on the 4th.

'89. W. C. Goodwin holds the professorship of Greek and Latin in Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.

'89. Thomas Evans returned from Europe on the 15th, and was at the college on the 26th. He expects to enter the house of Paxson, Comfort & Co., dealers in undertakers' supplies, Arch street, Philadelphia.

'89. L. J. Morris will go into the commission business with Lawrence Johnson & Co., 107 and 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

'89. F. B. Kirkbride has accepted a position in an insurance office in Liverpool for the winter.

'89. T. P. Causey is studying law at St. Louis.

'89. F. Causey is in the employ of the Baltimore and Potomac Railway Co., at Washington, D. C.

'89. Cornelius Jansen is at present cashier of Jansen Bank, Jansen, Neb.

'89. R. C. Banes and J. S. Stokes were witnesses of the Yale-Princeton game, Thanksgiving Day, at Berkeley Oval.

FOOT-BALL.

DICKINSON, 28 ; HAVERFORD, 0.

On November 2d, the elevens from Dickinson and Haverford contested upon the County Fair Grounds, at Carlisle, Pa. The weather was damp, and the drizzling rain that fell at intervals left a thin layer of mud upon the grounds, which made any attempt at skillful running or dodging an impossibility. It was a time when rush-line tactics coupled with sheer strength was at a great advantage, and eventually won the game for the home team, although we cannot, by any means, lay our defeat to those causes alone ; a general going to pieces seemed to have set in, and hardly a member of the team did himself justice ; passes were missed badly and at most unfortunate times, the ball in several instances being obtained by the opposite side. Two safeties were made in the first half in this way by Dickinson, when a good catch and punt would have put the ball well down the field, out of danger. On the other hand it must be said that the ball was very slippery, and partly excuses the wretched work. The team felt the loss of a captain materially.

Play was started with Dickinson over the ball and Haverford guarding the south goal, at two forty-five. After several short rushes 20 yards are gained before the ball changes hands, and when within 3 yards of her opponents' goal, Dickinson's claim of 5 yards on a foul is granted, which carries the ball over the line.

No goal is kicked. From the 25 yard line Dickinson's rushers gradually work the ball back ; our blocking is miserable, and to cap the climax when Whitney attempts to punt the wet ball slips through his arms and a safety is scored. Score : 6-0.

After resuming play Thompson and Strawbridge make two great runs around the ends which gain 30 yards for us. Turpin duplicates the gain by a run of 20 yards ; when Haverford next gets it, the ball is on the 25-yard line, but a poor kick gives it to the home men 10 yards from goal, and Turpin around the left end makes a touchdown. No goal. Another touchdown follows in short order, and the score stands, 14-0.

The 25-yard line is toed again, and the ball is steadily worked back until we get it on a foul near our goal, and an attempted puntout results in a safety for Dickinson, who soon add another six points through Haverford's half-back fumbling the ball, and Patton's fine run scoring a touchdown, from which goal was kicked. Ebans is compelled to go off at this stage, and Northrop takes his place. Thompson makes a splendid run of 20 yards, but the half soon closes with ball in the middle of the field, and the score 22 to nothing.

At the beginning of the second half Blair takes Whitney's place at end rush, owing to the latter's injury. Haverford has the ball, and a much stronger showing is at once apparent. The rush line block well, and Martin at half-back is playing a good, quick game. When Dickinson gets the ball they gain perceptibly, but later our line braces itself, and, assisting Thompson, Martin, and Collins, brings the ball for the first time in rather close proximity to Dickinson's goal, but steady short rushes take it back toward the middle of the field, when Patton makes a long run of 25 yards around our left end, is finally tackled by our full-back, and a little later carries the ball over the goal line. Goal is kicked, and the score is brought up 28-0, where it remains throughout the game. The remainder of the half, which was limited to one-half hour by mutual consent, was chiefly characterized by kicking, in which Dickinson came out at a slight advantage. The teams were :

| HAVERFORD. | | DICKINSON. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------|--|
| Strawbridge | Full-back | Mills | |
| Davies | | Patton | |
| Thompson | Half-backs | Turpin (Capt.) | |
| Martin | | Pettinos | |
| Whitney | Quarter-back | Eveland | |
| Thurber | | Ebans | |
| Auchincloss | | Frounfelter | |
| Haley | | Masters | |
| Estes | Rushers | Hughes | |
| Collins | | Terhune | |
| Oberteuffer | | Hynson | |

Referee, Mr. Walton, Haverford; Umpire, Professor Durell, Dickinson.

HAVERFORD, 56; TIOGA, 0.

THE game between Haverford and Tioga on the 16th was very tame and uninteresting, owing to the great superiority of the home team over the visiting team, as the score of 56-0, or 10 touch-downs, 7 goals, and 1 safety, to nothing, shows. The Tioga men did not play together, and although they did some good individual work, were utterly unable to withstand the individual and team work of the home team. The fact of their having a weak opposing team seemed to inspire our eleven, and they played with snap and enthusiasm. The long runs of Thompson, Davies, and Martin were the feature of the game, touch-downs being made after runs of 30, 40, or 50 yards.

Capt. Strawbridge won the toss, and at 3.30 play was commenced, with the ball in Haverford's possession, and Tioga defending the north goal. Haverford commenced by scoring a touch-down in three runs, but the punt out was interfered with, and no goal resulted. When the ball was put in play Tioga was unable to make the necessary 5 yards, and lost the ball; this continued throughout, as the Tioga team was very seldom able to make any gain when they put the ball in play. Touch-downs followed in rapid succession till the end of the half, when the score was 32-0, or 6 touch-downs, from 3 of which goals were kicked, and a safety touch-down. Through the half Tioga tried to gain ground by kicks, but these were often caught, and, after long runs, Thompson scored touch-downs from them.

Early in the second half Tioga kicked the ball, which was caught by Martin, who scored a touch-down after a run of 40 yards. This half was very much like the first, although Tioga played a rather better game, C. R. Wood playing very well, making some good tackles,

and running well with the ball. Four touch-downs were secured, from all of which goals were kicked, and time was called with the ball five yards from Tioga's goal line, after two runs of 40 and 10 yards by Thompson and Strawbridge respectively. Of the touch-downs, 6 were made by Thompson, 3 by Davies, and 1 by Martin. The goals were kicked by Whitney. The teams were:

| HAVERFORD. | | TIOGA. | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Collins | | Lynch | |
| Strawbridge (Capt.) | | Hecker | |
| Estes | | Jones | |
| Haley | Rushers | Dewey | |
| Auchincloss | | Cregar | |
| Thurber | | Burhorn (Capt.) | |
| Whitney | | C. R. Wood | |
| Martin | Quarter-back | Middleton | |
| Thomson | | Williams | |
| Davies | Half-backs | Cochran | |
| Oberteuffer | Full-back | Machold | |

Referee, Mr. Bristol; Umpire, Mr. Eaton.

HAVERFORD SECOND, 4; P. M. A. SECOND, 8.

The postponed game between the second elevens of Haverford and the P. M. A. was played on the 20th, on the latter's grounds. The grounds were in a very slippery condition, and the day was quite damp, there being a slight fall of rain about the beginning of the second half. The home team was defeated by the close score of 8-4, or two touch-downs to one; but while it did not play a brilliant game, yet the playing was in general very good; and, as in the game of the first elevens, the P. M. A. showed much better form in the latter than in the first part.

The game was called at 3 o'clock, and Chester having won the toss, took the ball, and Haverford chose the north goal to defend. Chester lost the ball immediately after play was started by a fumble, and by good runs of the half-backs, supported strongly by the rush line, in 10 minutes after beginning, Longstreth was able to touch the ball in goal. The try at goal failed. When play was resumed at the 25-yd. line, Chester began to play a stronger game, and by a good run of Bartlett they scored a touch-down. No goal resulted, and time was soon after called, score 4-4.

The second half was characterized by strong playing on both sides, the ball going up and down the field in good style. Chester was, however, able to force their play within 10 yards

of Haverford's goal, greatly owing to a very doubtful gain by Bartlett, when McGinty scored the second touch-down, no goal. The playing after this until time was called was very even.

The teams were:

| HAVERFORD SECOND. | | P. M. A. SECOND. |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Blair | | Arcia |
| Collins | | Hately |
| Detwiler | | Thomas |
| Mekeel | Rushers | Turner |
| Hibberd | | Kaestner |
| Handy | | Raymond |
| Lewis | | Bartlett |
| Palen | Quarter-back | Jennings |
| Longstreth | | Cravens (Capt.) |
| Martin (Capt.) | Half-backs | Baily |
| Woolman | Full-back | McGinty |

Referee, Mr. Porter, '90, P. M. A.; Umpire, Mr. Walton, '90, Haverford.

'90, 16; '93, 4.

AFTER a short postponement on account of the bad weather, the inter-class matches were at last begun with the '90-'93 contest of November 12th. The team of the Freshmen appeared for the first time as a class representative on the college grounds, and their good showing against the Seniors augurs well for the future. They entered into the game with a spirit, and were kept in very good control throughout by their captain, who deserves full credit for bringing out the strength from the material he had at hand.

The ball was put in play rather late in the afternoon, and in a few minutes Whitall scored a touch-down for '93 through an accidental mis-pass and fumble back of '90's line. But after this, rush line tactics predominated, and most of the play took place in '93's territory until, within a few minutes of time, Darlington rushed the ball over the line, Baily kicked goal, and the half ended with the score 6-4 in favor of the Seniors.

The second half opened with good runs by Darlington and Davies, which netted a touch-down, but no goal was kicked. From this time on the rush line of the Seniors showed to great advantage, and left no doubt in the judgment of the spectators that the game was virtually won. Later in the game Coffin scored a touch-down, and when goal was kicked all scoring ended with the result 16-4. The teams were:

| '90. | | '93. |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Darlington | Full-back | Oberteuffer |
| Davies | | Woolman (Capt.) |
| Audenried | Half-backs | Whitall |
| Baily (Capt.) | | Roberts |
| Coffin | Quarter-back | Edwards |
| Bringhurst | | Reeves |
| Longstreth | | Baily |
| Haley | Rushers | Estes |
| Hibberd | | Wood |
| Angell | | Haughton |
| Lewis | | Pennypacker |

'91 AND GRADUATE STUDENTS, 12; '92, 22.

This match was played on Friday, the 22d ult., and was one of the most exciting of the series, from the fact that after '91 seemed to have everything its own way during the first half, the Sophomores, by determined work in the second half, gradually equaled and topped their opponents' score. It must be said that the loss of Thurber at the end of the first half was greatly felt by '91, whose rushing and tackling became perceptibly weaker. Thompson and Handy did excellent work also for the Juniors. For '92, individual play, with the exception of good runs by Martin and Strawbridge, was not so apparent as team work, in which they certainly excelled in the second half.

The score was 22 to 12 in favor of '92 when time was called, of which all twelve were made by '91 in the first half, while the 22 points were made in the second. The teams were:

| '91. | | '92. |
|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Whitney (Capt.) | Full-back | Martin (Capt.) |
| Thompson | | Hoffman |
| Thurber | Half-backs | Strawbridge |
| Fuller | Quarter-back | Palen |
| Blair | | West |
| Morris | | Yarnall |
| Leeds | | Collins |
| Mekeel | Rushers | Detwiler |
| England | | Stone |
| Todd | | Nicholson |
| Handy | | Westcott |

Thompson, Leeds, England and Thurber were the post-graduates who played for the Junior team.

'92, 16; '93, 0.

This was the first time the two lower classes were pitted against each other, and the match was used as much for a test of general superiority as for foot-ball ability; the interest taken in the outcome was proportionate. November 26th was the date chosen, and, as in the other contests, the men did not arrive upon the field until so late that twenty-minute halves had to be substituted for the usual three-quarters hour.

The first half was without special incident; Whitall made a very good run around the end while Woolman's rushing through the middle counterbalanced any weakness of the Freshman rush-line, and kept the ball well within the middle of the field. At the end, nothing was scored by either, although a very pretty goal from the field was kicked by Firth just after time was called.

The second half was entirely in favor of '92; after a few preliminary rushes the splendid half-back work of Firth and Martin soon discouraged the Freshmen, and their defense weakened much. The first touch-down was scored by Martin, assisted by good work in the rush-line, but no goal was kicked. Soon Firth followed with another touch-down, and a goal raised the score 10-0. Martin's run of one-half the field, in which he was assisted by the advancing darkness, left the totals 16-0, when time was called. The teams were:

| '92. | | '93 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Martin | Full-back | Oberteuffer (Wright) | |
| Hoffman | | Woolman (Capt.) | |
| Firth (Capt.) | Half-backs | Whitall | |
| Strawbridge | Quarter-back | Roberts | |
| West | | Edwards | |
| Yarnall | | Reeves | |
| Collins | | Bailey | |
| Detwiler | Rushers | Estes | |
| Stone | | Wood | |
| Nicholson | | Pennypacker | |
| Palen | | Houghton | |

'90, 10; '92, 0.

On Tuesday, December 3d, the final struggle for class championship between the Seniors and Sophomores was started, but owing to darkness only one thirty-minute half was played. The score was not close nor were the teams very evenly matched, yet the excitement, which was appreciated by all, arose from the determination with which every one entered, and the snap which was put into each successive play. '90 opened with the ball and by effective, mob-line work principally play gradually moved toward '92's goal, where it culminated in a very pretty touchdown by Darlington. A goal left the score 6-0 at the end of the first ten minutes. Soon after the ball was put in play at mid-field, Martin, for '92, made a very good run around the end which necessitated a line-up in the Seniors' territory for the first time; Collins' tackling was very effective at this stage, when it

prevented, several times, what would probably have proved disastrous rushes through the centre. But the greater weight and experience of the upper classmen eventually materially assisted them, and Darlington by a run of 25 yards again scored. No goal resulted, however. Score: 10-0. From then on, punting was indulged in to an unusual extent; the Sophomores had decidedly the best of this, and, as a result, when time was called the ball was within one yard of their opponents' goal. By mutual agreement it has been arranged that unless a favorable opportunity for finishing the game arises it will be given to '90 by the score of the first half. The teams were:

| '90 | | '92 | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Darlington | Full-back | Hoffman | |
| Audenried | | Firth (Capt.) | |
| Davies | Half-backs | Martin | |
| Baily (Capt.) | Quarter-back | Strawbridge | |
| Fox | | Palen | |
| Longstreth | | Collins | |
| Auchincloss | | Stone | |
| Hale | | Detwiler | |
| Hibberd | Rushers | Nicholson | |
| Angell | | Yarnall | |
| Lewis | | West | |

LOCALS.

F. N. Vail, '89, has been chosen leader of the Glee Club.

Alger, '91, spent a portion of his Thanksgiving vacation with Hutton, '91, at Westtown.

During the week of prayer services were held every evening at 6.45 in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.

Cottrell, '90, passed the brief vacation given after Thanksgiving with his room-mate, Coffin, '90, in Phoenixville.

Joseph N. DuBarry, Jr., ex-'90, is a member of the class of '92 at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.

Several of the students who are enthusiastic pedestrians walked to Valley Forge during Thanksgiving vacation.

The '88 Foot-ball cup and the '89 Athletic cup have been placed on exhibition in one of the glass cases in the library.

Steere, '90, was called home on the 26th by the death of his brother, who had been very ill with consumption for some time.

Professor Harris has kindly given the college the use of his extensive mathematical library, which numbers at least one hundred volumes.

Life and the *North American Review* have been subscribed for by the Everett-Athenæum and will shortly be placed in the reading-room.

Paul Guilford, a '91 medical student at the University, recently spent Sunday at Haverford, the guest of his brother, W. M. Guilford, Jr., '90.

Guy Watkins, of Towanda, now holding a government position in Philadelphia, recently visited his cousin, G. H. Davies, of the Senior Class.

George T. Butler, ex-'90, is still on an engineering corps in Colorado. He anticipates a visit from his parents during the Christmas holidays.

Prof. Allen Clapp Thomas was among the prominent Philadelphia Friends who attended Baltimore Yearly Meeting, held the second week in November.

All the Seniors have received "Student Cards" from Gilbert and Bacon's photographic studios, Philadelphia, entitling them to special rates in photographs.

Guss and Walton, '90, and Collins, '92, were among the students who witnessed the great Yale-Princeton foot-ball match at Berkeley Oval on Thanksgiving day.

The elective class in Ecclesiastical History under Prof. Harris, has finished "The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," and is now beginning the writings of the early fathers.

The seniors have appointed a committee consisting of Angell, Bringham, Gilbert, Kirkbride and Auchincloss, to bring forward plans for conducting the class-day exercises.

Baily, '90, refereed the game of foot-ball between the Grammar School and the Germantown Academy on November 5th. The contest resulted in a tie, the score being six to six.

An instructive lecture was delivered in Alumni Hall, November 6th at 7.30, on Japan, by a former missionary to that country. The lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views.

Strawbridge, '92, was elected captain of the first eleven foot-ball team, when that position was vacated by the resignation of Baily, '90, who was not allowed to play after the Swarthmore game.

The Freshmen played an interesting practice game of foot-ball with the Grammar School, on the afternoon of November 4th. The most noticeable game for '93 was played by Ober-tuuffer and Estes.

In our last issue the Glee club officers for the ensuing year were wrongly given. They are as follows: President, W. M. Guilford, Jr., '90; Vice President, D. L. Mekeel, '91; Secretary and Treasurer, G. J. Palen, '92.

In a scrub match of foot-ball, some weeks ago, Thomas, '91, severely strained the muscles of his back so that he was unable to leave his room for several days, being obliged to wear a plaster of paris cast about his waist.

The College Quartette, which consists of Audenried and Guilford, '90, and Dunton and Vail, '89, rendered several selections very acceptably at a Musicales given at Prof. Morley's, Bryn Mawr, on the evening of November 12th.

Dr. W. S. Hall was in Boston, November 29th and 30th, attending a meeting of professors of physical training, called by the authorities of the Boston High School to enable them to adopt intelligently some system of physical culture.

The Glee Club will consist of the following men for the ensuing year, subject however to change: Dunton and Vail, '89; Guilford, Audenried, Baily and Darlington, '90; Mekeel, '91; Westcott, Dennis, Shipley, West, Wood, '92; Knipe and Haughton, '93.

At the recent banquet given to the International Cricketers at Philadelphia, H. P. Baily, '90, received the handsome bowler's trophy which Mr. George W. Childs offered for the best bowling average obtained during last summer's tour throughout England.

At a meeting of the Logonian House of Commons, held November 15th, at 7.00 P. M., the ministry brought forward a bill which pro-

vided for the abolition of trusts. After a long and exciting debate, which lasted until ten o'clock, the bill was carried by a majority of two votes.

The base-ball association at a recent meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, G. L. Fuller, '91; Secretary, E. J. Haley, '90; Treasurer, R. L. Martin, '92; Executive Committee, J. N. Guss, '90, D. H. Blair, '91, G. J. Palen, '92, and J. Oberteuffer, '93.

Prof. Morley mentioned rather an interesting incident when he said that the death scene described in the closing pages of *Robert Elsmere* is a very pretty and exact picture of the death of William Kingdon Clifford, who during his short life made such an enviable reputation in higher mathematics.

Quite a crowd of people assembled on the afternoon of November 12th, to witness the game scheduled between Haverford, '93, and University of Pennsylvania, '93. As the University Freshmen failed to put in an appearance, '93 played their class championship game with the Seniors instead.

The graduate students in English began their general work in English literature immediately after Thanksgiving. They meet once a week and read essays connected with the general reading for the week, which are then criticised by the other members of the class under the supervision of the professor.

The action of the sophomores at Swarthmore in canceling a return game of foot-ball with '92 is certainly to be deplored. The date was arranged at the beginning of the season, and, after the very close game here in which Swarthmore was victorious, every effort was made to bring about the scheduled contest but without avail; as a result no one is satisfied as to which is the stronger class.

The second volume of *Haverford College Studies* has made its appearance. The number is devoted almost entirely to an explanation of an ancient Greek manuscript from the pen of Professor Harris, and a number of excellent plates of some Esarhaddon inscriptions on fragments of tile, which were fitted together

and deciphered by Professor Rogers as part of last summer's work.

Miss Julia A. Orum, of Philadelphia, gave a very interesting lecture, November 24th, upon the theory and practice of elocution, which she fully explained by illustrations. The hints given were all practical, and the thorough analysis of the principles which she laid down was heartily appreciated by her hearers. The lecture was given before the Everett Athenæum, but the public were invited.

At a recent college meeting, President Sharpless announced that hereafter a term grade of 50 per cent. as well as an examination grade of the same would be required of all students in every study. If both these are not obtained the student will be conditioned. It was also announced that if a student fails in his second examination, he will not be allowed to attempt a third until he can show by a reliable certificate that he has thoroughly covered the ground required.

Some of the students attended the illustrated lecture given at Bryn Mawr, December 2d, on "The Buried Cities of Egypt," by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, Ph.D., L.H.D., LL.D., the distinguished Egyptologist. Two more lectures will be given, the first, Friday December 13th, on "The Story of an Egyptian Mound," and the last, Monday, December 16th, on "Egypt, the Cradle of Greek Art." The lectures begin at four P. M., and the public is cordially invited.

Recently President Sharpless requested each Athletic Association to appoint a delegate to confer with him on the subject of athletics. Those chosen were the following: From the General Athletic Association, E. M. Angell, '90; from the Cricket Association, H. P. Baily, '90; from the Foot-ball Association, D. H. Blair, '91, and from the Base-ball Association, E. J. Haley, '90. The result of the conference was the consideration of a series of resolutions which will be published in our next issue.

Woodcock, the cricket professional, has been busy at work upon the cricket shed. The whole interior has been thoroughly white-

washed, while the dark padding around the batter's position has been substituted by one extending well up the sides of the shed, and covered with heavy white canvas. This will improve the light very materially, and it is hoped that the former complaint of the batter's losing the ball just as it leaves the bowler's hand will no longer apply; this trouble last winter rendered beneficial batting practice impossible after four-thirty.

EDITOR HAVERFORDIAN:—A few observations upon the physical condition of Haverford students may be of interest to your readers. Noticeable a symmetry is quite unusual among the fellows. The right arm is generally a fraction of an inch larger than the left and somewhat stronger. The most symmetrical men are those who play foot-ball. The four strongest men in the Freshmen class are Bailey, Woolman, Sensening, Whittall; of the Sophomore class, Firth, Detwiler, Collins, Shipley; of the upper class-men, Hibberd, Thompson, Pierson, Davies. The strongest man examined this year is Hibberd, total strength 1,650 pounds. The average strength of the Freshmen is 977 pounds, of the Sophomores 1059.3 pounds, of the upper class-men 1161.3 pounds, of the twelve strong men named above 1397.3 pounds.—W. S. HALL.

It may be observed that in this issue the local department is conducted on a somewhat different plan than heretofore. That it is an innovation is recognized, but at some time innovations must occur in nearly everything. Ever since the paper came under the present management the change has been contemplated, and now the time seems to have arrived for its adoption. Hereafter as in this issue this department will be devoted exclusively to the publications of news items, "locals" properly speaking, in regard to the students and the college. That the change may not be popular with some is conceivable, but all efforts will be made to render the department interesting to every one under the new plan, and if these efforts do not succeed,—then the department is destined to remain uninteresting to the end of this present administration.

EXCHANGES.

The Brunonian is the recipient of so much favorable criticism that anything further seems quite unnecessary. Yet it is impossible not to say a few words about the "Brown Study," bits of meditation extremely refreshing to the weary exchange editor. In reading number one, one is forcibly reminded of the "Dream Life" of Ik Marvel,—the same dreamy style, the same haze softening all things, the soft melancholy pervading all the thoughts.

If the editors of college papers would try their hands more at this sort of thing, and less at short stories, the general tone of college literature would, we think, be much improved. We may say of these stories that they are usually without point, without apparent reason for their having been written; and that when there is "a moral" it is of no very deep signification, merely, as a rule, conveying the idea that it is wrong to go swimming on Sundays, or some other equally novel and interesting thought.

The Lafayette for November 14th contains an editorial explaining the absence of an exchange department from its columns. The idea is, apparently, that an exchange department is worthless, and "conducive of more ill-feeling between colleges than even foot-ball matches." The ideal criticism, the pointing out of faults in a friendly way, kindly suggestions, with a word of encouragement now and then, is not comprehended. It is true that very few of our exchanges arrive at this ideal, most of them showering impartial praise, like mercy, upon the good and bad alike. A few, however, err in the other direction. We quote the following from *The Adelpian*, a Brooklyn paper:

"In sharp contrast to this magazine (speaking of the *Spectator*), are the *University Reporter*, Athens, Ga., and the *Academian*, Washington, Iowa. Both are printed on paper that even a one cent daily would scorn to use, and the typography is most vile. The matter in each consists almost entirely of advertisements, personals, and slang. We fail to see why these papers send their untidy sheets to the waste-paper baskets of any but their own sub-

scribers." Now we quite agree with *The Lafayette* that such criticism as this is worse than worthless. With what object it was written one cannot imagine. Hardly for the information of the public. Certainly not for the benefit and improvement of the papers mentioned. Is the typography of *The Adelpian* so perfect? Does the Venus on the cover resemble the *de Milo* sufficiently to enable them to throw stones in this reckless manner? This is but a sample of the criticism to be found in college papers. While some is better than this, some is much worse, and most of that in the Western papers, we should not care to quote in the pages of THE HAVERFORDIAN.

There is always a pleasant sensation in reading the *Princetonian*. It makes one's blood flow more quickly. One gets an idea of the *Sturm und Drang*, the hurry and bustle of a large college. The criticisms of the foot-ball team have been compared with those in the Harvard *Crimson*; the former busy in pointing out defects, scarcely bestowing a word of praise; the latter sanguine of success, lauding the eleven to the skies. The result of the recent game at Cambridge is not without interest to college journalists, as well as athletes.

AMONG THE POETS.

DEVOTION.

THE stern and awful fury of the blast
Had spent its force, and died away at last
Behind a golden west. Like creatures blind
The pines still swayed their arms before the wind.
Beyond the craggy cliffs a ragged sea
Dashed bold and high, and dashed unceasingly.
With hands behind my head, in thought I lay,
Bathed in the light of cold, pure silver-gray.
I watched the angry clouds go scudding by,
And haste across the distant, star-specked sky;
The rising moon tipped every foam-streaked wave
With glory, while the pebbles in a cave,
High-arched and mossy-flecked, made gentle sound
Of softly swashing to and fro. The ground
Was damp with nightly dew; the earth and sea
Breathed forth a sound of tranquil melody.
My inward soul was touched and moved to shame
By such devotion. Mortals strive for fame,
Renown and fleeting glory, caring nought
For thankful praise to him who praise has taught,
While Nature's voices vie in sounding notes
Of praise to him who made their thousand throats.

—*Nassau L.L.*

NOVEMBER.

I COME, alas, unheralded!
The world is sorrowful to see
October's sunset gold and red
Shorn ruthlessly from field and tree;
For it forgets that sunshine lies,
As ever, on these autumn days;
That subtler, deeper harmonies
Group in the gentle morning haze;
That stars are just as thick at night,
And day-skies blue as summer seas;
That life is still as warm and bright,
And love has more than memories!
Ah, friends, believe, I mean no harm;
My heart, like yours, beats true and warm.

—*Brunonian.*

NIGHT UPON THE FLATS.

THE sun his last bright ray
Hath scarce withdrawn; yet even
Now from o'er the deep a high
Mist wall looms up; the spray
From rising tide, and heaven,
As darkness draws more nigh,
A weird scene give, a gray
Wild sight; and now upon the flats
Where scattered pools and tangled mats
Of seaweed are, the moaning
Wind is heard; the mist before
It flies and shrouds the land,
And with it comes a groaning
As the deep some mighty hand
Were chiding o'er and o'er.

The Dartmouth.

LINES.

A FLOWER nods beside the wall
In quiet loneliness,
E'er bending low its ermine head
Beneath the gale's caress.

No eye looked on it but the sun
Far off within the sky,
No honey bee from yonder hive
Comes with his laden thigh.

No wild bird chants his merry song
Through all the livelong day;
But there, all silent and alone,
It blooms its life away.

It asks no notice for its toil
Its perfume is for all,
To gladden and to bless the earth
Before its petals fall.

O blossom fair, I would that I
Could live and die like thee,
Could give my life to all mankind,
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—*Washburn Reporter.*

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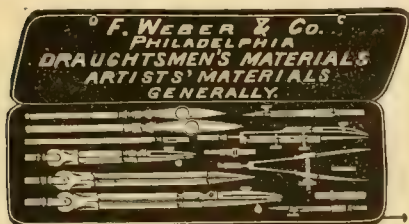
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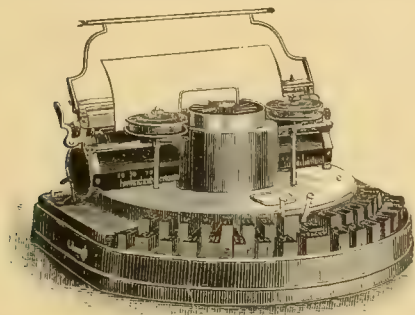
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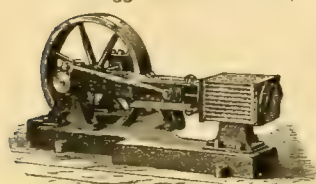
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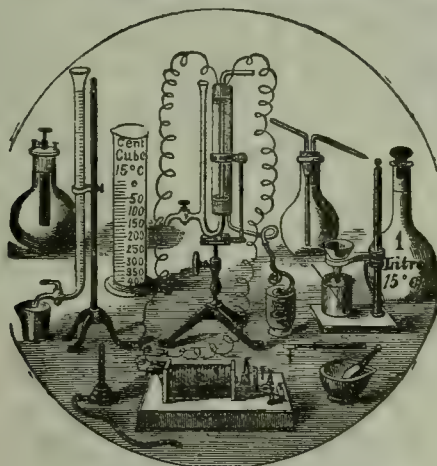


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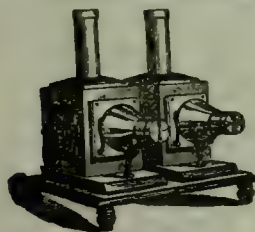
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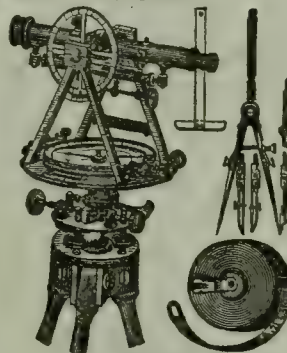


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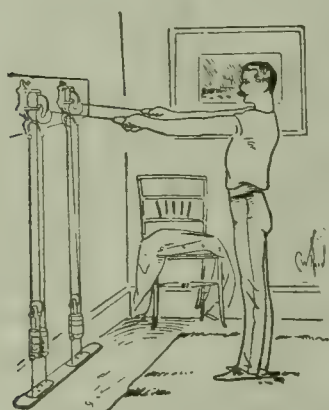
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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 7.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials.—An Unjust Action, | 117 |
| Professionalism in College Athletics, . . . | 117 |
| A Desirable Step, | 118 |
| Need of an Auditorium, | 119 |
| Form a Tennis Association, | 119 |
| Vacation Schools, | 120 |
| Poem.—A Lament, | 120 |
| A Literary Comparison, | 121 |
| Presentation of Manuscripts, | 124 |
| Meeting of the I. C. A., | 124 |
| Poem.—The Bridge, | 125 |
| The Lecture Course, | 125 |
| Resolutions on Athletics, | 125 |
| Alumni Personals, | 126 |
| Locals, | 127 |
| Exchanges, | 129 |
| Among the Poets, | 129 |
| General College News, | 131 |

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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THE recent action of the Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association in refusing to adopt the five-year rule, which limits a man's playing to that time, leaves still uncorrected a defect in the playing rules which has been already the cause of much dissatisfaction, and from the present outlook it does not seem probable that this feeling will diminish in the future. From the result of the vote it is to be presumed that the question must have been opposed upon the grounds of expediency alone, for the same colleges that voted against the measure have shown themselves foremost in advocating a similar provision when it has been

applied to other branches of athletics. That a five-year rule is just, no one denies; that it is useless, has been decided in the face of most conspicuous instances pointing directly to the contrary; that some have cause to feel sore, is only too evident to the one that glances over our score-books, where he will find many a score in double figures placed opposite the name of a man who has shouldered his bat for his team for more than the five years allotted to most of us.

In cricket, where the time and patience devoted to the game is more certain of giving the necessary proficiency than in almost any other sport, a year's practice taken after the four or five years required to learn the rudiments is of the greatest worth to the players, and so we, who cannot hold men long enough to fully develop them, are correspondingly handicapped.

The only satisfaction that we can take is in the hope that the future will not follow the past in placing against us veterans in the game, and that Harvard and the U. of P. will see reason to reconsider their decision.

COLLEGE athletics have fallen very appreciably in public estimation during the past year. The cause of this is easily traced to the charges of professionalism, some true and some false, which have been given such prominence.

When this element comes into college sports it is time for them to decline. It is a virtual admission of both weakness and inability to sustain defeat. It makes mere victory the great object of inter-collegiate contests rather than the cultivation of the

physical powers and the advancement of common interests and fellowship. A defeat *per se* is no disgrace. It is in fact a great credit to undergo defeat rather than descend to illegal means for a victory. But all this seems to be forgotten at times in the excitement of championship struggles, and it is thought anything within the range of possibility must be done rather than run the risk of not finishing in first place. The temptation to secure a good player by any means comes in, and charges of the introduction of the professional element follow in quick succession, to the indignation of the public and neighboring colleges.

It is self-evident that college athletics can only exist on a purely amateur basis. Public opinion and common sense will tolerate nothing else. The effects of continued devotion to professional athletics are too well known. It results in a loss of interest in everything else, a resort to reckless betting and extravagance. The instant that college sports are not amateur in every particular the danger of these evils obtaining entrance is increased ten fold.

This cannot fail to show the necessity of our colleges taking some definite action in refutation of professionalism. A few more scenes such as have obtained so wide spread notoriety during the past season will be fatal to the maintainance of college athletics,—the spectacle of three of our leading universities hurling charges and counter-charges at one another in regard to the unfair composition of teams. Not only this, but the display of a disgraceful amount of spite and ill-feeling between colleges that otherwise would be on the best of terms. Such a state of affairs cannot possibly terminate advantageously to athletics. Not only an outraged public, but equally outraged Boards of Managers will demand the abolition of inter-collegiate athletics if the men who engage in and support them will

not call a halt in giving cause for the promulgation of these disgraceful charges.

We are pleased that the Haverford faculty and students have left no doubt as to their attitude on this question. The resolutions which finally passed both bodies without a dissenting vote are abundant evidence that here at least it is proposed to conduct all athletic contests, both inter-collegiate and inter-class, on a strictly honorable and transparent basis. No charges of professionalism or unfairness of any description can be made against us as governed by these rules. Furthermore, we believe this is the true solution of the difficulty. It is not easy to see what other one can be reached which will fully satisfy a doubtful public opinion that college athletics are for the students and not for hired players.

STEPS are being taken to organize, or rather re-organize, the banjo and guitar clubs in the college. It is to be earnestly hoped they will prove successful. There are many instruments among the fellows, and some expert players, so there seems no reason why they should not work in unison. If a club is formed, infinitely more interest will be taken. Under an experienced leader, valuable criticism might be given, and new music learned and circulated. Then, too, if circumstances should arise making it desirable that they should assist in any kind of an entertainment, any class or college celebration, the members would be in good form, and hence willing to lend their aid. Such organizations are well worthy of attention,—not only for the actual advantage gained from their assistance on special occasions, but more especially for the real pleasure the members receive from them during the winter months.

THE most pressing need which the college has at present, and which claims the attention of the friends and Alumni of the college, seems to us to be a new auditorium; this need seems even more pressing than the need of a new gymnasium, because, while the present gymnasium is small, it is well-fitted, and the training being systematized by a competent instructor, less room is demanded for each individual, so that, for the present at least, its accommodation is ample. But Alumni Hall never accommodates more than one-half the people that are called together on any special occasion; many stand, some are outside, and many others go into the library. Now the use of the library as an annex to the Hall is not a good thing; it is never advisable to throw open a library to a large number of people;—the reason is evident. The acoustic properties are not of a high order, and when it and the library are thrown together it is still worse, only those near the speaker being able to clearly understand his meaning.

A better reason for having a new auditorium than that the present one does not accommodate the audiences is that the Hall is needed for the library. The normal increase of the library from books obtained from the book fund and by gifts has filled it to overflowing, and there is scarcely a place for periodicals. The present library is quite full with 18,000 volumes, and 8000 volumes, or almost half as many as the whole number we had before, are on the way; shelves must be arranged for the disposal of these books, but where? There have been several schemes suggested, but there is hardly a method of arranging them by which the light will not be obstructed and the arrangement not appear awkward, and thus the final wish of everyone connected with the arrangement of the books is that Alumni Hall were at their disposal. Some of the

books from the overburdened library shelves could be placed in it, and these, with the Bauer library and the books already in the Hall, would immediately relieve it of any appearance of emptiness, and in a few years it too would be full.

There are several very good places on the grounds where such a building might be erected without destroying their beauty; and as, when our new gymnasium is built, it will probably be placed back near the track, it does not have to be considered in taking account of suitable sites. We make these suggestions to inform the friends of the college of, as it seems to us, its most pressing need, and do not wish to be considered as in any way advising as to the proper direction in which to extend benevolence.

ALTHOUGH during the few years past there have been no college tennis tournaments, still there are many men in college who would welcome any effort to further the interests of tennis. With the notable exception of the class of '90, little united interest has been displayed; comparatively little playing has been done, and on the whole tennis has led a peculiarly haphazard existence. With our increased numbers comes increased interest in the various sports. In the Spring, cricket and base-ball, fostered by well-organized associations, will flourish, and unless something is done tennis will have to survive in its old-time irregular way. Now only a few men are connected with the elevens, and even fewer play base-ball; this leaves a large majority of men, most of whom play tennis, and to whom a tennis association would seem indispensable.

President Sharpless has signified his willingness to do all in his power towards forwarding tennis at Haverford, and the only

thing necessary now is a little energy on the part of the students. An association should be formed, and steps taken to secure grounds before Spring. There is no reason whatever why we should not have a tournament in the Spring. Of course cricket is the college game, and other sports should be subordinate to it, but with proper management tennis would in nowise interfere. There are several good players in college, and at present there is very little to encourage practice, or anything more than the mildest sort of enthusiasm regarding tennis. We certainly hope the students will take interest in the matter and form an association.

THE matter of school and college vacations is thoroughly treated by Professor Shaler, in the December *Atlantic Monthly*. The most interesting feature of the article is the place for vacation schools of investigation in some special line during the summer, an experiment which is working with great success at Harvard. Professor Shaler argues, and with justice, that during a long vacation of nearly three months, with no work of any description, the mind and faculties become unaccustomed to it, so that much time is necessarily wasted at the beginning of each year in getting fairly under way.

The summer school obviates this by keeping the student constantly in trim. It further, if conducted on a correct basis, gives him the needed recreation, for the work should be mostly carried on out of doors in geological, botanical, or biological investigation, the object being to open to the student a line of research which is of a different character from what he carries on in college during the rest of the year.

Perhaps, however, the most important result of these schools is that a sufficient grade of work may be done to enable the college

course to be shortened to three years instead of four. The objection instantly comes to mind that the dangers of overstudy and consequent loss of health are greatly increased. This almost seems inevitable, but Professor Shaler maintains that when the work is conducted out of doors, being of an experimental and investigating nature, the change is so great that evil results do not follow, and this certainly seems to have been the case where the schools have been tried. This plan is especially interesting in view of the recent discussion among New England college professors in regard to the expediency of reducing the length of the collegiate course.

A LAMENT.

From the Persian of Hafiz.

(Paraphrased from the prose translation of S. Robinson.)

WE never yet had kissed his ripe lip sweet,
And he is gone.
We only learned his loving face to greet,
And he is gone.

Our joyous converse into woe is turned,
He trod the path no living guide had learned,
We could not stay him though we plead and yearned,
And he is gone.

The "Book of Faith" he read with pious care,
Often his "Benediction" rose in air,
Oft have we said with him the tender "Prayer,"
And he is gone.

With fond caresses he would earnest say,
"Ne'er from your righteous precepts will I stray,"
Thou sawest thyself how fond he was away,
And he is gone.

We would repeat, "He who would serve me best,
Himself must from himself asunder wrest,"
We tore ourselves from self to join our guest,
And he is gone.

He loved the garden by the river shore,
But though we search his roses o'er and o'er,
The rose-bud of his presence blooms no more,
And he is gone.

Oh, all night long our hearts with weeping swell,
Like Hafiz, sighs alone our grief can tell,
For ah, we bade him not the last farewell;
And he is gone.

HOWELL STROUD ENGLAND.

A LITERARY COMPARISON.

I PROPOSE to compare Scott's novel, "The Heart of Mid-Lothian;" and Shakspeare's comedy, "Measure for Measure." Each story much resembles the other, and I wish to trace the differences, the characteristic differences, in their treatment by Scott and Shakspeare. We must, however, remember one fact in the conclusions we may draw, namely, that "The Heart of Mid-Lothian" is among the best of Scott's novels, while "Measure for Measure" holds a subordinate rank in Shakspeare's plays.

The plots of these pieces are briefly as follows. In the novel there are two Scottish sisters, of lowly birth, Effie, young and beautiful, Jeanie, older and homely. The former is seduced by a man of high family, and owing to the abduction of the child immediately after birth, she is tried according to a very peculiar Scotch law for child-murder. Only one thing will save her—if her sister can bear witness falsely that she made known her condition. This Jeanie's conscience forbids, and the accused is condemned to death. Then Jeanie travels on foot to London, and face to face with the Queen begs and wins her sister's life. The Duke of Argyle, who has obtained this audience, prepares for Jeanie and her lover a peaceful country home; and there passing her quiet and happy life, she hears from her sister, now the honored wife of her seducer, her sister Effie, who has learnt that earthly prosperity brings not joy, and that sin has its reward.

Shakspeare's play is different in detail, similar in its main story. Claudio is condemned to death for incontinence. He sends for his sister Isabella, who comes and pleads for mercy before Angelo, the acting Duke. Her beauty inspires in him a criminal passion, and he offers to her Claudio's life if she will consent to gratify his desire.

She indignantly refuses, and goes to tell her brother that he must die, mentioning the condition on which he may live. The real Duke in hiding hears and resolves to aid. By stratagem and craft he saves Claudio's life, though still disguised. At last in real character he returns, hears and pardons all, and takes Isabella to wife.

Thus in each case a character is placed in danger of death as a result of a criminal intrigue. The sister can save the accused by wrong-doing. She refuses. The prisoner is condemned to die; but, in the one case by personal exertion, in the other by unconscious influence on another, the prisoner is pardoned.

In comparing the dramatic value of these stories, we observe in the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" that the story gathers itself up into critical moments, after which its threads are loosened, to be thus caught up again. Throughout the first part of the story the interest centers in the all-absorbing question, Will or will not Jeanie consent to save her sister by bearing false witness. The trial approaches and is present. We see the desolation of the culprit—her clinging to life—her hope that her sister's testimony will free her from the charge of blood-guiltiness; we see the witness, strong in mind and pure, yet without hardness of heart; we listen to the exquisite art of the lawyer; we feel the merciful tone but inflexible integrity of the court. Then comes the lawyer's question: "What did she tell you of the cause of her sickness?" A pause, and the answer: "Nothing." Never was single word more fraught with meaning. Then follows the parental agony of the old man, her father; the cry of the prisoner, frenzied with grief; the murmured sympathy of the court; and the threads of the story are scattered for a season. With firm mind and brave heart Jeanie wins her way to the Queen, and

the fate of the story rests on the answer to her pleading words of eloquence.

"Alas! it is not when we sleep soft and wake merrily ourselves that we think on other people's sufferings. But when the hour o' trouble comes to the mind or to the body—O my Leddy, then it isna what we hae dune for ourselfs but what we hae dune for others that we think on maist pleasantly. And the thought that ye hae intervened to spare the puir thing's life will be sweeter in that hour, come when it may, than if a word of your mouth could hang the whole Porteous mob at the tail of ae tow."

Let us remark in passing the natural homeliness of language, even in this stately mode of expression. Thus, too, in "Measure for Measure," Isabella pleading for her brother's life exclaims:

He's not prepared for death! Even for our kitchens
We kill the fowl of season; shall we serve heaven
With less respect than we do minister
To our gross selves!

Jeanie's prayer is granted, the maiden lives; and if we close the book with Effie's letter we leave the story ended with peace and happiness of conscience to the good, with unrest and trouble of mind to the sinning.

Thus this novel exhibits a high dramatic value in that the golden threads of the story are at times caught up into rich embroidery of pregnant incident.

Suppose we turn to Shakspeare's play and search for such critical points, where all that has preceded is gathered into a moment of time which holds potentially the past and the future of the story, and serves thus to produce the effect of a tangible whole into which every part fits. We shall look in vain. Never for a moment, after the second act, are we in doubt of Claudio's final safety, and the only question is which of the roundabout and uninteresting, nay, even painful devices of the Duke will effect the end. There is no one moment of time during which Claudio's life quivers in the balance as with Effie Deans'. Nor if the interest of the play be centered in the

choice the heroine shall make between duty and sisterly love, is this interest knit up into one moment, but scattered and dispersed and well-nigh lost.

We now come to the characterization in this comedy and novel. The chief interest of each story is centered in their respective heroines, Isabella and Jeanie Deans. And right here notice the high artistic feeling which influenced Scott to choose homely and ungifted Jeanie, not the beautiful and sorrowing Effie, to be the main object of our hopes and fears. Neither does Shakspeare select the sinning one for attention. He bestows on Isabella unwonted beauty of form and face, nobleness of birth, and the numberless graces of mind and motion which belong of right to a lady born; while Scott speaks thus of Jeanie:

"She was short, and rather too stoutly made for her size, had . . . a round, good-humored face, much tanned with the sun, and her only peculiar charm was an air of inexpressible serenity, which a good conscience, kind feelings, contented temper, and the regular discharge of all her duties, spread over her features."

To her he also refuses youth, genius, warm passions, and every other novel perfection. In the hands of another such a character could only have excited cold approbation, quite different from the warm interest which we all take in Jeanie. Scott has achieved the difficult task of making unadorned virtue attractive. And what of Isabella? She contrives to make herself in several instances rather unamiable. Though firm, almost to sternness, with her brother, she yet hesitates to plead his cause, lamenting:

Alas, what poor ability's in me
To do him good!

Lucio.—Assay the power you have.

Isabella.—My power! Alas, I doubt—

She begins, and Lucio interrupts:

Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win
By fearing to attempt.

And so he persuades her. She comes at last before the Duke and pleads :

I have a brother is condemned to die :
I do beseech you, let it be his fault,
And not my brother.

Angelo.—Condemn the fault, and not the action of it ?
Why every fault's condemned ere it be done ;
Mine were the very cipher of a function
To fine the fault, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor.

Isabella.— O just but severe law !
I had a brother then.

And without another word she would retire ; but Lucio, a disinterested listener, encourages her faltering purpose :

Give't not o'er so : to him again, entreat him ;
Kneel down before him, hang upon his gown ;
You are too cold ; if you should need a pin,
You could not with more tame a tongue desire it.

And later he repeats :

You are too cold.

Compare with Jeanie, who, unadvised and almost unfriended, wins her way, and with the simple eloquence of feeling prefers her prayer.

Let us also notice their words to the condemned one, when they make known the condition on which life can be preserved. Says Claudio :

Death's a fearful thing.

Isabel.—And shamed life a hateful.

Claud.—Ay, but to die ; and go we know not where
To lie on cold obstruction, and to rot ;
This sensible, warm motion to become
A kneaded clod. 'Tis too horrible !

Sweet sister, let me live ;
What sin you do to save a brother's life,
Nature dispenses with the deed so far
That it becomes a virtue.

Listen to his sister's reply :

O you beast !
O faithless coward ! O dishonest wretch !
Wilt thou be made a man out of my vice ?
* * * * Take my defiance ;
Die, perish ! might but my bending down
Reprieve thee from thy fate, it should proceed :
I'll pray a thousand prayers for thy death ;
No word to save thee.

Let us turn to a similar scene in "Heart of Mid-Lothian" :

"Sure am I," said Effie, "had it stood wi' him (her lover) as it stands wi' you"—here she paused and was silent.

"O, if it stude wi' me to save you wi' risk of my life !" said Jeanie.

"Ay, lass," said her sister, "that's lightly said, but no sae lightly credited frae ane that winna ware a word for me. . . We'll speak nae mair about this matter."

"And are we to part in this way," said Jeanie, "and you in sic deadly peril ? O Effie, look but up, and say what ye wad hae me do, and I could find it in my heart amaisit to say that I wad do it."

Contrary to the character of Jeanie, Isabella shows throughout a sad want of sympathy, and I cannot feel that Shakespeare meant it so, for he evidently designed that should be a type of female loveliness and virtue. Thus the wanton Lucio says :

I hold you as a thing ensky'd and sainted ;
And to be talked with in sincerity,
As with a saint.

And she is at last rewarded with the hand of the Duke, praised and loved by all.

Yet why she deserves this honor is hard to see. She has not appeared to suffer in the least from the terrible alternative in which she has been placed, and, in short, we are left with the idea that it is her chastity she cares for more than the sin of yielding. She has done but little in refusing Angelo's addresses, for, as far as I can see, the gift of her brother's life is a small temptation, owing to her small affection for him. Mark her exclamation when she hears the false report of his death at Angelo's hands :

Oh, I will to him and pluck out his eyes !

How much loving grief is there ?

Place alongside these words from the "Heart of Mid-Lothian" :

"I see," says Jeanie's tempter, "my first suspicion of you was right, and that you will let your sister, innocent, fair, and guiltless, except in trusting to a villain, die the death of a murderess, rather than bestow the breath of your mouth and the sound of your voice to save her."

"I wad ware the best blood in my body to keep her skaitless," said Jeanie, weeping in bitter agony, "but I canna change right into wrong, or make that true which is false. . . O God deliver me !—this is a fearfu' temptation."

How different the words of Isabella after her temptation,—if it can be so called.

Then, Isabel, live chaste, and, brother, die.
More than our brother is our chastity.

From this brief study of the nature of the heroines, we realize that the character of Jeanie is more consistently presented, and more in harmony with the purpose of the play than the character of Isabella.

There are, however, one or two additional points which I cannot in justice pass over in silence. It has been, perhaps, noticed that I have considered Effie's first letter as marking the close of "Heart of Mid-Lothian." Such is, unfortunately, not the real case. The story is in purpose ended; yet Scott, misled by a desire to point a moral lesson, and failing to observe that he has accomplished this in the story itself, adds a few chapters in which he makes the child of misery kill the father, and then disappear forever. The whole fault lies in the fact that this action does not flow naturally out of the story, and is thus felt as an intrusion by the author of his own pet views.

Again the fact that Jeanie, by her own exertions, saves the condemned one's life, adds much to the dramatic effect of the novel, and is a clear advance on the device in "Measure for Measure," where Claudio is saved by the chance intervention of the Duke.

Whatever we may think of Shakspeare's dramatic powers, his play of "Measure for Measure" is hardly felt as a complete and artistic conception, nor, indeed, even a near approach. Shakspeare surpasses Scott in these works of theirs solely on the value of his poetic genius.

The conclusion drawn is simply and briefly this: If "Measure for Measure" were all that were left us of Shakspeare's plays, and "Heart of Mid-Lothian" of Scott's novels, we would all recognize in Scott the greater genius and the greater artist.

PRESENTATION OF MANUSCRIPTS.

FRIDAY evening, Dec. 20th, the Board of Managers and the Faculty met at the residence of Professor J. Rendel Harris. The occasion was the presentation to the College by Professor Harris of all the manuscripts collected by him during the year recently spent in Palestine, Egypt, and other countries in the East. The manuscripts are many, and some of them exceedingly rare, the whole collection approaching in value two thousand dollars.

An elegant case to contain them was furnished by a friend of the College, and after being placed in this they were formally presented to Haverford College by Professor Harris in a graceful speech, characteristically humorous and earnest. President Sharpless then spoke briefly, receiving the manuscripts in behalf of the Collegè. They will be placed in the library, in the case presented at the same time.

MEETING OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

THE Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association held its annual meeting December 24th, 1889, at No. 1412 Spruce street, Philadelphia. The following delegates were sent as representatives of the colleges: University of Pennsylvania, Messrs. T. F. Branson, H. C. Wood, and W. H. Trotter, Jr.; Harvard, Messrs. R. D. Brown, T. W. Balch, and A. C. Garrett; and Haverford, Messrs. H. P. Baily, W. G. Audenried, Jr., and D. H. Blair. The meeting was opened at noon with Mr. Branson, the President, in the chair. After some preliminary business was disposed of, among other things the abolition of the annual dues for the year of 1890, Haverford brought up the question of allowing a man to play in inter-collegiate matches for more than five years.

Considerable discussion ensued, but the motion was finally lost by a vote of two to one, Harvard and U. of P. voting in the negative.

The following schedule of matches was arranged: May 30, Haverford *vs.* Harvard, at Haverford; June 4, Harvard *vs.* U. of P., at Harvard; June 7th, Haverford *vs.* U. of P., at Haverford.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. H. C. Wood, of the U. of P.; Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Balch, of Harvard; Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. H. Blair, of Haverford. It was then moved and seconded that a committee composed of the officers-elect be appointed to revise the constitution, and report at next meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

There was a special meeting called on Dec. 31st, in which it was decided to award suitable prizes to those getting the best averages in batting and bowling. At this meeting a suitable constitution was presented and unanimously adopted.

THE BRIDGE.

THE bridge was but a single rail
Above the brooklet's flash and gleam,
And that your footing should not fail,
I held your hand across the stream.

Ah, but the bridge was very frail,
We swerved to left, we swerved to right,
Yet never did your footing fail,
I clasped your hand so fondly tight.

Oh that life were a bridge, my sprite,
Is all my wish and all my dream,
That I might hold your fingers tight,
And lead you safe across the stream.

HOWELL STROUD ENGLAND.

Professor Edwards is engaged upon the invention of an automatic appliance for regulating the temperature of the students' rooms. As soon as perfected it will be introduced in Barclay Hall.

THE LECTURE COURSE.

A VERY interesting lecture course has been prepared for this winter. It is something entirely out of the ordinary line of such entertainments, and of a nature which cannot fail to deeply interest all the students, as well as others who make a practice of attending the College lectures.

The plan is to have a series of six lectures on the different professions; each lecture to be delivered by some man who is prominent in the department which he treats. The professions considered will be those of law, medicine, politics, journalism, teaching, and literature. Men who do nothing but lecture on some subject which they think may be of a popular character have not been invited to take part in this course. Those alone who have had years of experience in the profession they have chosen, and know all its ups and downs, lights and shadows, can speak authoritatively, and only such President Sharpless has endeavored to procure for the coming season.

One or two of the gentlemen corresponded with have not been definitely heard from, and until they are, the list of names will not be made public.

RESOLUTIONS ON ATHLETICS.

THE faculty and students have unanimously adopted a series of resolutions which are to govern all athletic contests of the college in the future. These resolutions were not adopted because of any complaints that have ever been made against our teams. They have always been noticeably free from anything bordering on professionalism or crookedness of any description. Haverford has never placed any one in the field as one of her representatives whose right to play has ever been suspected. This is a record that is a credit to the college, and that it

shall be sustained is clearly shown in the rules adopted.

The students and faculty wish their attitude definitely known both by the colleges which we meet in athletics and by the general public. While, to be sure, nothing is expressed in the rules which has not governed us before, the current dissatisfaction in regard to college sports abundantly justifies, and indeed calls for, the outline of a distinct policy by Haverford as well as all other institutions which can conscientiously make one. The resolutions are as follows:

Unless with the knowledge and consent of the opposing team no one shall play on Haverford College, teams except under the following conditions.

I. He must be a *bona fide* student of Haverford College, who shall pay at least a tuition fee of \$100, and meet the professors at least five hours a week in recitations and lectures.

II. He shall not have received any money for coaching or training in any athletic exercises nor for playing.

III. If his right is challenged he must be able to show the certificate of the registrar of Haverford College that condition I. mentioned above is complied with.

IV. If the right of any one to play on a class team is challenged he must also be able to show a certificate from the registrar indicating his position in the college.

V. Special students, as heretofore, will be placed by the Faculty in the classes to which their studies most nearly connect them, and shall play with no other.

VI. No student manifestly belonging to the first eleven or nine, shall play on the second.

The Engineering Section is working at present upon the new 40-horse-power engine, which, when completed, will be set up in the machine shop.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'81. Isaac T. Johnson is conducting the Wilmington Friends' School with enterprise and success. When he took charge of the school, there were twenty pupils enrolled; he now has 240, and contemplates having complete athletic grounds, including a cinder track, and grounds for tennis, base ball and cricket. A new laboratory and gymnasium have recently been erected.

'82. T. Chalkley Palmer contributed to a recent number of the *Student* an article entitled, "What is Scroggie?" dealing with the geological formation of the central part of Delaware County.

'83. William L. Baily has been abroad during the last summer studying architecture.

'83. John Blanchard is one of the most prominent and successful lawyers at the Centre County bar.

'84. J. Henry Bartlett, who has been teaching at Westtown for some years, has been appointed principal of the Friends' Select School at Sixteenth and Cherry Streets.

'84. Walter L. Moore is in the firm of Taylor, Moore & Co. The firm has established a freight packet line between Philadelphia and Liverpool. They carry freight of the Reading and Lehigh Valley Railroads, and already have enough on hand to last till March. Should the venture prove a paying one, they will build ships.

'84. Arthur D. Hall is principal of a preparatory school at Bethel, Me. He has two assistants and is meeting with good success.

'87. Allen B. Clement is teaching a Friends' School at Darlington, Md.

'87. Willis H. Hazard will graduate from the New York Theological Seminary in '91.

'87. L. L. Martin is in the brokerage business with H. H. Buckwalter, at Emporia, Lyons Co., Kansas.

'88. F. C. Hartshorne called at the college on the 8th, and F. W. Morris on the 12th.

'88. M. B. Stubbs has had the honor assigned him of being the discoverer of fossils among the limestones of Chester Valley, by Lewis Woolman, of Philadelphia, in an article in the *Student*.

'89. W. R. Dunton has recently been elected a member of the Germantown Glee Club.

'89. W. F. Overman is conducting the Friends' School at Jenkintown.

'89. W. G. Reade has been made a member of the Harvard Glee Club.

'89. D. J. Reinhardt successfully fills the position of instructor in the gymnasium, besides attending to his regular duties as teacher, at Wilmington.

'89. G. C. Wood is with his father's firm, Wm. Wood & Co., New York, the largest publishers of medical works in the country.

'89. S. P. Ravenel, Jr., will not return to college this year, but will extend his tour, and study French and German during the winter.

'89. D. C. Lewis was at the college on the 14th and 15th, and L. J. Morris on the 13th.

LOCALS.

The machine shop has been supplied with a new boiler.

Catalogues of the College for 1889-90 have made their appearance.

Edward Baird, Princeton '93, paid a recent visit to his friend, J. N. Guss, '90.

Alger, '91, arranged a very enjoyable Christmas entertainment at Cooperstown.

Cottrell, '90, was called home shortly after Thanksgiving by the death of an uncle.

The outlet to the skating pond has been fixed, and the meadow flooded with water.

Dr. Gummere's new residence on Maple Avenue is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in about a month.

Dr. W. S. Hall, with the aid of several upper-classmen, is preparing a collection of vertebrate skeletons for the Biological Laboratory.

A petition to extend vacation from Friday, the 20th of December, until Monday, January 6th, was signed by most of the students and presented to the faculty, but was not granted.

Several members of the classes in Biology witnessed a very interesting surgical operation performed by Dr. Morton at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the morning of December 14th.

Professor Harris has moved all his books from Founders' Hall and Woodside to his new home on Maple Avenue. He has between 2,000 and 3,000 volumes, written in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, and Syriac.

The following batteries have been ordered to take up active practice by the Base Ball Ground Committee: Haley, '90, and Estes, '93; Jenkins, '90, and Hibberd, '90; Fuller, '91, and Oberteuffer, '93; Palen, '92, and Hoffman, '92.

The Engineers have under construction a dynamo, with which it is intended to run a system of electric lights in the machine shops. As has been suggested, this may anticipate a similar system for lighting the College, if the former experiment proves successful.

In all probability the coasting-starter will not be erected this year as heretofore. After the expense of erecting it last year, the ungainly looking platform was of no use whatever because of the mild winter, and the college feels as if it will profit by the experience.

At a meeting on December 13th the Ministry of the Logonian House of Commons presented a bill in defense of Woman's Rights. The subject was well handled on both sides of the House, and, after a lengthy discussion, a vote was taken, which resulted in the support of the bill and retention of the Ministry.

It seems doubtful that a small amount of money could be used to much better advantage than in continuing the asphalt walk leading to the station well up into the grove at the foot of the front campus. At present just where the water from both hills collects there is a strip of ten yards or more which is always very muddy after a rain, and remains so for some time after the rain is over, proving a great source of annoyance to passers-by.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Everett Athenæum took place December 6th. The result of the ballot was: President, T. S. Kirkbride, '90; Vice-President, H. R. Bringhurst, Jr., '90; President of Council, E. M. Angell, '90; Secretary, N. L. West, '92; Treasurer, J. S. Morris, '91; Registrar, C. F. Brinton, '92.

A movement was afoot to arrange a foot-ball game between the teams of '90, class-champions, and of '91, U. of P., who hold a similar title, but owing to the lateness of the season, and the general bad condition of the team in consequence of the game with '92, in which several members were injured, the idea had to be given up.

The course of three lectures delivered at Bryn Mawr by Miss Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, was enjoyed by many of the students, who readily took the exceptional opportunity of hearing such an eminent authority upon the subjects treated. The photographic plates which were used to illustrate her lecture were very fine.

Steps have at last been taken by the Everett Athenæum to issue honorary certificates which bear the name of that society. Up to this time old Everett or Athenæum certificates, signed by the president of the joint society, have been granted; but at one of the recent meetings a committee was appointed to have a new plate made. This will prove especially satisfactory to the members who have not as yet received their certificates, but who preferred to wait until some such action was taken.

Gymnasium work has been entirely re-systematized under the management of Dr. W. S. Hall, and innovations have been introduced; among others might be mentioned the division of his pupils into three separate classes; the first is composed of those who have had no drill whatever in the use of the apparatus; the second, of those who have had the benefit of one year's training; and the third, of those who have had two or more years. A system of marching, wheeling, and similar manoeuvres has also been introduced to supplement the more tedious work with the machines.

The final half of the '90-'92 foot-ball game, which had been postponed on account of the weather, was played December 10th, and resulted in an addition of ten more points to the Seniors' total, while the Sophomores again failed to score. The game was exciting throughout, and displayed as good team-work and as effective tactics as have been seen during many of the college games, although the heavy rush line of '90, as well as the excellent work of their halves, it was evident would prove too much for the lower-classmen. Darlington, Baily, and Davies played very effectively, and their efforts were well met by the fine up-hill playing of Firth, Martin, and Collins for '92. The game ended with the score 20-0, and left the Seniors in possession of the '88 championship cup.

In an editorial in the December *Phoenix*, which gave painful evidence that it was intended to be very cutting and sarcastic, a charge is made against Haverford which is as inane as it is amusing. Simply because the name Westcott occurs in our report of the Sophomore foot-ball game with Swarthmore, and in another place among the Freshmen from Penn Charter is found the name Wescott, therefore the discerning Swarthmore editor immediately conceives a brilliant idea, and with the air of a man making a master stroke informs the public that we played a Freshman on the Sophomore team. It may have been rather difficult, but still we doubt exceedingly if there was anyone among our readers except the writer in question but had sense enough to realize the truth of the case,—that the similarity of names implied in no way identity in person.

The fall shed practice this season will no doubt do more for Haverford cricket than anything has in the past. This practice is devoted entirely to new men, and those who have never played on either eleven. It is gratifying to note that a very large number of men took advantage of such practice this fall. Professional Woodcock gives very favorable remarks on the development of this new material, and feels sure that, besides a number of men for the second, he has found one or two for the first. The Ground Committee has spared no pains in

putting the shed in excellent order, and those who used it last year are unanimous in declaring that this year it affords much better practice. Another month will be devoted to new men, after which those who have been selected for the first and second eleven will begin training, not only in the gymnasium, but will take also two quarter-hour turns per week at the wicket for the coming year.

EXCHANGES.

Quite a number of our exchanges appear this month in holiday attire. In nearly all an especial effort seems to have been made to get out an interesting issue. There being practically no foot-ball or general sporting news, more space is given to poetry and general literature.

The Pulse of Iowa College appears with a green and white cover outside of the usual one. The whole paper is printed in green ink; rather too much of a good thing, perhaps; but it shows a good spirit, an ambition in the right direction. There are two very fair poems, as college poetry goes, "A Winter Evening" and "East and West."

The Christmas edition of the *University News* is also quite successful—a light blue cover, printed in ink of a darker shade, and tied with pink silk cord,—on the whole, a very dainty affair. The paper itself is printed in reddish-brown ink, and contains poetry and several fair illustrations.

In sharp contrast to these two are *The Chronicle* of the University of Michigan, and *The Ægis* of the University of Wisconsin. Both are in deep mourning, the one for Dr. Henry S. Frieze, and the other for Professor William F. Allen.

A paper which must be of interest to students of German is the *Germania*, which we receive for the first time. Volume one, number twenty, contains the first installment of an historical novel by Max Ring, entitled *Das Haus Hillel*, and a short story by Gustav Harpeles, *Der Sänger der Bezauberten Rose*. The words of more unusual occurrence are given at the bottom of the page, with their

English meanings, so that any one who has a fair knowledge of German can find pure enjoyment in the *Germania*.

We are in receipt this month of *Our Magazine*, a monthly published by the students of a girls' school in London. It is interesting to compare it with such papers as the *Ogontz Mosaic* and *Vassar Miscellany*. The latter are a little better, perhaps, but there isn't much difference,—girls are so near alike all the world over.

The Wesleyan Argus for December 9th is exulting over the result of the foot-ball season. It contains full accounts of the rejoicings after the winning of the Thanksgiving game, and the speeches made upon that occasion.

We have been, for some time, moved to say a few words about rolling and folding exchanges. It seems such a small thing that one doubts its being of sufficient importance to appear in print. *The Tuftonian*, however, has said a few words about the matter, which express our ideas exactly. "Some of our exchanges come to us rolled up in their wrappers until they resemble a lead pencil in external form, and are just about as easy to open. The ordinary exchange editor, unless he is a fanatic on the subject of developing patience, does not wish to take up a half day in opening his papers, and if we had not found by experience that exchanges we prize highly are *sometimes* rolled up in this very impractical way, we should throw all such exchanges in the waste basket without bothering to undo them."

AMONG THE POETS.

COLLEGE LIFE.

THE college year now opens bright and fair,
The red leaves usher in the pleasant round
Of days and weeks to study's transports bound.
An intellectual calm pervades the air,
The peaks seem bluer, skies are brighter there
Where inexperienced minds are taught to sound
Thought's various depths. And on the classic ground
Where Genius dwells, and sunlight shines more fair,
Seek you a place where not a thought of strife
Calls back to memory the real world?
Find your ideal in Roanoke's calm life;
Her flag of discord not as yet unfurled.
But ah! these days of dreaming will not last,
Life wakes us harshly, and the spell is past!

—Roanoke Collegian.

THE LAST FRIEND.

From the German

PALISH, silv'ry, lunar light,
Shining through the silent night.
Lookest not upon my face,
Have I lost thy mercy's grace?

Slowly drifting, waning queen,
Tranquil in thy beauteous sheen,
Seest not in my sleepless eyes
Shadowed grief that deeper lies?

Lonely, weak, and poor and faint,
Shed I tears without restraint;
Canst thou not, my only friend,
With thy light sweet comfort blend?

World-forsaken and alone,
Day and night I sadly moan,
With a heart so wildly torn,
Of all strength completely shorn.

Nowhere in this gloomy world
See I joy for me unfurl'd,
Full of deepest, direst woe,
Beats my heart thus faint and low.

Friend, Compassion!—Let thy face
With its God-reflecting grace,
Shine within my aching breast,
Bring me back repose and rest!—*Ex.*

FLIRTATION.

FLITTING fancy, blithe and free,
Often have I thought of thee!
How we sat by babbling brook,
Sunny meadow, shaded nook.
Hazel eyes looked into mine,
Soulful, rapturous, divine.

Every glance and every sigh,
Actions thou might now deny,
Speechless speech, unspoken vow—
These were darts from Eros' bow!
Flitting fancy, blithe and free,
Dost thou love as I love thee?

Gentle youth, so gay and free,
Seldom have I thought of thee;
How we sat by babbling brook,
Sunny field or shady nook.
Dark *blue* eyes looked into mine—
They were roguish, not divine!

Every glance and every sigh—
Actions you *cannot* deny—
Were only efforts made in vain!
Cupid's arts we cannot feign;
Both were guilty, don't you see?
Love you? no, nor dost thou me.

—*Leigh Barr.*

NOX AUCTUMNALIS.

I.

THE starlight dips through the seas of space,
And bright beams the moon's pale eye;
A cold, crisp zephyr kisses my face,
Blown down from the crystal sky;
The fallen leaves at a merry, mad pace
Run round and round in a random race,
Then lay them down to die.

II.

Calm silence sits supreme on her throne,
And, at her mute command,
The busy whirl and hum and moan
Is hushed in this busy land;
The grim, gaunt limbs of the leafless trees
Stretch up like a skeleton's arms in the breeze—
A picture weirdly grand.

III.

The Delaware murmurs a low, sweet song
As it rolls its way to the sea,
A song that it sung when the earth was young,
And will to eternity:
And the song that it sings is a song for the blest—
"To the ocean I go, my haven of rest;
I roll to the boundless sea."

—*Lafayette.*

THE MUSIC OF MEMORY.

THE storm is past—and overweary'd nature
Creeps, like an evening shade, a stilling peace;
The thunder's peals have melted into silence,
Reverberating till afar they cease.
No rustle stirs the leaflets of the forests,
No breath of heaven bends the grasses' blade,
A thoughtful stillness scatters sweet contentment
In every place where once wild tempests played.
But hark! a sad, pathetic strain of music
Steals o'er the earth with mournful melody,
And to the peaceful heart imparts a longing
For what once was but never more shall be.

So when the toils of busy day are ended,
And vexing cares and battles nobly fought,
We gladly seek the evening meditation,
To spend an hour of calm repose and thought;
E'en then some sudden fancy thrills and holds us—
Unbinds the harp of memory, smites the chord
Of selfish love, that, quivering long and sadly,
Recalls to listening hearts kind deeds ignored,
Rich opportunities for good unheeded,
That would have brightened many a day,
Yet now all gone. Oh, list to memory's warning,
"Life's moments fly, go labor while you may."

—*Nassau Lit.*

A FAREWELL.

I PRAY for thee that memory may be kind,
 Nor lead thee to the garden where we met,
 Bring thee no whisper on the summer wind,
 Nor trouble thee with scent of violet.
 God send thee all oblivion, in the hush
 Of cypress alleys, where the moonbeams fade
 On palace walls, and climbing roses blush,
 And jewelled peacocks glimmer in the shade.
 I, who would die to save thee one distress,
 Will do yet more to keep remorse from thee,
 Say no kind word to cheat my loneliness,
 Give thee no sign that love lives on in me.
 To thy mute sorrow, howe'er deep its yearning,
 No voice of mine shall answer; and the years—
 Silently passing, evermore returning—
 No touch from me shall bring to dry thy tears.

—*Oceanic*.

THE NOVEMBER MOON.

ABOVE the hill that skirts yon stubble field,
 Late tipped with gold from the fire-smitten sky,
 November's moon uplifts her gleaming shield,
 And with majestic mien doth climb on high;
 And seemeth, her full loveliness attained,
 A fair bride gliding thro' high heaven's hall,
 Attended by the myriad train of Night.
 With calm and pensive face she looks o'er all
 The land, where Autumn's chilling mists have reigned,
 And mastery of leaf and flower have gained,
 And robbed the Summer of its sweet delight.

Her orb, the fairest jewel in the crown
 That sparkles on the forehead of the Night,
 On dale and hill, on sylvan haunts and town
 Beams soothingly, and sheds its pallid light
 Where Summer's leaves lie matted by the rill,
 And where within the confines of the farms,
 At intervals stands many a yokeless wain;
 It strikes the bare tree's thousand netted arms,
 It strikes the empty cider press and mill,
 Noisy no more; o'er all it shines until
 Doth stand revealed the harvested domain.

—*Fortham Monthly*.

GENESIS.

GOD said, "Let there be light," and there was light.
 Close wrapped in gloom of past eternities,
 The formless earth void and chaotic lies,
 In dark abysmal depths of dreary night,
 Far stretching to the boundless infinite.
 On sea-merged shore no stir of living cries
 To break the dumb-voiced solitude arise.
 Chaos immensurate in depth and height.
 No warrior sun appears, in deadly strife
 To battle with the wide-spread gloom, and slay
 With red-gold banners furled. A radiant flood,
 Self-centred in the great Creator's life,
 O'erwhelms the universe, and opening day
 Dawns in the light of omnipresent God.

—*Our Magazine*.

TIME AND SORROW.

WHEN Time has robbed thee, Sorrow, of thy sting,
 Then can we press thy cold, pale lips to ours,
 And cherish thee, as we do faded flowers
 From some far grave, that dearest memories bring;
 Then hallowed floods of thought around us fling
 A peaceful tide, that every pain o'erpowers;
 Lending a precious solace to our lonely hours,—
 When soul meets soul beneath thy sheltering wing.
 We thank thee, Sorrow, as we thank a friend
 Who gives us comfort when all hope has fled;
 We hold thee sacred as our years extend—
 Thou art the link between us and the dead.
 Thou to our pathway softened shadows lend;
 Our offerings to thee are the tears we've shed.

—*Novus Liber*.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The feeling at Harvard is not unanimous in favor of the two resolutions passed at the recent college meeting, the one to withdraw from the inter-collegiate foot-ball association, and the other to treat with Yale as to the formation of a dual league. While favoring the former, the *Harvard Advocate* questions the sincerity of Harvard's motives in taking such action at the time. It says:

"It is just a bit curious that our zeal for purity did not find verbal expression until we were beaten by Princeton. As was said at the meeting, our feelings before the game of the 16th were very different from our feelings after it. Perhaps if we had beaten Princeton we might have winked at her professional practices. Are we sure that we are not mistaking the smart at the defeat of the 16th for honorable indignation at ungentelemanly practices? Can we be certain that our long cherished wish to break with Princeton and form a dual league with Yale has not masked itself in the guise of zeal for pure athletics, and thus caused us to play the hypocrite? We think these are questions we should all ask ourselves. The resolution, however, as it stands, has nothing of this doubtful spirit about it. It is a firm and honorable declaration on Harvard's part that she has become dissatisfied with the state of inter-collegiate athletics. The position is a frank and honorable one."

The *Advocate* strongly criticises the resolution authorizing the committee to treat with Yale on the subject of a dual foot-ball league.

"The first motion shows Harvard in an honorable light, taking a manly and independent stand for pure athletics. The second throws a doubt on her sincerity, and shows a disagreeable concern for the consequences of her action, which has no business to appear in our occupying her position. The first motion shows Harvard taking an important step in the right direction. The second hints at a mean spite against Princeton, and a disposition to take advantage of the circumstances to form a dual league with Yale. We think, as we have already said, that the second motion connects together two subjects that do not belong together, and the association of which in one motion gives rise to disagreeable suspicions. But Harvard is in this way placed not only in an equivocal position but in an absurd position as well. By this second motion we seem to expect that we have but to move and immediately the other colleges will humbly turn about and ask to be restored to the great pleasure of Harvard's company. We do not doubt but that Harvard is a very desirable associate, but when we consider our long list of defeats we think it is just possible that other colleges may be willing to forego our society. And in that case the second motion as it stands would certainly appear a little superfluous and considerably ridiculous."

The Harvard *Crimson*, not so frank as the *Advocate*, strongly favors the dual league, and has a final sneer at the status of the Princeton eleven: "People at large will, no doubt, to a considerable degree, accept the statements of Princeton's faculty as authoritative in reference to Princeton's players; but as to their actual intentions the faculty may well be mistaken, since their information on the vital point in question from their very position is almost sure to be unreliable. However that may be, even they, we believe, would find it difficult to explain the coming of George and Cash at the eleventh hour on any other ground than the supposition that they entered college for the purpose of playing foot-ball. Now that these men are registered and the present trouble has arisen it will no doubt behoove them for a time to improve their minds."

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations have accepted the invitation of the Wesleyan University Association to hold the college convention in Middletown this year. The committee write that every endeavor will be made by them to make this the most successful college Y. M. C. A. convention ever held, and undoubtedly it will be, if enthusiasm and forethought can accomplish it, for faculty and students are heart and hand in the enterprise, and already committees have been appointed to see about accommodations for the delegates and to make other arrangements. The probable date of the convention is January 24-26, 1890.

The Yale observatory is the official source of correct time throughout the State. It not only supplies the railroads with the correct time daily, but also many public buildings. Its income is \$1,000 a year from the railroads alone.

One hundred and sixty acres of land has recently been added to the Princeton College property, so that the college now owns an almost solid block of land from Washington street to the railroad, and from Nassau street to the canal.

A new periodical will shortly be published at Columbia under the management of a board from the senior class of the arts department. The paper, of which the first issue will appear on December 1, will be an illustrated bi-weekly, but will in no way conflict with the *Spectator*, in all likelihood giving much more space to intercollegiate news than the last named publication.

Columbia has two scholarships in architecture, one to be known as "The Columbia Fellowship in Architecture," available every other year, and amounting to \$1,300, the other to be known as "The McKim Fellowship in Architecture," available every other year, and amounting to \$1,000. The money in both cases must be used in foreign travel and study.

The number of students in the classical department at Cornell has increased five-fold in four years.

The Hon. Seth Low will be inaugurated as president of Columbia College the first week in February.

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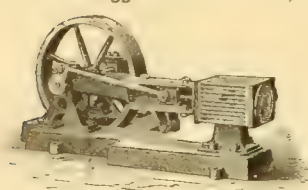
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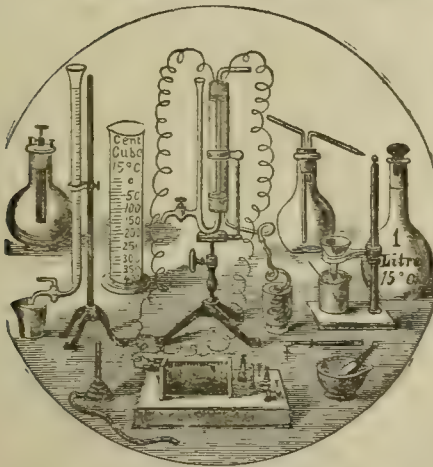


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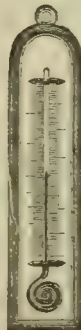
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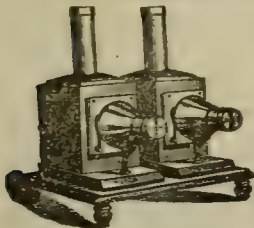
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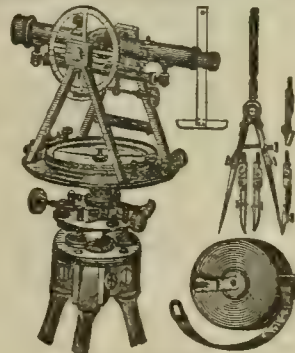


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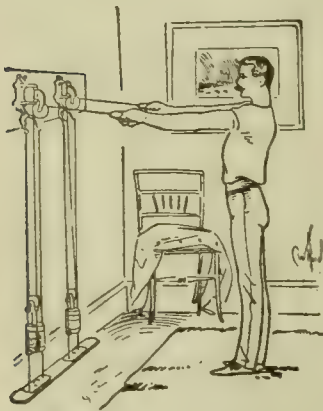
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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 8.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials.—Failure of the Proposed League, | 133 |
| Fewer Subjects in Curriculums, | 133 |
| Insult not Amusement, | 134 |
| The Alumni Prize, | 134 |
| Influence of the Daily Press for Colleges, | 134 |
| Need of Base Ball Practice, | 135 |
| Extemporaneous Speaking, | 135 |
| A Duty of College Men, | 136 |
| Separation.—Poem, | 137 |
| An Outline History of Cricket, | 137 |
| An Oath.—Poem, | 141 |
| Announcement of Lectures, | 142 |
| Alumni Personals, | 142 |
| Locals, | 143 |
| Communication, | 145 |
| Exchanges, | 145 |
| Among the Poets, | 147 |
| General College News, | 147 |

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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90, *Chairman.*

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HENRY R. BRINGHURST, JR., '90.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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IT is to be regretted that the proposed foot-ball league, including Haverford, Swarthmore, Dickinson, and Franklin and Marshall, had to be so suddenly abandoned. The sentiment at Haverford was strongly in favor of it as originally proposed, when it was taken for granted that all would enter. But necessarily the withdrawal of one college could not fail to affect more or less each of the others, and it finally led to the abandonment of the whole scheme.

We are of the firm opinion that this action was very ill-advised. Especially does this become so when it is universally admitted that some kind of league is

imperative for Haverford and these other colleges if foot-ball is to develop as rapidly here as it does in other institutions. A sustained interest during the whole season is what is needed, a definite and worthy object to strive for in every game that is played. Nothing apparently will bring about this state of affairs except a league, but a league we have not. Neither does there seem to be much of a prospect that any other alliance can be formed, so that all the astrological signs point to another season of foot-ball which will be nothing in advance of the last two or three.

A QUESTION which is gaining prominence among educational institutions is whether it is advisable to pack the curriculum with many branches of study, upon each of which no more than one-half year's attention can be given in many instances, or whether we shall follow the example of continental universities and lessen the number of subjects, at the same time increasing the time to be devoted to each. The answer is one to be arrived at largely by the student himself, and the adoption of the elective system in choosing courses has settled it for the most part, but the late discussion in the convention of professors from the various New England colleges again invites consideration.

Of course all European customs must become acclimated to American conditions, and it seems that our present college course is the result of that change; it seems that it is demanded in order to fit men with a wide insight rather than a deep knowledge;

a *comprehension* to develop the resources of the country, which so palpably demand it rather than a profoundness to investigate the more obscure problems which may claim attention, but which are of secondary importance until we have satisfied, to a degree, the demand which business possibilities have laid upon us. Therefore, it is claimed, the present curriculum in colleges, encompassing rather than tunneling as it does, is a natural and right growth. However all this may be, it is certainly a step taken in the direction of higher education for general knowledge itself, and away from the position formerly assumed of collegiate work for special lines of study, so universally believed in; an advance made which undoubtedly has its greatest advantage in being so much better adapted to the wants of the large majority who attend college at the present day than the old-fashioned Greek-Latin course.

IT seems strange that there are so many people who cannot distinguish between a practical joke and an act of positive rudeness, who have not the grace to see that there are certain places, times and circumstances when that which might ordinarily be amusing becomes an unpardonable insult. With this class of people our student body is apparently unduly endowed. Evidently there are some students here to whom delicacy and a fine sense of honor are sentiments unknown. At least this is the only interpretation to be put on some of their recent actions. Still, perhaps a more generous interpretation to put on their actions would be that of thoughtlessness; but it is the business of those who profess to be gentlemen to be thoughtful. In reality hardly a worse excuse could be offered for flagrant violations of the rules of ordinary politeness, especially toward those in authority,—those who by constant

politeness have shown themselves worthy of the highest respect. This is a subject which we touch upon with reluctance, but it is a duty which should not be shirked. We are confident the general sentiment of the college is with us in looking on such actions only with condemnation and disapproval. Lower classmen should be careful that the term "lower" may be applied to them only in the ordinary acceptance.

A NOTICE has been posted requesting all those who wish to enter the Alumni Prize contest this spring to present their names before a certain date to the President. There should be a liberal response from both Seniors and Juniors. If the Alumni display their interest in the improvement of the students by the offer of so valuable a prize, the students ought certainly to show their appreciation and their desire of winning it by a lively competition. While it is true that only one can be successful, it is equally true that the reward is sufficient to induce every man to take his chances.

COLLEGE news seems to be growing in popular favor. This is shown by such papers as the New York *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, *World*, etc., giving as much space as they do to college happenings. This is said to be due entirely to college athletics, but certainly there is much printed that has nothing whatever to do with athletics. That these papers desire this information is proved by their paying for it at the same rate as other news.

This indicates that the prejudice against colleges and college men among certain classes is waning, as these papers cater to public taste and print what they expect to be read. The time is not far distant when people will not think that they are sending

their sons to a place of wickedness when they go to college. President Adams, of Cornell, in a recent article in the *Forum*, has shown that the morality of young men in colleges is certainly as high as that of young men in the business world, and we think he proves that it is higher. The publication of events concerning the colleges by prominent papers will make the inside workings of them better known to the people, and they will still more increase in popular favor; besides, the mere publication by the papers will be a silent but none the less potent influence for the colleges. No college man is insensible to the large amount of hard work done in his college, and when this is understood by people generally there will be more men receiving higher educations. The four years from sixteen or seventeen to twenty or twenty-one can not be more profitably spent than in laying a solid foundation morally, mentally, and physically for the succeeding fifty years of life. An education does not fit a man for his position, but with an intricate knowledge of the forces of Nature, and the general rulings of the universe, and with a refined and cultivated taste, ennobles the humblest position. This recognition of colleges is a step in the right direction; as education is the bulwark of our liberties, so the general recognition of its importance is a hopeful sign.

THE Base Ball Association is quite active in arranging games, dates having been already fixed with Lehigh, Swarthmore, P. M. A., and various other institutions. But the interest in the game at present seems mostly to end with the preparation of the schedule. No practicing is done even on fine warm days, which are by no means scarce. If the men who are interested in base ball wish to make a success

of it they must cause some kind of a revolution in this regard. It is utterly impossible to expect to be successful in any kind of sport without diligent practice, as has been emphasized time and again in these columns in connection with all branches of athletics. The average college would grasp eagerly at the opportunity for improvement which is being daily thrown away by our base ball players.

It is said to be the intention of the base ball governing committee to select the team entirely and on all occasions from men who do not play on either cricket eleven. We sincerely hope this plan will be carried out in its fulness. It will prevent any possible clashing between the interests of the two associations, and allow each to arrange contests on an entirely independent basis. There are plenty of men in college who would make good material for a base ball team if they would only practice, and the cricketers could be left entirely to their cricket. The supposed rivalry between cricket and base ball would then soon cease to exist even in supposition, where it now mainly lies.

THE power to speak extemporaneously is one of the most desirable attainments of the successful man. Those who can readily express their views on a subject in a concise, intelligent way, at a moment's notice, have a great advantage and influence over their fellows. Those few simple words addressed to a mob in perilous times, "God reigns, and the government at Washington still lives," were enough of themselves to entitle the man who delivered them to the respect of the nation.

Notwithstanding its great value, extemporaneous speaking is very much neglected by the majority at the time most favorable for its cultivation. The average student

is prone to overlook its importance. It should be as necessary a part of college education as theme-writing, and no man should leave college without being competent to stand before an audience, and feel in a measure at ease. Of course, to do this requires in the first place self-control, then full knowledge of the subject, and likewise the power to analyze it from beginning to end while speaking. Every student truly desirous of making the most of himself, should not mind the extra work and care it will take in order to obtain this power. He will have to deny himself some pleasure, no doubt, but in the end he will be repaid tenfold. He will gain the power of rapid and correct thinking, his mind will be brightened, and his intellectual character will be improved in every way; he will be enabled to form quick and mature judgments, and arrive at a decision on a subject before some of those about him have comprehended its nature.

THERE appeared recently in the college department of the *New York Mail and Express* some remarks on the duty of college men toward their college papers, which are so pointed and forcible that they are well worthy of reproduction. If they happen to meet the eye of any alumnus who is neglecting his paper, may they bring forth the desired fruitage. It is also conceivable that they may apply to some who have not yet left college, but already begin to feel that it is not incumbent upon them to help along their representative journal by subscriptions. The *Mail and Express* presents its sentiments thus:

"There is among college men an idea, which we fear is growing more and more prevalent, that the college course is simply a four years' contract, whereby in consideration of a certain sum of money the college is to supply him with a certain

amount of knowledge, and furnish him a proper certificate to notify the world that he has had it. The transaction completed, the bachelor regards the obligation on both sides as at an end. He moves out into the world, and henceforth treats the college whose diploma he carries with indifference, perhaps with disparagement.

"An evidence, or perhaps a result of this neglect, is the comparatively small number of alumni subscribers to the college periodicals, even the best of them, and the consequent ignorance of alumni in regard to the actual everyday life of their respective colleges. They may have attended every college commencement since their graduation. They may go to all the annual alumni gatherings, drink quarts of Delmonico's best liquors, and grow enthusiastic in singing the praises of their cherishing mother. They may read the president's annual report and random newspaper articles; they may even read regularly the columns of the *Mail and Express*, and yet acquire but the faintest estimate of real college life, whether progressive or retrograde.

"One of the periodicals published at Iowa College is appropriately called the *Pulse*. The college paper is the pulse which marks the beating of the college heart. The college man who would keep his finger on that pulse should first put it on his pen and sign a check for a year's subscription. Even has the last spark of loyalty for alma mater died out in his ungrateful breast, the college paper is in most cases an excellent investment. It records not only the college news, which ought to interest every alumnus, but also contains literary and editorial matter, bright and sparkling as a mountain brook, and often with much greater depth; poetry in the shape of epics, sonnets, parodies, doggerels and love songs, for the college student is nothing if not amorous; criticism on faculty, trustees and president, for the college paper is nothing if not critical, and the criticism on the powers that be are too often well deserved.

"No college man squares his account with his alma mater with the payment of his last term bill. He still owes her more than Desdemona owed father and lover both, and among the most important and simplest of those duties is to subscribe for, read and encourage in every possible way the publications of the students of his own college."

Professor Harris is busily engaged in collecting money for the purchase of the Greek Corpus manuscript.

SEPARATION.

From Goethe

Let mine eyes take leave of thee,
 For my lips refuse to speak!
 Hard, how hard it is for me—
 I am but a man, and weak

Sad becomes in this sad hour
 Itself the sweetest pledge of love,
 Cold the kiss when troubles lower,
 Gone the press thy fingers gave.

Ah, those lightly stolen kisses,
 What sweet joy they gave to me!
 So a violet gives us blisses,
 Plucked upon the sunlit lea.

But I gather now no flowers,
 Never another rose for thee.
 Lightly glide for thee the hours,—
 Time drags wearily for me.

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF HAVERFORD
CRICKET.

UNFORTUNATELY for the historian of Haverford cricket all the old Dorian score-books prior to 1874 have disappeared. Nor can we look to the Merion records to supply their place, for these too are destroyed. We are therefore forced to rely, in large part, on the memory of the alumni, and on the few scores which they have jealously treasured up. College cricket must have won a strong hold on their affections for them to remember it as they do.

From these sources, and from several articles in the society papers, I had hoped to be able to gather a comparatively full account of Haverford cricket from its beginning; and I still have no doubt that with patience and time a complete history may be written. An outline of the whole, together with a fuller account of a few years, is, however, all that can now be attempted. I must here thank several of the alumni for their kind information, and ask that those others among them who may be able to throw light on some dark periods in the history, will kindly send me the facts.

In 1838 the college grounds were laid out with great care and taste by an English gardener named William Carvill, who also engaged in similar work at several country seats around Philadelphia. He lived for some years in the house now occupied by Mr. Ellis Yarnall, and has often stated with pride that he introduced among the students his national game of cricket. He is quoted as saying that the game became quite popular. Of course no outside matches were played, as at that time cricket was unknown in America. Haverford thus is the birthplace of American cricket.

Still it is to be feared that the game made no lasting impression on the Haverford mind. I gather this from facts not generally known; in the first place, from something that happened in 1848 at the celebration which attended the reopening of the school after a suspension of three years. When the general exercises were concluded, every one, alumni, students, teachers, hastened to the ball field, and there in a glorious old match recognized foot-ball as *the* game of the school. Cricket was not mentioned—apparently not even thought of. This view is strengthened by an essay in the *Gem* for December 3d, 1859, which thus begins: "It has been just three years since the game of cricket was introduced at Haverford." The writer has surely not even heard of Carvill or his story. Further on the article throws light on the incident of 1848, stating that before cricket was introduced "Foot Ball and Town Ball were the popular games." The writer then imparts some information valuable to the historian of foot-ball at Haverford. He says: "After the cricket panic had subsided, many fellows finding, or thinking they had found, cricket not quite what they had expected it to be, left their [cricket] clubs, and returned to the old foot-ball. But alas, old Mr. Foot Ball, justly indignant at his hav-

ing been so shamefully abandoned, would not serve them any longer, and to cap the climax, the Loganian refused to get them another." Mr. Hilles is therefore wrong in this statement made in the April HAVERFORDIAN of 1888: "The earliest mention, and, in fact, the only mention of foot-ball found in any of the society literature is in the *Gem* of 1880." As a matter of fact, foot-ball in 1879 was only experiencing a revival, having slept as a college game since 1856.

But I am digressing. Returning to the subject of the continuance of cricket at Haverford, we find proof positive that it died out, in that several of the oldest alumni have been heard to declare that cricket was not played at Haverford in their day. I therefore conclude that during at least eleven years (1845-1856) cricket was unknown at Haverford, and that it practically dates its beginning from 1856. It will be remembered that the Philadelphia Cricket Club was founded in '54, the Germantown in '55.

Let us give an account of its second introduction in the words of the already oft-quoted essayist in the *Gem*: "Probably many of my readers remember with what excitement and zeal it [cricket] was first received. The old foot-ball was almost immediately deserted, and a large cricket club of forty [*sic*] or fifty members was formed, and implements sent for at once. But among some of the members of the club there was such excitement and impatience that they could not wait for the things sent for; and especially was zeal manifested by a certain A. S. (be his memory revered!) [Abram Sharples, '59?], who made wickets out of broomsticks and bats out of pine boards; and with a croud [*sic*] of fellows not quite so much excited as himself, he started the first game of cricket at Haverford. Soon, however, the required imple-

ments came in the shape of two big heavy bats, with unwrapped handles (for wrapped handles were then almost unknown in this backwoods community), with ball and wickets indescribable—all together [*sic*] a slight improvement on the old broomsticks. Such was cricket here at first. Any one who could knock the ball over the bowler's head was considered an excellent player, and two runs at a time was almost a miracle; there was no such thing as 'well held,' and 'lost ball' was unheard of." This last observation indicates the state of the grounds at that time. For that matter, "lost ball" is unheard of now, though for a different reason. This second introduction of cricket, so graphically described, was accomplished through the efforts of an English tutor at Dr. Lyons' school across the old railroad bed.

The *Gem* thus continues the history of the game: "But in a large club, such as there was at that time, where good and bad players are intermingled, they must necessarily have opinions widely differing. What the first party was in favor of the second was against, and what the second party proposed would not suit the first. Accordingly 'there arose a division among them,' and a second club soon made its appearance, composed of such as had left the first." What follows in the essay becomes extremely obscure when compared with the testimony of alumni who were then in college, and I am unable to determine the facts. I think, however, that they were somewhat as I have set them down.

These two clubs were known as the Delian and the Dorian, the former being the older. The Dorian started with a capital of \$2.50 and a membership of seven, the yearly dues being 50 cents. The Delians had their crease near the farm-house, where the vegetable beds now are, while the Dorians claimed for their practice ground the present

site of Barclay Hall. The former club was generally esteemed the better, and had won a game (this point is, however, uncertain) from the Dorian, which was made up for the most part from the two lower classes. As a consequence the Delians relied too much on their past deeds, failed to practise, and when they played the Dorian, in the fall of '58, a surprise awaited them. This game is the first important one (possibly the first match at all) in the history of Haverford cricket. The interest was intense and excitement ran high. On the one side were arrayed the older men with the self-confidence of former prestige; on the other, the younger classmen, eager to achieve distinction. The game lasted for two afternoons, and held the close attention of the whole college. The Delian batted first, and to the surprise of all, were soon out for a very small score, Mr. Yardley, of '61, making the only stand. The Dorian bowlers were Messrs. Broomall and Edward Bettle, who delivered a fast grounder. (Of course, all bowling was then underhand.) Mr. Richard Vaux kept the wicket, and has left a good reputation behind. The Dorian then went in and made what was then considered a large score, Mr. Horace G. Lippincott carrying off the batting honors. The Delian made an effort to stem the adverse tide in their second inning, but failed to make the number necessary to prevent a defeat by an inning. Mr. James McGee's name is handed down to us for two fine drives for three each.

This match broke the power of the Delian. "The next season," continues the writer in the *Gem*, "a new club appeared out of the old original one, and for a long while the latter was not heard of; but after some time it reappeared in a new edition; and after this there were three clubs [the name of the third club was the *Æolian*,] at Haverford, until the summer season of '59,

when the number was reduced to two by two of the clubs uniting and forming a new one—naming it the 'United.' " This club had only a nominal existence and was also soon disbanded, thus leaving the Dorian as the college club, a position it has ever since held, suffering only a change of name. "It is hardly necessary to add," concludes this essay, "that all this while cricket was improving rapidly, both at Haverford and at other places in this country."

It may interest some of our present cricketers to know that one of the alumni who graduated in '62 made it a point to ascertain the longevity of various Haverford cricketers. He discovered that only one out of a large number whose careers he followed died from consumption, whereas a considerable number of those who took their exercise in walking fell victims to that disease. The gentleman says that personally he feels indebted to cricket for the good health which he has enjoyed.

During the fall of '59 the first team of English cricketers crossed the ocean, and played a Twenty-two of the United States at Philadelphia. On that English team were Parr, Jackson, Lockyer, Caffyn, and Hayward; and an essay in the November *Gem*, speaks of "the marvellous feats of Lockyer [the wicket-keep], the 'drives' of Lillywhite and Cesar, and the tremendous 'leg-hits' of Parr, never eclipsed in this the present age, nor in those that have gone before."

In this same autumn of '59 base-ball had a revival, and became a formidable rival to cricket, as an article in December's *Gem* relates. "The more the game was played," says the writer, "the more the members became infatuated with it, and many of the best cricketers left that game, and tried with all their energy to improve themselves in the playing of base-ball.

"As heretofore, the cry of cricket!

cricket! was heard all over the college, every day; now, as soon as recitations are over, the cry of base-ball resounds over the lawn." The game is then described in a manner highly interesting to a base-ball historian, but we must pass over the account. The writer continues: "Growing tired of watching the game, we proceed to the cricket-ground, and are surprised to see no one playing, and are informed that cricket is seldom played when base-ball is." Then occurs the fervent wish and appeal: "Let it be hoped that base-ball may ever retain the position that it now holds, and in the course of time, become *the* game of Haverford. * * * Fellow students, let us abandon cricket and take up base-ball, and in course of time we will [*sic*] be able to play as well as any." Thankful are we that the writer's desire has proven vain.

The details for the next six years are very meagre, and I hope that the alumni will enable me to add to them at some future time. In 1863, the first match with an outside club was played at Haverford, between the undergraduates of the University of Pennsylvania and Haverford. The Dorian won, but as the game was played against the wish of our faculty, the score was not published and is not preserved. Among the players on that occasion for the University were Messrs. Armstrong, Magee, Markoe, and Borie.

Individual and club practice continued, and the Dorian grew stronger and stronger, until the spring of 1866, when the Merion club played its maiden game against them. The match was played on the old Merion ground, and the Dorian bowlers were Messrs. L. Haines of '69, and W. T. Dorsey of '67. These underhand twirlers were pitted against the fast round-arm of R. Williams, whose to-them-peculiar bowling, combined with the effects of a bowl of claret punch, worked the defeat of Haverford's repre-

sentatives. The March number of the *Gem* for 1869 speaks thus of this game: "One fine Saturday afternoon in early summer, about two [?] years ago, the first eleven of the Dorian might have been seen treading the pike [did they walk to Merion?] with firm and confident footsteps. Armed with many bats and balls, gloves, pads, etc., they were indeed a formidable looking band. Alas! ere night cast its dark mantle on the silent earth, how changed was their aspect.

"The fiery dart of the eye, expecting an easy and certain victory, was replaced by the determined and downcast look of defeat, the warlike tramp was replaced with the straggling shuffle of a retreating army. On every side were the signs of a battle fought and lost. Thus did the Dorian appear after their match with the Merion.

"Once more did these rivals meet, and alas with the same success." This second game was played in the autumn of '66. The Dorian scored 45 and 39; Merion, 50 and 37 for 6 wickets. No one on either side reached double figures, though the extras footed up to 26 for Haverford, and 32 for Merion; the Dorian presenting their opponents with 12 wides in the first inning. It was in this game that Mr. Howard Comfort made that famous seven hit, so indicative of the prowess of our predecessors. This was the first match played in the meadow, where the ram now is.

"But lo! the scene changes, and now the banner of the Dorian is seen above the smoke of battle clear and victorious; the Merion conquered, and driven from the field, the Sophomores [a mistake] of the University, the Young America, Germantown, and finally the University itself are forced to yield to the superior prowess of the Dorian." Thus writes the already quoted writer in the *Gem* of '69, and indeed the spring of '67 was a very successful one. On the fourth of May, the second

eleven of the Merion and Dorian crossed bats. This was presumably Haverford's first second eleven game. The Dorian won by a score of 67 to 53, two full innings being played. A week later the Dorian played the "junior eleven of the University of Pennsylvania." (This eleven contained the best players in the University, whatever was the reason for its name.) In the two innings the Dorian made 160 runs, their opponents 50; thus leaving Haverford overwhelmingly victorious. None of the Pennsylvania cricketers scored double figures, while five Haverford men attained that honor, two of them, Messrs. George Ashbridge and C. Wood, twice. The Dorian bowlers during that spring were Congdon and Ashbridge, both fast. This was the only kind of bowling effective on the uneven wickets of that day, and indeed it required much courage to face swift, erratic bowling on Haverford's bumpy creases. On the 18th Haverford met the then foremost Young America for the first time, playing against the third eleven from that club; and making 118 runs to 61. Congdon did the batting that day, scoring 18 (not out), and 20. Haverford received 45 extras from their opponents in this match.

The Dorian celebrated the first of June by winning their first match against a first eleven, if we except that misty game with the University in '63. I extract from a newspaper an account of this third game with Merion. "In their first inning the Dorian made 58, while the Merion only succeeded in scoring 19. At the end of the second inning the Dorian had run their score up to 171, when the Merion went in and had six wickets down for 4 runs, but afterwards Law and Harris made a good stand, the latter scoring 15, and not out, when the game ended, leaving the Dorians victors by 103 runs. * * * *

"The bowlers of the Dorian, Congdon and G. Ashbridge, sustained their good reputation, while the batting of the latter in the first inning and a fine hit for 6 by the former were much admired. Starr, by steady play in both innings, made a score of 32, the largest of the day, while C. Wood made two catches at mid-wicket, and Cope, as usual, a pretty catch at slip." "Cope, as usual," became therefore proverbial in the college. All these games were played in the "meadow." The history from the fall of '67, will be found in our next issue.

CHARLES H. BURR, JR.

AN OATH.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

(Paraphrased from prose translation of S. Robinson.)

BY thy eyes' deep witchery ;
O thou doll of dear delight ;
By thy blushes' modesty,
Signs of soul with worth bedight ;
By thy sweet lips' ruby bloom ;
By thy changing colors' play ;
By thy beauties that consume ;
By thy maiden wiles that slay ;
By the dust beneath thy feet
Where hope builds his castle high ;
By thy pathway blooming meet
Where the limpid waters lie ;
By thy footstep's airy dance
Like the step of mountain quail ;
By thy soul-enslaving glance
Like the eyes of a gazelle ;
By thy nature's gentle mould ;
By thy breath,—the breath of dawn ;
By the sweets thy dark locks hold,
Rich as roses on the lawn ;
By that onyx charm of thine
Which shall be my signet-seal ;
By those purest pearls divine,
Which thy snaring smiles reveal ;
By thy voice,—the crystal brook's ;
By thy blushes' rosy spell ;
By that garden of thy looks,
Where my fairest fancies dwell ;—
Hafiz sweareth faithfully
That, if thou wilt him approve,
He will render unto thee
All he hath of life and love.

HOWELL STROUD, ENGLAND

ANNOUNCEMENT OF LECTURES.

AS was stated in our last issue, a lecture course has been arranged, the subjects to be various professions. As is evident by the announcement, no professional lecturers have been engaged, but only men of practical, life-long experience in the departments of which they treat.

The names of all the speakers are so well and widely known that their mere mention is sufficient to enlist the attention of every one, not only the students and friends of the college, but quite as much the general public. The lecturers and their subjects are as follows :

Law, Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh ; *Medicine*, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew ; *Education*, William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education ; *Journalism*, Charles Emory Smith, Editor of *Philadelphia Press* ; *Politics*, U. S. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin ; *Literature*, James Russell Lowell.

As the dates for the lectures have to be suited to the convenience of those who will deliver them, they cannot now be definitely announced. The course will begin, however, in about a week, before which time the dates will be given to the public.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'42. Thomas Kimber has written a work entitled "The Early Christian Church," and other Essays. The analogy is shown between the simplicity of the faith and practice of the early Church and that of the early Friends. This work has been favorably commented upon by eminent Friends.

'52. Benjamin H. Ladd, a non-graduate, and an uncle of Prof. Ladd, died on the 11th of January, of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

'54. John B. Garrett delivered an address in Twelfth Street Meeting House, January 30th, on "The Ethics of Quakerism."

'54. David Scull will deliver an address in the same place, on March 6th, on "The Ordinances."

'61. John C. Thomas spent part of the 9th and 10th of January at Prof. Thomas's.

'64. Edward H. Coates delivered a lecture before the new Art Club, of Philadelphia, on "The Work of the Academy of Fine Arts."

'69. Edward B. Taylor visited Pres. Sharpless and the College recently.

'69. George Peirson, private secretary to Gov. Beaver, lost his wife recently.

'70. Stuart Wood, Ph.D., holds a prominent position in connection with the projected publications of the University of Pennsylvania.

'72. Wm. P. Huston has resigned his position as Actuary of the Girard Life and Trust Co. He is now an agent of a Western Loan and Trust Co., with an office in the Girard Building.

'76. Francis G. Allinson has recently published a book on Greek Prose Composition ; we understand it has been adopted by Johns Hopkins University.

'78. Edward Forsythe is Pennsylvania and New Jersey manager of the Hamilton Loan and Trust Co., besides continuing dealing in investment securities.

'80. Joseph Rhoads, Jr., of Westtown School, visited Dr. Gummere at the College recently. He is especially interested in Dr. Gummere's work in English.

'81. Wm. A. Blair has recently been appointed President of the National Bank of Winston. His rise to a position of so much trust has been rapid, but those who know him best think that in his appointment confidence has been worthily placed.

'86. Jonathan Dickinson, Jr., has given up his position as teacher of Greek in Wilmington College to study at Johns Hopkins. His position will be occupied by Wm. C. Sayrs, who takes an A.M., with Greek as his major subject, this year.

'88. C. H. Battey has opened a studio in Providence. His recent exhibition of paintings was very well received by the critics.

'88. A. W. Slocum and H. S. England entertained Hartshorne, Hilles, Johnson, Morris, and Sharp, of their class, on the 9th.

'89. G. C. Wood and Thomas Evans visited Thompson and Vail on the 25th.

LOCALS.

The Senior theses in Ethics are due April 1st.

The first division are exercising daily in the gymnasium from 12.30 to 12.45.

The Base Ball Ground Committee are busy arranging dates for the spring games.

W. C. Sayrs, graduate student, has accepted the chair of Greek at Wilmington College, Ohio.

One more sky-light over the bowler's line would make batting in the cricket shed about perfection.

All those desiring to enter the contest for the Alumni Prize must hand in their names on or before April 1st.

The class in Mathematics I. will use a German text-book on differential equations the second half year.

The Everett-Athenæum have fixed upon Friday, February 14th, as the date for the Prize Contest in Declamation.

At the recent mid-year examinations the whole Senior class passed without a condition,—quite an unusual record.

The class of '91 have appointed Blair, Handy, Whitney, Thomas, Mekeel and Todd as speakers for Junior Day.

Forty incandescent electric-light bulbs have arrived, and will soon be put up in Alumni Hall and the machine shop.

The College has been offered, through the courtesy of the University of Pa., the free use and privileges of its new library.

On the 24th and 25th of January the pond was frozen over for the first time this winter, so as to be strong enough for skaters.

The advantage of fall shed practice has already shown itself in the large number of candidates for the cricket elevens.

The HAVERFORDIAN lately received a notice that it had been granted a diploma for general excellence by the Paris Exposition.

Professor J. R. Harris delivered an illustrated lecture at Association Hall, Philadelphia, January 22d. Subject: Syria and Palestine.

The Haverford Quartette, an organization of the college waiters, gave an enjoyable concert at Hardware Hall, Bryn Mawr, January 30th.

The College Quartette is expecting to sing at some amateur theatricals given at the Girton Girls' School on the 14th of the present month.

A chess tournament between Prof. Sanford, Prof. Morley, Davis, '93, Pierson, '89, and Burr, '89, and five of the Alumni has been arranged.

Terrell, Michener, and Jones spent the holidays together traveling in New England. While away they visited Alger, '91, in Newport, R. I.

All the commencement orations must be completed and handed in on or before May 1st, in order that sufficient time may be given to practice in delivery.

The Glee Club, under the leadership of Prof. Morley, has been practicing regularly twice a week. They expect to give a concert at the college some time in April.

On the evening of the 22d of January, Prof. Thomas gave a reception to the graduates and fellows of the college. A very pleasant evening was spent by all present.

An ingenious device for regulating the consumption of fuel has been attached to the boiler in Barclay Hall, by which the temperature is kept constant and about normal.

The class in Civil Engineering for practice have been surveying a "phantom" railroad, which is called the "Little Four Railroad," on account of the stature of the members of the class.

On February the 4th the Quartette sang at a concert at the Stratford, Philadelphia, given for the benefit of the Presbyterian Home for Aged Couples, and in spite of singing in a room which had very bad acoustic properties they were well received.

The faculty have decided to give one of the five places on the commencement programme to the graduate students; the selection of all speakers will be announced in a few days.

The department of Physics has been granted an extra appropriation of money by the managers, both for the addition of needed books to the library and for new instruments in the laboratory.

The Committee on Prizes for the Inter-collegiate Cricket Association has been appointed as follows: W. J. Audenried, Jr., Haverford; S. C. Colladay, U. of Pa.; R. D. Brown, Harvard.

Professor R. W. Rogers was at the college on the 24th. He is at present engaged in the examination of the manuscripts which Prof. Harris collected during his stay in the East and lately presented to the college.

The President, who is one of the school commissioners for this district, paid a visit to the various public schools. He expresses himself as very well pleased with the standard of efficiency shown by the teachers.

Professor Robert W. Rogers, instructor in Hebrew and German in the college last year, and now studying with Professor Harris, will relieve Dr. Gummere during the second half year by taking the Juniors in German.

Judging from the recent determination on the part of the faculty of Harvard to restrict the journeys of all her athletic teams to New England, the cricket game scheduled for May 30th, with Harvard at Haverford, will be forfeited, much to our disappointment.

A row of shelves will be placed along each side of the library, on top of and at right angles to the present cases; aisles will be placed along the sides of these shelves, and the whole used for the reception of the Bauer Library, now on its way here from Germany.

On the evening of the 16th of January, President Sharpless delivered an entertaining and instructive lecture on the "Spirit of Early Quakerism" before the Twelfth Street Friends. A very large audience was present, among whom were several Haverford students.

The Board of Managers of the college has completed plans for the erection of several new houses in edge of the grove east of President Sharpless's residence, the house to face the same driveway as the President's. They will be erected next summer, and used for professors' residences.

The Ground Committee of the Base-Ball Association have decided to play no one upon the nine this year who is a member of either the first or second eleven in cricket. This will leave a number of positions which must be filled by new men, several of whom give fair prospects of becoming valuable players.

The graduates of the Haverford College Grammar School met at Professor Crossman's on the evening of January 25th, and organized themselves into an Alumni Association. The following officers were elected: President, S. R. Earle, '88; Vice-President, F. M. Parrish, '88; Secretary and Treasurer, E. A. Valentine, '86; Executive Committee, S. R. Earle, A. Crawford, '89; E. A. Valentine, H. C. Thayer, '88.

The college was much surprised and overcome with sorrow in hearing of the recent death, at his residence in Philadelphia, of M. Samuel Lepoids, formerly instructor in French at Haverford. Immediately upon arrival of the intelligence, resolutions were passed by both the faculty and college, expressing deep regret in the loss, and tendering their heartfelt sympathies to the bereaved family. Professor Lepoids will always be remembered as a man of most genial disposition, coupled with brilliant intellectual faculties.

During the week of examination shed practice was suspended, and the shed was thoroughly overhauled. The matting was taken up and the bumps on the earth leveled off, thus insuring a true wicket. One strip of new matting was laid down, and part of the stone wall on the off side boarded up. The Association has spared no expense in putting the shed in perfect order for the practice of the eleven, and the committee feel confident in asserting that the cricket shed, what with the improvements in the fall, and the late repairs, is in a better condition to-day than at any previous time.

The College Quartette has been keeping up the credit of the college quite ably in the line of music. About two weeks ago they were the principal feature at a musicale given by Miss Audenried, of Chestnut Hill, and gained great praise for their singing, especially when it was learned that they were not allowed to have a piano in the college. The Haverford Cricketing Song and the Boatswain's Story were especially liked.

The third volume of "Haverford College Studies" will soon make its appearance; Professors Harris and Gifford will publish the results of their investigations upon a Greek manuscript of the martyrdom of Perpetua and Felicitas. The manuscript was found by Prof. Harris, and will be published in connection with the above. This investigation will probably prove interesting from the fact that these accounts have always been thought to have been of Latin origin, but there is a strong probability that the Latin is merely a translation. A paper from Professor Morley on a mathematical subject will complete the volume.

The Cricket Ground Committee has adopted a slightly different plan of shed practice for the eleven than has heretofore been customary. Owing to the large number who took advantage of the fall practice, enough promising men have been recommended to the Ground Committee to justify them in dividing the candidates for the elevens into three divisions, two of which will practice twice a week and the third once a week. Each division will consist of thirteen men, whose hours of practice will be from 1.30 P. M. to 4.45 P. M. As this time is valuable no "cuts" will be allowed, and unexcused absence will require a fine.

COMMUNICATION.

[The editors are not responsible for opinions expressed in this column. All communications, in order to secure publication, must be written on but one side of the paper, and be accompanied by the name of the writer.]

MR. EDITOR:—It seems to me to be a matter of regret that the college papers with which THE HAVERFORDIAN exchanges are not accessible to the body of students.

About a hundred college publications, including the representatives of almost all the

best colleges in the country, come to us, but are never seen by the large majority of the fellows. On the other hand, they go to the room of the Exchange Editor, pass under his judgment, and thence find their way to the waste basket. A few, perhaps, of his own classmates and intimate friends have the opportunity of glancing at the papers, but it is not expected that his room shall be turned into a reading-room for all the classes.

These exchanges are obtained by THE HAVERFORDIAN at no inconsiderable cost, and it is no more than right that the students who help to pay for them should be given the opportunity to read them if they like.

Although the library is crowded, and almost every available space will be occupied by the addition of Prof. Harris's MSS. and the Bauer library, yet, doubtless some corner could be obtained where the exchanges could be placed after having first passed through the hands of the Exchange Editor.

If this could be done, and it is very probable that the Librarian would be glad to accept the offer, the papers would be placed within the reach of all, and would, without doubt, be gladly welcomed by the entire student body as an important acquisition to the library.

Yours truly, A STUDENT.

EXCHANGES.

In a recent issue of the *Lutherville Seminarian*, a plan was proposed for conducting the exchange department, urging the fact that the exchange compliments or criticisms are of no interest to readers, and of no practical advantage to the papers themselves. The plan was as follows:

I. "Each paper will, in each issue, ask a question or propose a subject or express an opinion of general academic interest, upon which it wishes comment made by its exchanges.

II. "Each paper will make comment upon such questions as are above provided, of course being at liberty to choose among the many questions proposed, those in which it is especially interested.

III. "Each paper will reprint, as far as it deems expedient, the comments and opinions

of its exchanges, thus forming a free symposium on live college topics."

The current number suggests a subject for discussion which is certainly interesting to Haverford, as it is to every college, and which has been elsewhere discussed in THE HAVERFORDIAN: "Are examinations a benefit to the student?" We think that we can safely say that to the student in the true meaning of the word they are. After a half year of careful work there is no better stimulus to recapitulation, and the better understanding of a subject as a whole, which necessarily results. In mathematics it is sufficiently obvious that the time spent is almost wasted if it is not followed by sufficient study to grasp the relative importance of the subdivisions, and their interdependence one with another.

On the other hand, with those who are not true students, examinations have their disadvantages. How many of us there are who loaf during the year with the expectation of "cramming" just before the examinations, and then forgetting it all the next day. This difficulty, however, may be avoided by some such rule as exists here, not allowing a man to try to pass an examination unless his term average is above a certain number.

The subject which we would suggest for discussion is perhaps a rather trite one, but which, in the nature of things, will always be of interest to college men—and women: Which has the better chance of financial success in after life,—the college-bred man, or those without higher education?

We do not believe that the old "exchange of compliment and criticism" was entirely useless. The exchange editor at least derives some advantage from it. He is relatively in the same position as the literary critic, and has a chance to cultivate his critical perception by beginning at the bottom. Not all make use of this opportunity; but the opportunity is there, and is no doubt being seized more and more.

Among the duties of the critic, one of the most important, is the heralding of new stars as they appear above the horizon. In the exercise of this duty we are pleased to present to the public the first number of the *Dickinson Seminary Journal*. The typographical appear-

ance is good, the simplicity of the cover worthy of especial commendation. The editorials are of good length and well written. The most ambitious article is upon the subject of "Too Civilized Life." We quote the concluding paragraph:

"It is the duty of each individual—duty to self, to society, to country, to the human race, and to God—by the careful study of the Bible, to form habits of right thinking and acting towards all people and under all circumstances, and to inculcate in others a true conception of the brotherhood of man and the rights of humanity at large. In this way can the *truest, highest* civilization be attained, and the millennium hastened."

In sharp contrast to the cover of the *Journal* is that in which the *Pennsylvanian* appeared on January 8th. The outside is covered with pictures of the college buildings, which arrangement is the object of so much criticism of the western college papers. One can hardly say that the *Pennsylvanian* adds either to its dignity or appearance in adopting this new cover. Of course the University of Pennsylvania has buildings of which the students have a perfect right to be proud, but this hardly justifies the changing of the "organ of the student body" to an advertisement of the college.

We are in receipt of the *Moore Literary Gazette*, published by the Moore Literary Society of the State Normal School at West Chester. In this number the eighteenth anniversary is celebrated. It contains an account of the new gymnasium, with a picture of it as frontispiece, and much interesting matter.

A paper of which many more ambitious institutions might be proud is *The Index*, published at the Haverford Grammar School. The editorials are unusually well written for a Grammar School paper, though a few more of them would add to the interest. The January number contains very readable articles on "Historic Ornament" and "Modeling and Casting," which latter is illustrated.

We wish to commend the work which *The Intercollegian* is doing. It should be in the hands of every Y. M. C. A. man. The short

article on "Summer Conferences" in the present number is especially interesting.

A noticeable feature of the *Ogontz Mosaic* is its regularity. One number can be said to be neither better nor worse than another. Through board after board of editors it pursues the even tenor of its way, as if it were always under the same management.

AMONG THE POETS.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

IN the quiet shadows of twilight
I stand by the garden door,
And gaze on the old, old homestead,
So cherished and loved of yore.
But the ivy now is twining
Unstrained o'er window and wall;
And no more the voice of the children
Is echoing through the hall.

Through years of pain and sorrow,
Since first I had to part,
The thought of the dear old homestead
Has lingered around my heart:
The porch embowered with roses,
The gables' drooping eaves,
And the song of the birds at twilight
Amid the orchard leaves.

And the forms of those who loved me
In the happy childhood years
Appear at the dusky windows,
Through vision dimmed with tears.
I hear their voices calling
From the shadowy far away,
And I stretch my arms toward them
In the gloom of the twilight gray.

But only the night winds answer,
As I cry through the dismal air;
And only the bat comes swooping
From the darkness of its lair.
Yet still the voice of my childhood
Is calling from far away,
And the faces of those who loved me
Smile through the shadows gray.
—*Williamette Collegean.*

FACT AND FANCY.

FACT, in the garish light of day,
Plods oft through flinty ways,
And his strong feet are burned beneath
The sun's intemperate rays.
But when he pauses for a draught
At Fancy's fountain deep,
The nymph sheds slumber on his eyes,—
And thus he falls asleep!
—*The American.*

TO PHYLLIS.

If days were always decorous and mild,
If nights were never dark and strange and wild,
If flowers bloomed ceaseless through the year,
If woods were always gay, and never drear,
If the river danced forever in the sun,
If songs of twittering birds were never done,
This glorious world a wretched bore would be—
A bore insufferable to you and me.

If you were always decorous and mild,
And never wicked, obstinate and wild,
If only smiles and laughter through the year,
Grew on your lips, and you were never drear,
If shadows never dimmed your starlit eyes,
If songs were always yours and never sighs;
You, Phyllis, too, would be as much a bore
As other folk, and I don't know but more.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

THE LOCK OF HAIR.

THIS lock of brown, so fair, so bright,
Is still more precious in my sight
Than rosy beams of heavenly light,
My darling!

For could I not view it or thee,
Life scarce would worth the living be,
The sun would cease to shine on me,
My darling.

—*The Concordiensis.*

THE GIRL I LOVE.

THE girl I love, her age, I guess,
Is twenty summers, or even less;
Graceful figure, and stately air,
Broad high forehead and golden hair,
Cheeks that rival the rose in hue,
Eyes of a seldom-met-with blue,
Would that I could here express
All the charms she doth possess.

—*The Concordiensis.*

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

Prof. F. D. Allen, of Harvard, has set to music all the odes of Horace.

An effort is being made to form a base-ball league between Cornell, Columbia, University of Pennsylvania and Lafayette.

Mary F. Justice Oehune, of Newark, lately deceased, left one-quarter of her estate to the Princeton Theological Seminary.

An effort is being made to form a foot-ball league of Johns Hopkins, Swarthmore, Columbia and Haverford.—*Philadelphia Times.*

The averages of the measurements of the Yale Freshmen have been taken. The age is 18 years and 1 month; the weight 135 pounds, and the height 5 feet 7.5 inches.

An Anti-Cribbing Society has been formed at Amherst, organized for the purpose of abolishing at Amherst all manner of cribbing and ponying. It has already over forty members.

The University boat race between Oxford and Cambridge will be rowed at 11.30 A. M., April 1. It is thought in England that the Oxford is the better crew, and will win the race this year.

The class of '29 of Harvard held its anniversary dinner on January 9th, at Young's Hotel, Boston. Of the eleven surviving members, three were present, of whom Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes was one.

The Bishop of Richmond recently preached a sermon on foot-ball to a specially invited congregation of over one thousand people at St. James's Church, Bedford, England. He praised the game and claimed that his foot-ball experience seemed to be to him a very valuable part of his education.

A silver cup has been offered by an alumnus of Lehigh University, as a trophy of the foot-ball championship of Pennsylvania, to be contested for by Lehigh, Lafayette, and the University of Pennsylvania. The cup becomes the property of the college which shall win the championship three successive times.

The Harvard faculty have recently decided upon a plan whereby all academic students may take the full course in three years instead of four, as at present. Students in the four years' course are now obliged to make four and a half courses per week, while under the new arrangement six courses per week will be required. It is claimed that under the new plan a year's time and from \$600 to \$1000 may be saved.

If the athletic restriction adopted by the Harvard authorities is carried out the Inter-collegiate Cricket Association, composed of Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford College, Pa., will probably be dissolved,

as these are the only colleges which take much interest in the British sport. — *Philadelphia Press*.

The trophies of the Yale nine consist of large flags, 36x24 inches, hung on oaken staffs. The flags are made of heavy blue silk with gold lettering, and surrounded with a broad gold fringe. The names of the three colleges in the league, Yale, Harvard and Princeton, are printed on one side, together with the scores of the games won and lost. On the reverse side are printed the names of the players and their positions.

The new cage to be erected by the University of Pennsylvania will be of corrugated iron on a wooden frame, 100 feet wide by 200 feet long, with fifteen large wire covered rim doors. A coating of white paint on the interior will greatly facilitate battery practice, while a well made track, bath and dressing rooms will make in-door training a possibility. The cost will be \$6,500, enough of which has already been subscribed to warrant immediate building.

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University have unanimously passed the following regulations: (1.) That Harvard athletic organizations hereafter shall engage in inter-collegiate contests only in New England. (2.) This rule shall not apply to the Harvard Athletic Association for the Academic year of 1889-'90. (3.) That the athletic organizations and graduate advisory committees be requested in framing agreements with other colleges to urge the following limitation of membership in university teams, it having been voted by a meeting of representative athletic graduates and undergraduates, held on December 11, 1889, that such limitation is expedient, provided other colleges should agree to its application in inter-collegiate contests: No one shall be a member of any university team who is not a candidate for the A.B. or the B.S. degree, or a special student in the college or scientific school.

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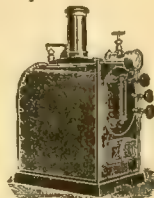
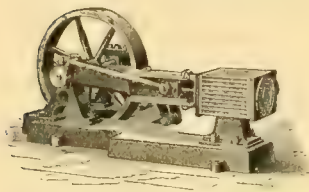
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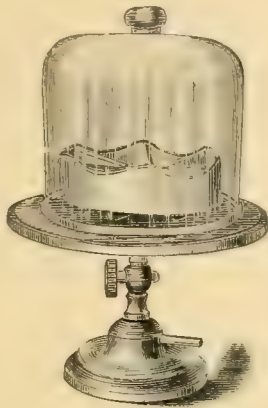
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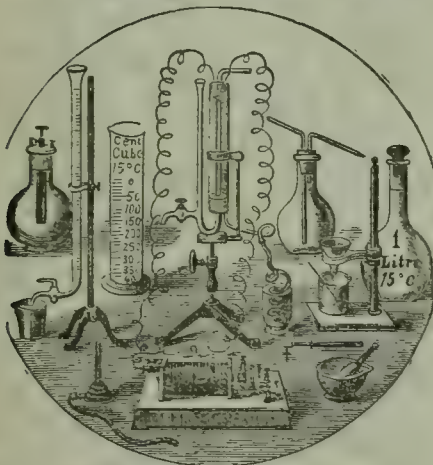


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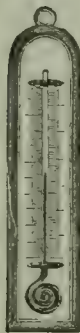
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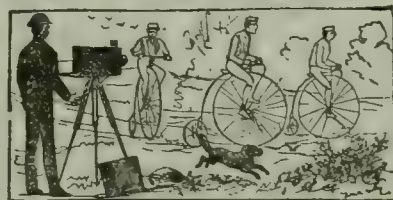
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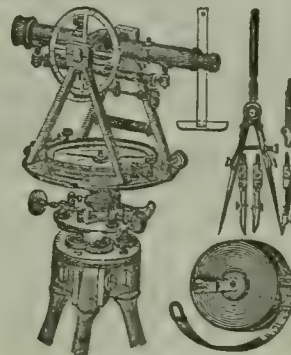
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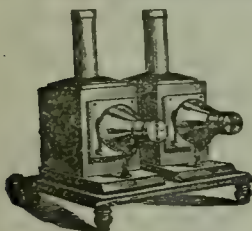
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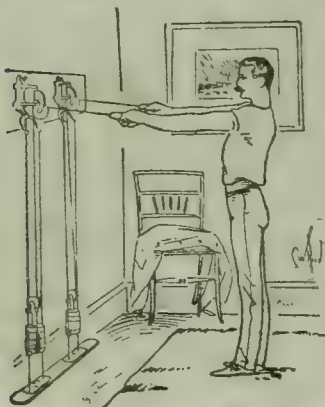
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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 9.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials.—The Competition Requirements, | 149 |
| The Time to Elect Captains, | 149 |
| What is Its Reward? | 150 |
| Track Training, | 151 |
| Proposed Change for Logonian, | 151 |
| Impartiality in Selecting Teams, | 151 |
| To a Lady's Hand.—Poem, | 152 |
| An Outline History of Haverford Cricket, | 152 |
| Near to My Love.—Poem, | 157 |
| Semi-annual Convention of the C. I. P. A. | 157 |
| Annual Alumni Banquet, | 158 |
| Too Late I Stayed.—Poem, | 159 |
| Convention of the Inter-State A. A. | 160 |
| Dr. D. Hayes Agnew's Lecture, | 160 |
| A Summer Song.—Poem, | 161 |
| Alumni Personals, | 161 |
| Locals, | 162 |
| Exchanges, | 163 |
| Among the Poets, | 164 |
| General College News, | 164 |

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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

EDITORS:

EDWARD M. ANGELL, '90, *Chairman*.

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HENRY R. BRINGHURST, JR., '90.

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J. WETHERILL HUTTON, '91.

WALTER M. HART, '92.

CHRISTIAN F. BRINTON, '92.

JOHN M. STEERE, '90, *Business Manager*.

DAVID L. MEKEEL, '91, *Assistant Business Manager*.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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THE Board has posted the amount of work required from those who are to take part in the annual competition for the vacant places on the staff. These will be four in number, which should be sufficient to cause active work among those desiring the positions. In both the lower classes especially should there be a stirring interest shown which will cause a large number of entries in the competition. The responsibility for the management and conduct of the paper will soon be practically upon them, and they should exert themselves to see that it does not deteriorate in their hands. Plenty of time is offered to give all abundant oppor-

tunity for preparing the amount necessary with extreme care. The requirements were purposely made small that greater attention might be given to the execution. Those competing should remember that every seeming trifle has its influence, so that it is especially to be guarded lest anything be lost through mere carelessness.

AS training for the various college athletic teams advances in pretensions from year to year, and becomes more exacting, the work required of each individual member before he can secure a place is correspondingly increased. The steady advance made in all lines of sport shows that plodding works wonders, and points conclusively to the only way of continued success. It affects the whole college by keeping a slow-fire of interest during the long winter months, fixed upon the end constantly in view—victory, and the means to that end—strong team work under good generalship.

If the various athletic associations will allow a suggestion, it may be asserted that the maximum amount of real training is not as yet gotten out of the time devoted to it; and to obtain this we may very profitably follow the example of several of the more successful colleges in authorizing the election of the captain at the end of one season for the next, and by the retiring team. As has been well tested by experience, this really means more than is apparent at first sight. In the first place, all training would be then directly under the control of one who would take much more pains in requir-

ing conscientious work from the men under him than any one else could be expected to, for his interests would not only be official, so to speak, but personal; while his authority would allow him to carry out forms of training which would supplement and probably greatly help the methods that he would use when the team appeared in the field. This seems important. Further, the captain would then get, by observation and study, a much more thorough knowledge of the men,—their dispositions and abilities,—a great aid in placing a field or in arranging a batting order, as the case might be. And, finally, the captain himself would learn better how to control his material, as well as acquire other qualities of generalship which would be an invaluable advantage to him and his team when spring opens. This plan is at least worth a trial.

“WHAT is its reward?” are the concluding words, in a recent issue of the *Friends' Review*, of a summary of “The Last Words of Baruch,” an ancient manuscript edited in the last Haverford College *Studies*. The summary or review in question, it may be observed, failed utterly to bring out the disputed points which were established by the discovery of the manuscript,—the strong light it throws on a most uncertain period of Church History, besides illuminating various scriptural passages hitherto unexplained.

In placing this remark, “What is its reward?” in the mouth of the “general public,” the *Review* makes use of a most common, outworn subterfuge. Nothing is more convenient when one wishes to shirk the responsibility of a statement than to attribute it to some such always-at-hand instrument as the “general public.” At one time it is made most ignorant, at another

most wisely philosophical; now it is represented as possessing all morality, then as the very embodiment of vice—all at the caprice of the writer. Yet one cannot but almost admire the tact with which the *Review* balances on the pickets, rendering it quite undeterminable whether it thinks itself more properly to belong with the “few scholars who can appreciate such research” or with the “general public” which can but childishly ask “What is its reward?”

We should hesitate to place the *Friends' Review* with this latter class, with the identical “general public” to which it refers. This would be an injustice both to the *Review* and to the “general public”; to the *Review* because this would place it in the light of one making faces behind a mask,—the mask of the “general public”; and it would be equally unjust to the “general public” to suppose that one of its number would make the admission that he cannot see the “reward” of scholarly investigation in whatever line it is carried out, especially in the line of early history. The “general public” is not so culpably ill-informed as that would imply. It realizes and can appreciate to some extent, at least, how history is written. It knows that events and their courses, the side-lights and testimony, do not come automatically to the printers, or to the authors; that it is only by laborious investigation, diligent study, and research among all archives, manuscripts and libraries available that history can be truthfully written.

The “general public” is sufficiently intelligent to realize these truths, and when anything new is brought to light, whether in the form of a second century manuscript or of an ancient inscription, the “general public” recognizes the fact that perhaps another lost link has been restored to the chain of early history, or that some heretofore doubtful statement has been

verified. It does not think of asking, "What is the reward?"—the reward is perfectly self-evident. It is not the "general public" that shows a tendency to carp at and discourage diligence of research by cynical questions,—that task is left to the critics.

THE preparations being made for training in track athletics this spring are very commendable. It only remains for them to be carried out immediately, and with constant attention. To have those training for each particular contest under the direction of some one of experience in that sport is a plan which ought not to fail in good results. Much lies in choosing as chief man in charge one who is not only energetic, but indefatigable in his interest for athletics; one who will not consider the training as mere pastime, but as a definite means toward a legitimate end.

This idea of regularity and system in all work, which was pointedly brought out at a recent athletic meeting, should thoroughly permeate every man who goes on the track this season. When a business man is striving for a certain goal he makes nothing of sacrificing much which might otherwise be an important deprivation. The same spirit should animate those in training. It is their business to win, or come as near it as possible, and they ought not to hesitate to cast aside whatever indulgences may injure the chances of success.

It is far too early yet to predict in regard to our chances at the Inter-State meeting. They may not be very great,—we cannot expect that they should, with our brief experience in track athletics. Yet we can show that we have material, and that we intend to make the most of it. But what is primarily a more important and tangible

object of our endeavors is the success of the college field sports and of the indoor sports soon to be held in the gymnasium. Energy will make them successful, and we are confident there is energy back of the Athletic Association; and further, that it will be communicated to those who are to compete.

THE practice of the Loganian House of Commons, whereby it keeps one man Leader of the Opposition until he defeats the ministry, seems, on the face of it, hardly fair to the rest of the members of the house. As it is at present, one member may be the Leader of the Opposition for an indefinite length of time, and two or three men may be all that will have a chance to take that position in a year. This does great injustice to the many men that join the Loganian for the sake of taking an active part therein, and who fail to have a chance to distinguish themselves as leaders. A much better plan would be to have a new Leader of the Opposition appointed for every meeting, for in this way all the members would have a fair and equal show. This change would also add much interest to the debate, for the Leader of the Opposition, knowing that he would only have the one evening, would work harder to defeat the ministry, and altogether there would be decidedly more spirit shown in the debates.

THE strictest fairness and impartiality should be used in the selection of all college teams. Every man on the committees governing the selection, if he has the interest of the college at heart, should endeavor to keep the best feeling among the players; and in order for them to have this

feeling they must believe in the absolute fairness of those who are managing their movements. Stagg, of Yale, was once asked by a man if there was any chance for him to get on the team. His reply was that there were nine places for the nine best players. This is the principle which should be acted upon always. It has happened sometimes, though we are glad to say comparatively seldom, that men have been put on or left off teams from favoritism or from personal spite. It is needless to say that the effects of this are entirely bad. But those who criticise the actions of committees should not come to a conclusion too hastily; those who choose teams occupy a delicate position, and should not be hastily judged.

There may be times when something besides fairness and the best interest of the college seem to influence committees. Yet it is to be remembered that they are judging with their own perception, and see things differently from those who criticise them. In no community is the weight of public censure dealt more heavily than in a college. Therefore, while we have a right to expect and demand simple fairness and impartiality from governing committees, we should also display befitting consideration and charity.

TO A LADY'S HAND.

WHEN fainting in the weary race of life,
Or sinking helpless by the dreary way,
Faint heart, what comes to calm the inward strife,
And chase cold melancholy care away?

What is it that gently cools the heated brow,
And makes the throbbing of the temples cease?
That brings cool pillows, white as fallen snow,
In whose soft depths the heated head finds peace?

Whose mistress by the gloomy dying bed,
With sad, sweet, sympathetic grace doth stand,
The soft, dark hair that waves around her head
Lit by the glimmering fire's dying brand!

A lady's hand it is. What else could 't be?
Ah! would the world contained one such for me.

AN OUTLINE HISTORY OF HAVERFORD CRICKET.

UP to the fall of 1867, most of the Haverford bowling had been underhand, but now Congdon returned from England, his mind filled with fresh ideas gathered from watching professional cricketing. Headed by him, the students flocked to the cricket crease, and listened spell-bound to his exposition of the peculiarities of overhand bowling. From him D. F. Rose, of '70, learned the new art, and soon attained a pace unknown before at Haverford.

Two matches were played in that fall, one with the Merion first, the other with the second. In the latter game the Dorian scored 42 and 54, the Merion 34 and 38. The following seem to have been the best cricketers on the Haverford team: Messrs. Rose, Wistar (these two were the bowlers), Carey, Levick, E. B. and W. Taylor.

The score of the first eleven game is unfortunately not at hand, but an interesting ballad, commemorating "The Merion C. C.'s Defeat by the Dorian C. C.," still adorns the pages of the *Collegian*. I quote a few stanzas:

"Last Autumn, when the days were long,
And we were well on practice bent,
The Merion thought our strength was shorn,
And a proud challenge to us sent.

"So up they came triumphant quite,
Thinking now they'd have some fun;
But though hearts were bold, and hopes were bright,
Mistaken youths! they were undone."

[The Dorian bats first.]

"The bowler bared his brawny arm,
As thro' us he would send alarm;
The umpire cried—'All ready?'
Our captain to his men said, 'Steady.'

"The bowler, tongue in cheek, and ball in hand,
Took six crooked steps, and then a stand,
As if he'd shake the very land,
And tried to burst his cricket band.

"Oh how our wickets fell at first!
And hard it was our fears to quell;
But with our captain doubts dispersed,
For then our runs began to tell.

"The Merion then went in and out,
For Congdon, our captain, he did bowl,
Who is indeed a strong redoubt
When in the game he puts his soul.

"The Dorian springs to the bat once more,
And it did credit to its fame;
It played as I hoped it will play evermore,
And came out winner all the same.

"'Quick, field that ball, you rascal,—fly!
For Comfort had sent one over the run;
It shot like an arrow against the sky,
Lit up by a gleam of the setting sun.

"'A four-hit! Ah! How hard the Dorians die!
Ah me! Will they ever get out?
And the bowler gives a weary sigh:—
'Another four?—oh, how they shout!'

"At last the glorious game is done:
Men gather round the tired eleven.
Their score stands at seventy-one,
And *we* have beaten—by ninety-seven."

These were the days when, as remarked at the alumni dinner, the ability of a fielder to hunt in the long grass, and plunge into the creek after a ball, was as highly prized as is a quick pick-up and accurate return to-day.

Haverford cricket and Haverford cricket-ers ranked high by this time in the estimation of the college, as an essay in a *Gem* of this fall clearly shows. It is entitled, "Remarks on Haverford College," and speaks thus of the new student: "Soon he discovers that his studies are not very difficult, and instead of having to study so hard he has plenty of time on his hands, and in most cases he disposes of it on the cricket field; this he does day after day, and finally he becomes such a good player of the game as to be put on the first eleven of the Dorian Cricket Club. Then what honors will attend him! In a match with some other club down goes the enemies' stumps, or he may make a drive for six, and then what a swelling he feels within him!"

Cricket, however, was not the only game. For, during the same autumn, a base-ball match was played with a nine from Westtown, Haverford winning by a score of 44 to 43. Permission was asked to play a re-

turn match at Westtown, which was refused, as was likewise a petition for leave to subscribe to "The Base-Ball Players' Chronicle." Thus was base-ball at Haverford kept in its rightful place.

Ice-cream also now made its appearance. This game was invented by Haverfordians, and was simply an adaptation of cricket to the winter months. With a bat cut out of a board, a rubber ball, and a patch of ground scraped off from snow, everything necessary was supplied. First bounce was out, and rivalry in run-getting grew intense. Two clubs were formed, one playing near the gymnasium, where the large mound now is, the other by the old arch. This game flourished until 1876. The playing of foot-ball and early base-ball was the cause of its downfall. A modernized form, which the writer has indulged in, still exists under the name of *stick-ball*.

Vague traditions are afloat concerning an invention of this olden time. It occurred to some inventive genius that a very desirable object would be attained if the cricket-ball could be made to strike in the same place at will. A catapult was therefore thought of, which by careful manipulation could be made to bowl on any spot, and thus the practising of driving, cutting, forward playing, etc., greatly facilitated. But the plan came to naught; the catapult refused to work.

But let us leave these traditions, however pleasant to recall, and hasten on with what is more properly the history. May 9th, 1868, saw the first match of that year. It was played against the University of Pennsylvania, and Haverford won with ease, scoring 56 and 38 to their opponents' 24 and 40. The only man on either side who reached double figures was Comfort, who scored 10 (run out). This game was played not in the "meadow," but in the field below Woodside Cottage. A large canvas tent

was erected for the occasion. A week later the Dorian played a match with the Merion first, defeating them by 80 runs. The game was entirely one-sided, the score being 68 and 59 to 16 and 31. The highest score on the Merion side was 8 (not out), while for Haverford, Starr, Comfort, and Brown made 12, 14, and 22 respectively. On the 6th of June the second elevens of these clubs crossed bats, the Dorian winning by a score of 99 to 82. Carey was the hero of the game, making 32 (not out) for Haverford in the first inning. Haverford at that time possessed a third eleven, which played against the first of a club calling itself the Resolute on the 20th of June. The Resolute scored 20 and 18 in the two innings, while W. D. Hartshorne made 42 for the Dorian third, which concluded its single inning with a total of 80, 24 of which were extras. On the following Saturday the Merion and Dorian seconds played a return match, the Dorian again winning by an inning and 22 runs. The chief contributor (besides 33 extras) to their score of 99 was McDowell, who made 25. The second eleven Dorian bowlers for that spring were J. Hartshorne and McDowell.

A paper is still preserved by one of the alumni on which is the first eleven for the season of 1868, and a diagram of their positions in the field. This diagram is very interesting. I hope to reproduce it at some future time, but can now only suggest some noteworthy points. In the first place, we observe that there are no drives at either end; we therefore conclude that both bowlers are fast. This being so, the absence of a third man is significant; the Haverfordian of '68 cannot have been proficient in cutting. The presence of two legs is, however, not unusual, though it might be expected that one of them would be sharper. Another man is employed as a backstop,

which fact is a reflection on the ability of the wicket-keeper. Lastly, I would gather that little attention was paid to the fitness of individual players for certain positions in the field. For example, short slip plays mid on, and square leg mid off. Now-a-days men who are suited for one of these positions seldom take the other. But what, to my mind, clearly proves the point is the fact that the fielders are divided into pairs, who change with each other every over; the whole field not changing indiscriminately. By this I mean that two men are set apart for long leg and cover point, two for mid off and square leg, etc., which men alternate in these positions. Such an arrangement surely indicates that care was taken only to save the fielders from changing over long distances, not to find them places suited to their differing abilities. On this paper is, moreover, a rigid batting order to be found, which shows that the captain had not then learned the importance of watching the varying stages of the game, and sending in men according to their individual batting qualities.

I have only the score of one match played in the fall of '68. This was between the third elevens of the Dorian and Merion, the former winning by a score of 50 and 33 to 19 and 27. The only man on either side who reached double figures was W. H. Hartshorne, who made 11. A team of English cricketers visited America for the second time during this fall. A request was sent to the faculty asking that J. H. Congdon be allowed to play against them on the All-America Twenty-two, but it was refused.

We have now come to the spring of '69; and a writer in the March *Gem* speaks thus: "For the last year and a half not a single match has she [the Dorian] lost, and her name is now feared and respected by all. Another season has commenced, and

with an eleven as strong, if not stronger, than ever before, who can doubt but that her name will shine brighter even than at present?

"Some defeats must be expected, but they will only add to the glory of the victories. Our old rival—the Merion—is thirsting for our blood; let us do our best, that she may never wish to make the trial again. Even if we should be beaten this time with the exelent [*sic*] playing of the younger members, which is fast being developed, their success if attained at all will be but of short duration."

Haverford was unfortunate in the first game of this year against the University of Pennsylvania. It was played on the 10th of April (mark the early date), and resulted in a defeat of the Dorian by eight wickets. Congdon did almost everything for Haverford, making 43 (not out) in the second inning, being assisted by Comfort with 11. Law did the best for the University, scoring 28 (run out) and 11. Haverford then went to work, and on the 24th played a second game, winning by 6 wickets, thus retrieving her reputation. All did better this time, D. Rose leading with 24 (not out). Congdon's fine bowling also helped the Dorian on toward victory. On May 8th the first eleven played the Merion, administering an overwhelming defeat. They scored 95 and 142 as against 31 and 55 for Merion. The best scores for Haverford, were: C. Wood 44, Congdon 12 and 33, Whitlock 17, H. Comfort and J. Harts-horne 14 each. The mystic characters "k d w b Huston" occur twice, which I, under correction, interpret as *kicked down wicket*, bowled Huston. Haverford was presented in this game with 27 and 48 wides in the two innings! A week later the second elevens of these clubs met, the Dorian winning again by an inning and 80 runs. On the 10th of July a very important game

was played. A united eleven selected from the Dorian and Merion was pitted against the then foremost Germantown Club. The introductory remarks in a newspaper account of the game are significant of the condition of cricket at that time. After praising the grounds at Nicetown, the writer says: "Admission to the ground and pavilion does not cost anything pecuniarily, but the spectators are expected to conduct themselves with decorum and decency. A large number of ladies, whose hearts warm more or less towards the players, are always in attendance, and this circumstance renders it more imperative that none of the slang phrases which are used so freely at other field-games should be indulged in."

The united eleven were badly defeated by a score of 183 to 65, Rastall making 71 for Germantown. On the Germantown team in this match were three professionals, who made one-half of our opponents' score. Whatever may be said of playing professionals to-day, Haverford certainly has had much to complain of on this ground in the past, and the Philadelphia clubs should look over some old scores before they begin to talk of unfairness. I venture to assert that fully one-half of the games lost by Haverford prior to '85 are owing to the playing of professionals by their opponents, Haverford herself having none.

At this junction it will perhaps be well for us to pause and look over the scores, with a view of making some significant comparisons. The following table will, I hope, prove interesting. At any rate it is in a form convenient for skipping. It affords a basis for comparison between the matches played during the spring of '89 and those played from the fall of '66 to the spring of '69 inclusive, in so far as the scores of the latter have come down to us. The four columns on the left-hand side contain the averages for '66-'69; the four on the right

for '89. The wides, byes, and extras are intended to be understood as *given* by, and not as *received* by, either Haverford or opponents, according to which name heads the column. For example, in '66-'69 Haverford first gave 13 extras per adversaries' inning; in '89, $5\frac{2}{3}$ extras. Again, in '66-'69 her opponents' second elevens gave Haverford $\frac{2}{13}$ of all her runs in

the form of wides, as against $\frac{2}{107}$ in '89. The averages are only approximately correct.

A careful comparison of the number of men bowled with those caught shows that it is rarer now for a man to be bowled than formerly. I hope to continue this history in the May number. It will begin to move faster.

CHARLES H. BURR, JR.

| '66-'69. | | | | '89. | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| HAVERFORD. | | OPPONENTS. | | HAVERFORD. | | OPPONENTS. | |
| 1st XI. | 2d and 3d XI. | 1st XI. | 2d and 3d XI. | 1st XI. | 2d XI. | 1st XI. | 2d XI. |
| $6\frac{1}{3}$ | 6 | $11\frac{1}{17}$ (a) | $8\frac{1}{5}$ | wides per inning | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $1\frac{1}{5}$ | $\frac{2}{7}$ |
| $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{13}$ | ratio of wides to total runs (b) | $\frac{1}{41}$ | $\frac{1}{35}$ | $\frac{1}{107}$ |
| $5\frac{1}{3}$ | $3\frac{1}{4}$ | $4\frac{2}{17}$ | 6 | byes per inning | $3\frac{2}{3}$ | $5\frac{8}{9}$ | 6 |
| $\frac{2}{15}$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $\frac{1}{17}$ | $\frac{1}{9}$ | ratio of byes to total runs (c) | $\frac{1}{8}$ | $\frac{1}{11}$ | $\frac{1}{11}$ |
| 13 (d) | $10\frac{1}{3}$ | 17 | 15 | extras per inning | $5\frac{2}{3}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$ | $4\frac{2}{3}$ |
| $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{2}{7}$ | ratio of extras to total runs (e) | $\frac{1}{13}$ | $\frac{1}{11}$ | $\frac{1}{14}$ |
| $7\frac{1}{11}$ | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{11}$ | $3\frac{7}{10}$ | runs per wicket made by (f) | $6\frac{1}{4}$ | $8\frac{1}{2}$ | $6\frac{1}{4}$ |
| 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | games won by | 5 | 4 | 1 |

(a) In a game with Merion first Haverford was presented with 48 wides in one inning.

(b) This proves beyond dispute our advance in bowling when we remember that one out of every six runs made by the Dorian's adversaries was a wide, while in '89 only 1 wide was allowed on opponents in a total of 591 runs.

(c) Our predecessors' wicket-keeping appears at first sight to compare very favorably with ours, but it must be borne in mind that they had a backstop, and that there is no record of a single man stumped in the scores of these three years.

(d) The Dorian first in a game with Merion gave them 41 extras out of a total of 86, and still beat them.

(e) This shows marked advance for us. One-third of the runs made by adversaries in the olden time were extras; now one-thirteenth.

(f) I would remark here that the opponents of the old Dorian—men who bowled 11 wides per inning—could hardly have pitched every other ball on the wicket. Thus the making of runs became easier.

SORS GRECE.

WESTWARD the star of empire takes its way,
The glory of the East has lost its gleam;
Upon her seven-hilled throne proud Rome holds sway,
In her imperial majesty supreme.

Thy head is bowed in lowliness complete;
Stern fate has sealed thy destiny, O Greece;
And with thee prostrate at the tyrant's feet
Great Alexander's empire sues for peace.

Henceforth thy noble statues shall adorn,
With Persian tapestries, a foreign home,
Thy wealth and glory, on this captive morn,
Shall be transferred to thy proud mistress, Rome.

—*Brunonian*.

CONTENTMENT.

How blest are they that love their little plot
Of ground, the house their fathers reared of yore,
Content with what they have, nor asking more
Than strength wherewith to bear their trying lot!

That when the time come they be wanting not
In that perfection, taxing mortals sore
To gain and keep, yet kept, a blessed store
To win them place in Heaven, their little sins forgot.

Then sigh they not to live 'neath bluer skies,
Then strive they not to rise by others' fall,
They envy not, but fellow-feel with all,
And make 'twixt them and Heaven sure and lasting ties

—*Brunonian*.

NEAR TO MY LOVE.

From Goethe.

I THINK of thee when'er the sunlight's shimmer
Shines from the sea.
I think of thee when'er the pale moon's glimmer
Peeps through yon tree.

I see thee when the whirling dust is blowing
O'er distant ways;
In deepest night, when through cutting sleet and snowing,
The wanderer strays.

I hear thee when below, so softly splashing,
The waters heave;
When in silence all but the ocean's plashing
The earth men leave.

I'm ever by thee; e'en when farthest from thee,
To thee I'm near.
The sun sinks low; soon stars will smile upon me;
O wert thou here!

C. I. P. A. CONVENTION.

THE semi-annual convention of the Central Inter-Collegiate Press Association was held on Saturday, March 1st, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. The papers were represented as follows; *Princetonian*, Geo. McF. Gault, J. S. Van Cleve; *Red and Blue*, Geo. Henderson, C. R. Woodruff; *Pennsylvanian*, J. H. Penniman, Francis, B. Lee; *Franklin and Marshall*, D. M. Jones, C. N. Heller; *Free Lance*, J. F. Shields, W. M. Walker; *Lafayette*, A. March, H. A. Mackay, L. S. Wills; *Lchigh Burr*, A. E. Phillips, J. S. Riegel; *Swarthmore Phoenix*, W. C. Sproul, S. P. Lippincott; *Muhlenburg*, M. J. Biebles, D. J. Sinlich; *Baltimore City College Journal*, C. Milliken; *Delaware College Review*, S. E. Groul, H. C. Brown, E. B. T. Springer, A. H. Raub; *Bucknell Mirror*, W. M. Corson, R. M. West; *HAVERFORDIAN*, E. M. Angell, W. M. Hart.

The meeting was called to order about 11 o'clock, and proceeded at once to business. The first paper was read by Geo. McF. Gault, of the *Princetonian*, on the subject, "To What Extent Should Athletics Be Inter-Collegiate? A Review of the Late

Athletic Controversy Among the Greater Colleges." A general discussion of the subject followed. J. H. Peninman then read a paper, "Is It Advisable for a College Journal to Reserve a Column for 'Open Letters,' for the Sentiment of Which the Editor is not Necessarily Responsible?" A discussion followed. A paper, "How May Students, as a Body, be Interested in Making Contributions to their Paper?" was read by W. C. Sproul, of the *Swarthmore Phoenix*, followed by a discussion. W. M. Hart, of the *HAVERFORDIAN*, then read a paper on "The Effect on the Public of the Widespread Prominence Given to College Affairs by the Public Press." A discussion ensued, after which the meeting adjourned for recess before the banquet, which was served at 1.30.

After the banquet, papers were read by the *Free Lance* on "The Place of Scientific Matter in Our College Journals," and by C. Milliken, of the *Baltimore City College Journal*, on "Should Editorial Work be Accepted in College as an Equivalent for Regular Exercises in English?" Both these papers were discussed. A paper on the subject, "Being a Representative of the mass of Students, Should the Editor Maintain the Opinions of the Majority Against His Own Sentiments, — *i. e.*, Should the Precept 'A Representative Should Uphold the Wishes of His of His Constituency,' Apply to College Journalism?" was expected from the *Columbia Spectator*, and also one on "College Life and Its Influences, — How is It Different from Fifty Years Ago? From Twenty Years Ago? The Effect of Fraternities," from the *Dickinsonian*, but neither of these Colleges were represented at the meeting. A discussion of general subjects of interest to College journalists followed the reading of the papers, after which the meeting adjourned until next November.

THE ANNUAL RECEPTION AND BANQUET OF THE HAVERFORD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

ON the evening of February 21st, a large assemblage of the alumni gathered in the spacious parlors of the Bullitt Building, to partake of one of Boldt's famous dinners. After about an hour spent in the renewal of old acquaintance, and the discussion of the "good old times" at college, the company walked out into the beautifully decorated dining-hall, and proceeded to indulge in the following *menu*:

| | | |
|--|-------------------|---------|
| Cape May Salts. | | |
| Cream of Celery. | | |
| Planked Shad, Maitre d'Hotel. | | |
| Parisienne Potatoes. | | |
| Filet of Beef, Larded, with Mushrooms. | | |
| French Peas. | Bermuda Potatoes. | |
| Strawberry Ice. | | |
| Sweetbreads Braise, with Asparagus Tips. | | |
| Lettuce Salad, Plain Dressing. | | |
| Game Paté. | | |
| Assorted Ice Cream. | | |
| Fancy Cakes. | Fruits. | Coffee. |
| Cigars. | | |

During the time between the courses a double quartet, under the leadership of Mr. Wm. L. Baily, rendered, in a masterly manner, numbers of the old familiar college songs, in the choruses of which the entire company joined heartily, till the whole hall rang again. When "the desire of food had been put away," and a dreamy blue haze had begun to arise from all parts of the room, Dr. James Levick, who presided, introduced, in a speech full of wit and good sense, President Isaac Sharpless.

President Sharpless spoke in flattering terms of the great progress made by the college during the last two or three years, and predicted for Haverford an ever-widening career of usefulness, an ever-rising standard of scholarship. Mr. B. Frank Eshleman, who was to have spoken, was unavoidably absent. The Rev. Charles Wood was next introduced, and made one of his characteristic speeches, terse and to the point. Mr.

Wood was followed by Mr. H. S. England, who read a poem "On Anything," which will appear in full in our next issue. Mr. Howard Comfort spoke on behalf of the Board of Managers, and Dr. F. B. Gummere, in his few words for the Faculty, made decidedly the best speech of the evening.

Remarks were also made by Messrs. James Emlen, Charles Roberts, Henry T. Coates, Isaac T. Johnson, E. P. Allinson, and H. L. Baily.

After the speech-making, the address of Dr. James Levick, delivered at the annual dinner, February 18, 1888, printed in a very tastefully prepared little book, was handed to each one present as a memento of the occasion. The address is well worth printing in full, but want of space forbids. We cannot, however, forbear to reprint this little extract: "We of the olden time at Haverford had our joys just as the young fellows there now have theirs; we had our cares, as they have theirs; we had our loves, as they had theirs; not the same young women, it is true, but just as good and just as lovable!

"Ah me! how well I recall one of those young women, who came with her mother to board for the summer in the one boarding-house—there was but one boarding-house near Haverford then, and now the woods are full of them!

"What damage she did to the hearts of my classmates! There was young C——, warm-hearted, impulsive then, kind-hearted and true to his friends always, but very nervous and much given at that time to twisting the buttons off his coat when anything greatly agitated him. Why, if you believe me, there wasn't a button left on his coat, after three or four walks with that young woman and her mother through our greenhouse. We had a beautiful greenhouse in the olden time. And young R——

he's president of a Christian Association down East now,—how he rushed to join them whenever they came on our lawn! And his cousin M——, how his black hair shone more than ever with additional increments of bear's grease—we had no *vase-line* in the olden time—and all because of that young woman. And I,—dare I go further? Well, I was young then—I had a good voice then—good strong teeth, then—as Horace says, *nascitur non fit* teeth. I loved to read aloud, and, like Desdemona, she loved to listen. There was a new poem just out, by Whittier, called '*Moll Pitcher*,' and I read them '*Moll Pitcher*.' I say '*them*,' for though in the older time as in the newer, while two are a company, three are something else, yet the good mother and the good daughter were never separated, and in the woods I read them "*Moll Pitcher*." I remember the place as well as though it were yesterday in the old woods, about half-way between the ball-alley and where the clothes-line was! How well, too, I remember these words of the poem,—Whittier's words,—as I read them:

" 'It is a lowly spot, and yet
However dark, however lowly,
The place where love her seal hath set,
Where fond and trusting hearts have met
Is always pure—is always holy.'

"There may have been something in the words, there may have been something in the tone of my voice, but as I read, an amused, if not an anxious expression, stole over the face of the mother. . . I cannot go further! I finished '*Moll Pitcher*.' I never read them anything more. Well! she—I mean the daughter—is a grandmother now, and her grandchildren are not my grandchildren.

"Some other fellow, not of our our class, wooed and won and wedded her. Many little pitchers of her own have made her forget all about '*Moll Pitcher*,'—even Whittier has gone back from '*Moll Pitch-*

er'; the poem, as a separate book, is not to be found anywhere, and in the latest edition of his works I have not seen it. But the place in the woods is still there, though the ball-alley and the clothes-line are gone. I often see it. 'It is a lowly spot, and yet'—you know the rest."

After another time of social intercourse and good feeling, the company dispersed, thoroughly convinced that the last annual dinner was by far the best, and that the custom has come to stay.

Among the many present were the following:—

Pres. Isaac Sharpless, Dr. Jas. J. Levick, Frederic Collins, Dr. H. Hartshorne, J. L. Bailey, H. Eckersley, Rich. Wood, Chas. Hartshorne, F. W. Morris, Geo. Wood, W. H. Morris, J. B. Garrett, Chas. Roberts, Asa S. Wing, J. C. Strawbridge, Edw. Bettie, Jr., R. M. Gummere, H. T. Coates, Geo. Mellor, Theo. H. Morris, Prof. W. C. Ladd, W. B. Broomall, Walter Wood, N. B. Crenshaw, Howard Comfort, Rev. Chas. Wood, J. Trotter, C. H. Warrington, T. P. Price, L. M. Winston, Prof. F. Morley, J. W. Nicholson, H. L. Baily, F. H. Taylor, L. J. Levick, Henry Cope, Stuart Wood, Edw. P. Allinson, J. B. Thompson, T. H. Chase, D. W. Edwards, Geo. B. Wood, F. H. Strawbridge, W. W. Pharo, Jas. Emlen, W. L. Baily, B. H. Smith, W. M. Longstreth, Walt. Erben, Dr. F. B. Gummere, Benj. H. Lowry, Geo. H. Warner, J. C. Winston, C. T. Edwards, I. T. Johnson, W. D. Lewis, H. S. England, J. W. Sharp, Jr., F. C. Hartshorne, W. H. Gibbons, E. M. Wistar, Wm. P. Huston, G. W. Emlen, J. C. Comfort, Thos. P. Cope, Jr., E. Y. Hartshorne, W. P. Shipley, W. C. Wood, H. W. Stokes, W. H. Savery, T. F. Branson, A. N. Leeds, Chas. H. Burr, Jr., J. S. Stokes, T. Evans, W. R. Dunton, G. C. Wood, D. C. Lewis, Ed. D. Wadsworth, W. H. Haines, G. G. Mercer, C. S. Crossman, C. F. Brede, W. S. Hilles, W. F. Reeve, L. J. Morris, E. B. Reeves, H. N. Hoxie, J. M. W. Thomas, E. T. Comfort, Saml. Mason, F. H. Cope, E. H. White, W. F. Ferris.

TOO LATE I STAYED.

TOO late I stayed,—forget the hours,—

'Tis hard to go away;

Why not enjoy life's wiles and powers,

Whose purest beauty, like a flower's

Lasts, yes, perhaps a day.

Again I sinned,—forgive the wrong,—

I find no better rest

For soul than walks with thee along

The shore, free somewhat from the throng.

And nobler and more blest.

You came to me in dreams last night,

You smiled, and seemed to say,

"Yes, I forgive." Would that I might

Obtain forgiveness in thy sight,

Thus true and kind by day.

THE STATE INTER-COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

THE annual convention of the Inter-State College Athletic Association was held in the parlors of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, Saturday, March 1st. The following delegates represented the various colleges: Messrs. L. Audenried, J. M. Mitcheson, and C. H. Frazier, U. of Pa.; Messrs. G. A. Harvey and H. A. Mackey, Lafayette; Messrs. F. R. Coates and S. D. Warriner, Lehigh; Messrs. J. W. Ponder and A. W. Atkinson, Swarthmore; Mr. S. S. Wallace, Dickinson; and Messrs. E. F. Walton and M. P. Collins, Haverford.

The meeting was called to order at 7.30 P. M. by the president, and after the roll-call and reading of the minutes, ballots were at once cast for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year.

The result was: President, J. W. Ponder, of Swarthmore; Vice-President, J. M. Mitcheson, of U. of Pa.; Secretary, F. R. Coates, of Lehigh; Treasurer, G. A. Harvey, of Lafayette; Executive Committee: Frazier (chairman) and Audenreid, U. of Pa.; Walton, Haverford; Wallace, Dickinson, and the president, *ex officio*.

The treasurer's report was then read and accepted, after which Ursinus College made application for admission, but as no written petition was handed in, the request did not come before the Association.

Some important alterations were then made with regard to the tug-of-war contests. It was decided to allow three men on each team to take their positions in the trenches, while the drop itself is made only by the anchor, and that no victory be given a team whose pull is less than one-half inch.

By motion to that effect all safety bicycles were barred from the bicycle races.

It was moved and carried that no man entering the pole-vault be compelled to lend his pole to another contestant against

his will. It was also decided to give a special medal to any contestant breaking a S. I. C. A. A. record.

After leaving the printing of the Constitution and By-Laws, as revised, to the Executive Committee, the convention adjourned.

DR. D. HAYES AGNEW'S LECTURE.

THE first lecture of the winter's course was delivered by Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, of Philadelphia, at Alumni Hall, February 25th. The subject discussed was "Preventive Medicine." In opening what afterwards proved a compact and rich discourse upon a subject of great interest to the auditors, the lecturer centered his remarks upon the various antagonisms to human life which must be met and overcome on every side. For the accomplishment of this the coöperation of the public must be obtained, and in an especial degree must the necessity of legislative aid be insisted upon in respect to state sanitary arrangements, the perfection of which, as was shown by statistics, is a most efficient preventive in periods of epidemic, and a cause of increased health ratio at other times. We are now beginning to see the wisdom of Mosaic laws in regard to their determining what animals should be used for food, for further advancement in medicine is making it more convincing that they are nothing less than direct revelations of the Divine Being to man.

There is no country in the world which produces so many varieties of food as America, and her inhabitants ought to be, therefore, most healthy; but, on the contrary, they are a nation of dyspeptics. Many other diseases are rife; of these, consumption leads the list, with a proportion of one-fifth of all deaths. The number of deaths among infants is also appalling, and a cause

of consternation. All these states of disease depend, in many cases, directly upon the character of our food. Animal flesh is a ready transmitter of disease germs. The milk of the cow, when in its normal condition, is a healthful beverage, but when changed becomes a draught of poison. The water used for drinking purposes is often most disastrous in its propagation of typhoid fever. The lecturer here declared that the prevalence of this last-named disease was greater around Philadelphia by seventy per cent. than elsewhere, due mostly to the impure water supply.

The poor are the great sufferers, and when it is reflected that 150,000 unnecessary deaths occur in the United States in one year, largely drawn from the working masses, on account of unhealthy occupations, it becomes a grave question as to whether the greed of the capitalists is not morally criminal. Man's duty, next to obeying God, is that toward his fellow-man.

The lecture lasted one hour.

A SUMMER SONG.

From the German of Friedrich Hebbel.

I SAW a blooming rose,—'twas summer's last,
Red did it grow, as if in heart's blood dyed.
And thus I mused, as dreamily I passed—
So full of life, and yet to deck Death's bride!

No breath refreshes it on summer days;
But lightly touched by golden butterflies
The leaves, that one by one so slowly drop away,
All at last desert it, and it dies.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'39. Thomas P. Cope, in company with Samuel Morris, has visited England and Norway, and is now visiting the Friends in France.

'64. Charles Roberts has recently been re-elected a member of the Philadelphia Common Council from the Ninth Ward.

'68. Louis Starr, M. D., has resigned his position on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania Medical College.

'69. Edward B. Taylor has been appointed General Superintendent of Transportation of the lines of the P. R. R. west of Pittsburg.

'70. Stuart Wood, Ph.D., will shortly publish a book on wages.

'72. Walter Erben is engaged in the manufacturing business in the northern part of Philadelphia. R. C. Baner, '89, is in his office.

'72. Charles Howland, Jr., has just completed a handsome residence on Broome street, Wilmington.

'80 and '81. Charles T. Brede, Joseph Rhoads, Jr., and C. E. Gause, Jr., '80, and D. H. Forsythe, '81, spoke at a recent Friends' Teachers' Meeting on the teaching of English in Friends' schools.

'84. Alfred P. Smith was married on Feb. 4th, to Miss Lizzie Wandell, of Phila.

'85. Rufus M. Jones contributed an article to the February *Student* on Robert Browning. He spoke of Browning's poems and considers him one of those poets "who will speak to all posterity."

'85. Joseph L. Markley and Theodore W. Richards have been appointed Instructors in Mathematics and Chemistry, respectively, at Harvard. These, with Clement L. Smith, Dean, make three Haverford men on the Harvard faculty.

'87. R. J. White is engaged in the shipping business at Baltimore.

'87. H. Y. Evans, Jr., expects to return east in the spring.

'87. L. L. Martin expects to return from Kansas in a few weeks.

'88. C. H. Battey contributed a sonnet on Wordsworth to the February *Student*.

'88. Robert C. Wright is in the sorghum business in southwestern Kentucky.

'89. Warren C. Goodwin, professor of Latin, Greek, and Calculus at Bridgewater College, has been appointed Governor of West-town Boarding School.

'89. S. Prioleau Ravenel, Jr., is recovering from a serious attack of Rome fever. He will not return to America until next September.

'89. Herbert Morris is drawing designs for and superintending the construction of the Gautier works at Johnstown.

Among the Alumni who have visited the College the past month were T. Herbert Chase, '84, the 22d, W. H. Futrell, '87, the 21st, Sharp, '88, the 27th, Overman, '89, the 15th, and Goodwin, '89, on the 20th.

LOCALS.

Parrish, '92, is drawing for St. Nicholas.

Westcott, ex-'92, expects to enter Earlham College.

Brinton, ex-'93, is now staying at Jacksonville, Fla.

The college foot-ball team recently sat for their photographs.

W. C. Sayrs, graduate student, is now assistant Secretary of the College.

Hoag, of the Roxbury High School, has entered the Freshman Class.

J. P. Oberteuffer, '93, has been elected captain of the base ball team.

A very ingenious pipe-threading machine has been added to the shop.

The senior class was photographed at the entrance to Chase Hall, February 3d.

R. L. Martin, '92, has left college, thereby leaving a vacancy on the cricket eleven.

R. L. Martin, recently of '92, has entered the class of '91 of the Wharton School, U. of Pa.

The Prize Essay contest in the Everett-Athenæum has been arranged to take place on March 14th.

Those Juniors who have decided to enter the Alumni Prize contest have been excused from writing themes.

The college was given a holiday on the 22d, owing to the celebration of a little incident in the life of Washington.

Wm. M. Guilford, Jr., '90, has been compelled to resign the presidency of the Glee Club owing to a business engagement, and N. L. West, '92, has been elected to fill the vacancy.

The electric bulbs and wires have been put up in Alumni Hall, and on trial have been found to work satisfactorily.

The last edition of the HAVERFORDIAN was the largest published in its history, but is exceeded by the present edition.

Prof. Gifford has formed a class of those who want to teach Greek, and intends to drill them in the pedagogics of the subject.

On February 17th, Professor R. W. Rogers delivered a lecture before the convention of Methodist clergy at Philadelphia.

During the year past 482 volumes have been added to the library, thereby raising the total number at present on the shelves to 17,886.

The musical propensities of '92 have, at last, taken definite form in their class quartette, and also another orchestra, which will make its *debut* very soon.

Mr. Stewart Wood, of Philadelphia, delivered his lecture on the subject of "Wages" before the Juniors in Political Economy, on the 11th of last month.

The class of '91 have elected the following officers for the second half year: Pres., W. W. Handy; Sec., J. D. Whitney; Vice-Pres. and Treas., J. W. Hutton.

E. F. Walton, '90, and M. P. Collins, '92, were selected by the Athletic Association as delegates to the Inter-State Athletic Association to be held early in March.

The Haverford meeting held an assembly at the college on the twenty-second. Invitations were extended to all members and friends of the meeting, and the attendance was large. Supper was served at 6.30.

The following speakers have been selected by the Faculty to take part in the Commencement Exercises: Charles H. Burr, Jr., Graduate Student; Edward M. Angell, Henry L. Gilbert, Thomas S. Kirkbride, and John F. T. Lewis of the Senior Class.

The following men will constitute the base-ball team. The positions have not been definitely assigned: Prof. W. C. Ladd, Slocum, Guss, '90, Haley, '90, Hibberd, '90, Jenkins, '90, Fuller, '91, Hoffman, '92, Hall, '92, Oberteuffer, '93, and Edwards, '93.

The members of the class of '87, Friends' School, Providence, R. I., held a reunion on the 21st of last month in the rooms of Steere, '90. Refreshments were served at 11; Alger, '91, acted as toast-master. Toasts were responded to by the following: Cottrell '90, Dennis '92, Steere, '90 and Todd '91.

The prevailing mildness of winter has been turned to good account by several enthusiastic cricketers, who have erected a batting net upon the carriage drive leading to the running track, and have rolled the sandy ground hard enough to make a very well-working wicket. This may be recorded as the earliest out-of-door batting practice at Haverford.

The class matches for base-ball championship have been arranged: '91 vs. '93, March 17th; '90 vs. '92, March 18th; '91 vs. '92, March 20th; '90 vs. '93, March 21st; '92 vs. '93, March 24th; '90 vs. '93, March 25th. The two teams having the best percentage of games won will then play for the class championship on March 31st.

On the evening of the 14th of February the prize declamation contest came off in the Everett-Athenæum, participated in by eight members. The following was the programme: "The Pessimist," by T. S. Kirkbride, '90; "Buckingham's Address," by M. P. Collin, '92; "Webster's Address at Bunker Hill," by R. E. Fox, '90; "Lochiel's Warning," by C. H. Burr, Jr., '89; "The Flight of Years," by E. M. Angell, '90; "Consequences of American Independence," by G. H. Davies, '90; "Extract from Trial of Warren Hastings," by J. S. Morris, '91; "Cyrus W. Field," by D. H. Blair, '91. The judges, after mature deliberation, awarded the first prize to E. M. Angell, '90, and the second prize to T. S. Kirkbride, '90.

The Executive Committee of the Athletic Association have decided to hold an indoor meeting of the Association on March 27. It has never been attempted before on account of the small size of the gymnasium; but if the students will enter into it with the proper spirit, there is every reason to believe it will be a success. In order to encourage every one to enter, all the contests will be handicapped. They will

be: Running high jump; standing high jump; standing broad jump; swinging high jump; pole vault; putting the shot; climbing the rope twice (speed contest); peg climbing (speed contest); vaulting; tug-of-war (limit 600 lbs.)

There will also be exhibitions of fencing, boxing, wrestling, and horizontal bar work.

Although it will not be possible, on account of the limited space, to have the meeting regularly open to the public, yet the alumni and all friends of the college are cordially invited to be present.

EXCHANGES.

The *Columbia Spectator* for February 14th contains a full account of the inauguration of the new president of Columbia. We breathe a sigh of relief, for we had grown just a little tired of hearing that the fact was to be accomplished on February 3d. One of our exchanges took the trouble to say something to the effect that there was much discussion as to whom this new president really was, but for the benefit of those who are in doubt, the Hon. Seth Law, etc., etc.

We are in receipt this month of four new exchanges: *The Advance*, *The Philomathean*, *The Rugbians*, and *The Reveille*.

The first of these, *The Advance*, is a combination of *The Wesleyan Advocate* and *The Wesleyan Lance*, from the Kansas Wesleyan University. Its two predecessors are ably represented in its pages.

The Philomathean is published by the society of that name at Wilmington, Del. The staff impresses us as being somewhat large and unwieldy for the size of the paper, and the exchange criticism just a little gushing, but experience will, no doubt, smooth over these difficulties.

We are always willing to exchange with prep. school papers if they are worthy of notice. *The Rugbians* is among the best of these. The number before us contains a portrait of E. C. Smith, the ex-principal, who died recently, and a sketch of his life. It is therefore especially interesting to all friends and graduates of the school.

AMONG THE POETS.

THE CONDEMNED.

THE slow hours fly like phantoms by,
 On sombre, silent wing;
 Thro' the long lone night the death-watch light
 Its feeble gleamings fling
 Across the dim cell, and the sentinel
 Shadows softly swing.

With head low-bowed, still as shroud,—
 Not like a living thing,—
 In cold despair, the prisoner there,
 Stares unaltering.

The dull morn breaks, then soft awakes
 The distant matin's ring;
 The vain spent might of the candle light
 'Gainst the gray dawn struggling,
 Seems in the gloom of the silent room,
 His soul's grim wrestling.

Letitia Barr.

A THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

WAY back in those archaic days when time for man got
 ripe,
 A tailless ape sat on a tree and smoked a penny pipe.
 And as he smoked, lo, thought began. He knew that he
 enjoyed.
 (Be not surprised at this. You see, that ape was anthro-
 poid.)
 Thus thought began, and thought is all that makes a man
 a man.

So be it known that thus in smoke the human race began.
 But mark how in a circle move all sublunary things.
 Events, like smoke, resolve themselves into expanding
 rings;
 And as the monkey's pipe made thought, and thought
 created man,
 The cigarette shall take him back to just where he began.

—Pulse.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The Harvard cricket club has challenged Yale to play a series of match games.

Harvard's endowment, aside from buildings, amounts to nearly seven millions.

The Northwestern University holds the pennant of the Western College Base-Ball League.

Three hundred thousand dollars has recently been given for the founding of a university at Nankin, China.

The oldest college dormitory in the United States is that known as South Middle at Yale. It was erected in 1752.

The Harvard bicycle club has challenged the Yale bicycle club to a race, leaving the choice of course, distance, number of men, and date to Yale.

Yale has agreed to row the famous champion eight-oared crew of the Atlanta Boat Club of New York in the spring.

Amherst is to have an advisory board to control the athletic policy of the college and the finances connected therewith.

The Columbia College library is said to be the best managed in the world. Writing materials are furnished for the visitors, and light meals are supplied to students who are too busy to leave their work.

The University of Berlin has 7,286 students matriculated this year, of whom 632 are foreigners, and 6,654 are Germans. It is estimated that the number of students at the German universities has more than doubled in the past year.

The \$600,000 given by Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, with other subscriptions and the gift of ten acres of land, valued at \$100,000, by Mr. Marshal Field, of Chicago, Ill., complete the one million dollars desired for the projected Chicago University.

The English sporting journals suggest that a series of foot-ball games be arranged between picked English and American teams. The dashing American style of play finds great favor with the English, who would be glad to welcome a team from this country.

An addition has been made to the Yale tank in the form of a mirror to enable the men to watch themselves while rowing. The glass is about six feet long and three feet wide, and is hung from the ceiling in such a way that it is just above the oars and can be moved opposite any place in the boat. It is hoped that it will materially aid the men in learning and correcting their faults.

The following is given by the *Mail and Express* as an antidote for the wide-spread use of "cribs" and "ponies": "Let the faculty abolish the marking system, and with it the inordinate competition which makes rank, not scholarship, the be-all and end-all of a college course. Let the students cultivate the spirit of manliness and independence which scorns any form of intellectual dishonesty, and aim at attainment rather than a show of attainment; knowledge rather than marks."

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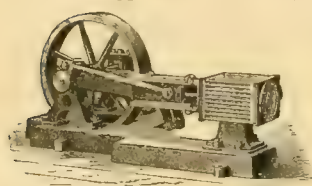
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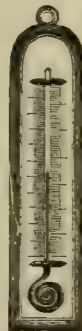
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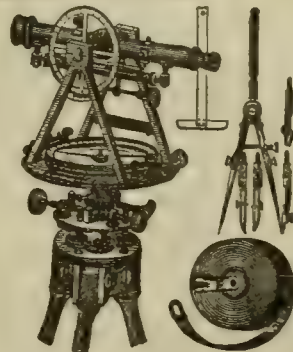
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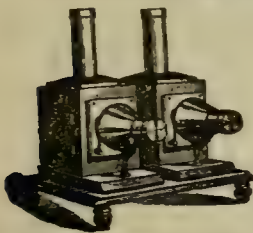
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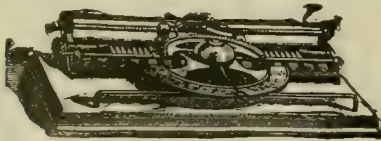
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CONTENTS.

VOL. XI. No. 10.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Editorials.—Our Final Word, | 165 |
| Honor to Educators, | 165 |
| Faculty Changes, | 166 |
| Describe the Inscriptions, | 166 |
| The American Cricket Plan, | 167 |
| Enthusiasm in Work, | 167 |
| Effect of Gymnasium Sports, | 168 |
| The New Board, | 168 |
| Foam.—Poem, | 169 |
| That Rose.—Poem, | 169 |
| Haverford Periodicals, | 169 |
| Poem Read at Alumni Banquet, | 172 |
| The Gymnasium Sports, | 173 |
| Inter-Collegiate Cricket Association, | 174 |
| The Violin.—Poem, | 174 |
| Lectures.—Education, | 175 |
| Russian Nihilists and Novelists, | 175 |
| Journalism, | 176 |
| Alumni Personals, | 177 |
| To Death.—Poem, | 177 |
| Communications.—On Electing Captains, | 178 |
| Concerning the Alumni Prize Contest, | 178 |
| Locals, | 178 |
| Exchanges, | 181 |
| Among the Poets, | 182 |
| General College News, | 184 |

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The Haverfordian.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN.

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THE HAVERFORDIAN is the official organ of the students of Haverford College, and is published under their direct supervision, on the tenth of every month during the college year.

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WITH this issue of the HAVERFORDIAN the present Board is released. In offering our last number we have little to say,—no platitudes to indulge in with regard to what we have accomplished or what we should have liked to accomplish. Our readers know what has been done; the issues for the past year may speak for themselves. To attempt to under-rate them through false modesty would be the poorest taste; to attempt to assign them undue virtues would be in vain.

Yet we cannot forbear a grateful mention of the encouraging and congratulatory words of alumni and other close friends of the college in regard to the HAVERFORDIAN

for the year now ending. Nothing is so appreciated as appreciation. Particularly, perhaps, is this the case with the college editor, who, if not rewarded in this coin, often cannot get even a bogus check to preserve as a memento of his endeavors. It is because our labors have been attended so generously with encouragement and appreciation that we feel amply rewarded for every effort put forth. The reforms which have been introduced, while perhaps unpopular with some for a time, seem to have become by "the common sense of most" held in universal approval. Thus it is with sincere pleasure we have learned that the HAVERFORDIAN has been taking rapid strides in popularity among those intimate friends of the institution with whom it should have such an influence in stimulating further interest and regard.

The incoming Board we heartily welcome, with earnest wishes for a continuation of the favors enjoyed by us. We close our labors with that feeling of pleasure always attendant upon finishing a task conscientiously accomplished, and likewise with a sensation of reluctance in severing connection with that which, while a constant care, has still been a source of profit and enjoyment.

BOTH Princeton and Yale have lately decided upon erecting statues of their venerable ex-presidents, Dr. McCosh and Dr. Woolsey, upon the college grounds. Men, both of them, who have been identified with their colleges for a large part of their lives, whose records have been identified with the advancement in growth

and sweep of the institutions which now honor them. Absolute devotion to their charges is most marked in the work of each, but each has also had a very important influence in the advancing the standing of the American college of to-day, whose scope is yearly becoming much wider, thanks to the nurturing care of these pioneers and a few others like them.

It seems a most praiseworthy motive to start the habit of erecting monuments to learning in this country, where every other virtue has been so numerous and skillfully petrified to the neglect of this one, upon the cultivation of which, the basis of our happiness and liberty depends. These two statues, every line in which marks a life of devotion to mankind, unselfish, unambitious, pure, and with a moral and intellectual force ever give their efforts for good. When erected, they will stand as a most inspiring example of true excellence before which great men in embryo daily walk. This is what may be termed an evolution in perpetuating the memory of great men toward higher civilization, and must be a matter of great satisfaction to those alumni of the colleges mentioned who can connect with the marble form recollections of personal contact with the living personality, whose influence has done so much to modify their own lives. A single conversation, it may be only a word or a glance, must be of inestimable value when called up by such a figure before them, and the effect of each syllable for good greatly magnified by the recollection.

Such a habit is gradually gaining favor in colleges at the present day in proportion as recognition of ability in the line of teaching is being more and more distinct in the eyes of the public; and as a place to implant what we hope to be able to call a custom, no more appropriate locality can be chosen than the college campus.

SEVERAL changes have been made in the Faculty for the next collegiate year. President Sharpless has been granted a leave of absence and will spend the year abroad. He intends to sail for England June 28th, a few days after Commencement, remaining there until about New Year's, after which time his course is undecided.

John B. Garrett, A.M., '54, has been elected acting President. Though not spending all his time at the college, Mr. Garrett will be present on all public occasions and decide the important questions pertaining to his office. The new acting President is Vice-President of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads, and one of the best known men in both business and professional circles about Philadelphia. Prof. Thomas, Secretary of the Faculty, will attend to most of the routine duties in connection with the office of President.

Professor Sanford, who has been absent from the college several weeks on account of illness, has been recently elected to the office of Dean. He will take up the duties in connection with that office at the beginning of next year.

THERE are in Alumni Hall and the Library at present quite a number of casts of inscriptions, figures, and other subjects of archeological investigation or interest which have about them no name to indicate their exact character. The students and others who look at them are left entirely to their imagination or general information, neither of which is liable to be very accurate, to determine what nationality or period of history this or that antique object may be intended to illustrate. This ought not to be the case. The value of anything of the kind to those not personally interested in its study, and consequently familiar with its nature, may not amount to much

more than the mere gratification of curiosity, yet it is a commendable curiosity which should have means of gratification. If all the inscriptions and figures were carefully labeled and a card of description attached, the average student could become familiar with their appearance, and almost unconsciously, perhaps, materially improve his too slight knowledge of a few of the subjects of archeological research. The very fact of these memorials of ancient times being placed in conspicuous positions shows that they are considered worthy of attention, and evidently from the nature of the case means should be furnished for making this attention intelligent.

THE American plan is now interesting the Philadelphia cricket world. Haverford cricketers are opposed very generally to its adoption in the local games. The question as to whether we ourselves shall play under the new rules has not yet been agitated. It may be well to glance at the effect they might have on our games.

There are two chief tendencies in the American plan: First, to quicken the play; secondly, to discourage prolonged stands, and thus to bring the players more to a common level. For quick playing and sharp work there can be none better suited than college students. Well trained and active most of them are; eager to win, and watchful for an opportunity. These qualities are what have made them such dangerous adversaries when united into a single team. Individually a college cricketer may rank lower than another, but collectively they are strong players. Thus, when under the new rules quickness and activity become so necessary, Haverford cannot fail to be the gainer. So generally known is this fact that captains of the Philadelphia teams have been heard to remark that the one way to

defeat such a team is to make a stand, and thus cause the eagerness of the collegians to become nervousness. And so, secondly, since the new rules are fatal to long stands, Haverford would profit by the change. Old cricketers, with great experience and strong staying powers, will be compelled to go into the field again, and will thus become unsteady. A great stand cannot in the nature of things be expected, and, that being so, Haverford's men—each one of whom is a fair bat, each one of whom makes something—will triumph over the unequal and demoralized members of opposing teams. The history of Haverford cricket proves this; for, in times past, when she has been defeated, it has been by "star" players, and not by the general merit of her adversaries.

Whatever may be thought of the influence of the American plan on Philadelphia cricket, on cricket generally, or even on Haverford cricket, there can be little doubt that it would aid us in winning games.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT, of Yale, has an article in the April *Forum* on "Education in Boyhood," the keynote of which is enthusiasm for study. The writer admits that he is taking an ideal view of the question, which fact cannot help being evident even to the casual reader. If students on entering college at eighteen, which President Dwight considers the most favorable age, were as well equipped as this article indicates they should be, the preparatory school would be virtually usurping the present place of the college. How few fellows there are graduating even from college, to say nothing of preparatory schools, who are completely up to the standard prescribed in the *Forum*!

Yet, however this may be, the manner in which this ideal state in education is to be

reached is well worth consideration. It is by inspiring enthusiasm in work from the very outset, causing all branches of study to put on their most attractive hue; to lend, in fact, by every possible means, a fascination to a boy's work which few men, it is perhaps safe to say, can recall as attending their early studies. It is the logical inference from President Dwight's article that this enthusiasm should be continued all through one's college course, and indeed one's life, for it is enthusiasm which makes men. But naturally, by the time one goes to college, it is supposed that he is capable of working for work's sake, or, in other words, of putting enthusiasm into what he does of his own accord; he is in a position where it does not need to be furnished him second-hand. That this enthusiasm is absolutely essential to the best work no one doubts. What we wish to insist upon and emphasize is its importance to college men. It is possessed preëminently by some, but in others it seems to be lacking almost altogether. No greater mistake can be made than to assume that it is time enough for one to develop and display enthusiasm after leaving college, when actually engaged in a life's work. The present is always the time for its exercise. It is impossible to estimate the vastly greater benefit to be received from a college course if every branch of study is taken up with that enthusiasm which makes for knowledge.

Our fathers, infers President Dwight, and perhaps many of us, were deprived of the stimulating effects of enthusiasm in preparing for higher study. The effort was then, as now, to discipline the mind; but the pedagogues of the old school seemed to think that the duller a subject could be made the more discipline must it inherently contain. "Discipline was the gift of the old education. Enthusiasm is, and is to be, the added gift of the new education; and the

two things working together and in harmony are to bring the realization of the truest and widest culture."

THE In-door Sports were a success, but it is not difficult to imagine how they might have been even more successful were the facilities for them increased. There is a new building imperatively needed, and we would respectfully call the attention of the Committee having the matter of the new gymnasium in charge to this fact. It is certainly true that raising money by subscriptions is not easy, but the need certainly justifies considerable exertion in the matter. Meetings such as this could be held every month through the winter without involving any considerable loss of time, and they would be of great assistance in preparing men for the spring sports. As the matter of general athletics is still in its infancy at Haverford, our records have not yet become what they should be, and our men do not enter the events of the I. C. A. A. with sufficient confidence. A series of meetings during the winter would do much for the men, and develop whatever there might be in them. There is no lack of instruction at present; increased facilities only are needed. There is no reason why Haverford should not take a prominent place in the I. C. A. A. with a well-appointed gymnasium, as the fellows are taking more and more interest in athletics. As we compete with colleges which have many more students, so we need our facilities increased proportionately, in order to overcome a preponderance of muscle by a preponderance of skill.

THE prospects of the HAVERFORDIAN appear encouraging for next year, what seems to be an excellent Board having

been chosen. W. M. Hart, '92, was elected Editor-in-Chief by a vote of the college in mass meeting, the other vacant places being filled by competition, as the constitution provides. Those elected were I. H. Brumbaugh, '92, S. R. Yarnall, '92, J. W. Muir, '92, and J. H. Wood, '93. These, with Messrs. Hutton, '91, and Brinton, '92, complete the new staff. The competition was excellent. The number of entries was large, and the quality of work presented all that could be desired.

FOAM.

I SKIP and skim from the billow's rim,
Where mighty waves are heaving;
I whirl and wheel and upward reel,
The white sea-surface leaving.

I dash about with revel and rout;
The whirlwind shrieks with glee;
And sailors fear the storm is near,
And dread the dark'ning sea.

Ah! many a prayer in the midnight air
Has only been heard by me,
And many a soul has found its goal
In the restless, tossing sea.

I am only foam and I always roam,
And rest is not for me,
Save when the blast is captured fast
And held in the caves of the sea.

THAT ROSE.

THE sunlight lingers round her face,
A flimsy gown adds charm and grace
Beyond description;
The summer breezes toss her hair
About her brow, and give an air
Which mocks depiction.

A rose than others far more blest,
Now meekly, humbly, at her breast
In joy reposes.
Shall I beg this before she goes?
She will not care, who only knows
Of life of the roses.

What pleasant memories would it raise
When sometime hence in after days
I'd find this treasure.
No, I'll leave my love the rose, nor
Shall wayward wishes hasten o'er
This present pleasure.

HAVERFORD PERIODICALS.

JUST at the close of the editorial year seems not an inappropriate time to recall some of the difficulties which attended the beginning of journalism at Haverford, and some of the vicissitudes through which it passed before attaining its present prosperity.

Haverford was founded as a school in 1833, and three years after this the literary talent of the scholars found expression in *The Collegian*, which was written, read before the Loganian Society, under whose auspices it was published, and afterward pasted in a sort of scrap-book. This scrap-book contains six numbers of the *The Collegian*, extending from the seventeenth of November, 1835 to the second of February, 1836. It was evidently intended to be published every two weeks; the first number appearing on Eleventh month 17th, 1835, and the next on December 1st of the same year. The third number, however, is dated *First month 15th, 1835*. There can be no doubt that this should be *Twelfth month*, for the very first words of the number of November 17th, 1835, are: "This, my fellow students, as you all know, is our first number." The others follow this at intervals of about two weeks,—January 5th, January 19th, and February 2d.

From the pages of this musty volume we learn a great deal of what the boys of those long-ago days thought and did. There is a strong element of boyishness on every page: the high-flown poetry; the flowing editorial; an occasional story, overdrawn, of course, but of the most innocent exaggeration, betoken at once the youthful editor. They seemed to live marvelously close to nature in that old time, and to observe and appreciate the natural objects about them in a boyish way, far more than we do. Take, for example, this from the editorial quoted above: "There is the Book of Nature open to all, and none of

you, I hope, even the most light-hearted, can look upon nature, particularly at this season, and not *feel* its Beauty, or that cannot trace an analogy between the low wail of the Autumnal wind and the rustle of the decayed leaf and our own fading 'existence,'—boyish candor indeed, but yet innocent, the naïve pretence of melancholy that we know in boys. Nor were the muses silent then; in the first number we find some lines, easily equalling college poetry of to-day, spoken by a warrior standing upon a hill overlooking his ancestral fields, now occupied by a city; and in the sixth a poem called the "Mountaineer."

Soon afterwards the quarto form was adopted, with steel engravings, which was continued until 1884. The only interruption in its publication was during the temporary suspension of the college, or school as it still was, in 1845.

From a hurried glance through the thirty-six volumes of *The Collegian* one is aware of a steady improvement, in style, in tone, in the subjects, and in the manner of treating them. The poetry is up to a high average, and a number of humorous productions, as such, are good. The following sonnet may be taken as a fair average of the poetry. A note at the foot of the page explains that "*The Magnolia conspicua* standing for many years in front of the old college, was cut down Eighth month, 1878. It was long the pride of old Haverfordians."

SONNET.—THE MAGNOLIA.

Year after year thou stood in seeming pride,
The loveliest harbinger of early spring,
Heedless of frost, or snow, or anything
That might assail; too ready to confide
In the cold world, thy buds were opened wide
Their spicy fragrance lavishly to fling,
Eager that all should bless thy blossoming,—
Now gone,—cut down,—thy mute appeals denied,
Thy very home is changed,—and naught remains
To tell the beauties of thy glorious prime.
So let it be! But round our hearts, as strains
Of music heard long, long ago, or chime
Of far-off evening bells bind fast their chains,
By memory, too, will cling for after time.

As *The Collegian* was devoted more to the literary than to the every-day life of the college, the Loganian Society, in 1844, started the *Budget* with the purpose of preserving the little details of college life, which had hitherto been allowed to sink into the misty background of the past, a few surviving as vague traditions, but most of them entirely disappearing. The life of the *Budget*, however, was short; after one brief year of the storms and troubles of existence, it had ceased to be.

In 1857 the publication of *The Gem* was begun by the Athenæum Society. Practically the same form was adopted as that of *The Collegian*. What has been said about *The Collegian* would apply almost as well to *The Gem*. The tone is perhaps a little lighter, and some part of the *Budget's* attempted work is done. *The Gem* is most valuable to us of to-day for its records of old cricket matches; a good part of the history of Haverford cricket would either be forgotten, or very difficult to get, if *The Gem* were destroyed. The poetry is hardly as good as that of *The Collegian*, nor does it exist in as great quantity. The following are the concluding stanzas of "On the Fairy," a translation of the well-known German poem:

"Yet what tie doth friendship own,
Save that soul to soul hath grown;
Hours of old with spirit wings
Still to you my spirit clings.

"Take, O boatman, take thy fee,
Triple price for them and me!
They with me have crossed the strand,
Spirit friends from a spirit land."

The Everett, not to be behind the times, in 1858 founded *The Bud*. *The Gem* and *The Bud* impress one as being more alike than either of them resemble *The Collegian*. The general tone, the style, and the poetry is good. It contains some very interesting accounts of cricket matches, described in a way decidedly different from the business-

like tone of to-day. The following is the beginning of the description of a cricket match between Germantown and Haverford, which took place in '76. "To hand down to posterity the great and illustrious events of our times; to enroll on the indestructible scroll of fame the deeds of prowess and of valor done by present heroes glorious and renowned; to sing in lofty strains to future generations the echoing and re-echoing praises of our dear old college and of her children valiant and true, let us not fail in doing.

"Worthy to be recorded, indeed, are the annals of the sons of Haverford; worthy to be recorded are their doings, both within her classic halls, and on the bright and beautiful field of her campus." What an odd sensation one would have in reading two or three pages of this sort of thing prefixed to the account of a cricket match! But after all the sensation would not be at all unpleasant,—we have enough and to spare of the practical, and an occasional divergence from the coldness of "solid fact" is not unpleasant.

Perhaps the greatest event in the literary history of Haverford, certainly the greatest event in the journalistic history, was the founding of THE HAVERFORDIAN in 1879. In the spring of that year a prospectus was widely circulated among the friends of Haverford. "The hearty approval which the project received," runs the first editorial, "encourages us to hope that this attempt to furnish an insight into the life and work of the college will be appreciated.

"We aim to make THE HAVERFORDIAN interesting to all who are interested in Haverford. For the old student we will give a record of passing events, where the playground and literary societies shall have a place, as well as the more solid work. We thus hope to revive and stimulate the interest of all who have been here, by re-

calling pleasant recollections of the past, and by showing the advancement which has been made, and still is making, since their time.

"The literary work of Haverford will be represented. Many of the essays read before our societies are worthy of being more widely circulated than they have been heretofore.

"The editors have authority to take any articles which they think fit from the three society papers; and they hope to be allowed by the writers to publish the best of those written for miscellaneous meetings. Our readers can thus judge of the literary and mental training which our Alma Mater imparts."

This first number of the paper consists of but nine pages of reading matter, though the pages were somewhat larger than those of the present paper. At first poetry was exceedingly scarce, the first number containing none. The disinclination of committing the muse to print seems to have been gradually conquered, however, and in nearly every number we find at least a few verses before the first editorial. The second volume is bound with the first, and not only resembles it closely in form, but in general tone and style. The editors of the first volume are Jos. Rhoads, Jr., Alex. P. Corbit, Wm. A. Blair, for the first five months. In the sixth number Wm. A. Blair became business manager, and his place was taken by J. H. Moore. The editors of the second volume are Walter Brinton, J. H. Moore, and Wm. E. Page. No editor-in-chief is mentioned up to this time.

In the third volume the form is considerably changed. The pages are much smaller, but are increased in number. From this time the paper continues in much its present form. An editor-in-chief appears at the head of the list of editors, which is increased to nine.

A year ago a change of some importance was made in the constitution, by which the editors are chosen by competition instead of election. The plan cannot be said to have been fully tried yet, as the present board does not consist entirely of those choosen by this rule; but, theoretically at least, the plan should do much for the future welfare of the paper, and the interest taken in it.

**POEM READ AT THE ANNUAL DINNER
OF THE HAVERFORD ALUMNI
ASSOCIATION.**

AH, how fitting we dine here in joyous content,
For the breaking of bread breaks the breaking of
Lent!

A dog can come home though you ruthlessly sell it;
A mule may object when you try to impel it;
And all humankind be
Most excessively free;
But a poet's a mill that must grind when you tell it.

And thus I this evening am ordered to sing
A song "sad," or "funny," or "on anything."

Ah, well, your choice was very bad,
For though I strove for love or money,
And did my best, you yet had had
A "funny" effort to be "sad,"
Or a "sad" effort to be "funny,"
And nothing more.
So here before

This cloud-rapt company I bring
That ill-assorted "anything."

But let me say
Before I start
Words, which I pray,
Lay well to heart.

These efforts this evening please do not compare
With that beautiful flower of genius rare
Which, at our last meeting, burst full on the air,—
The words of a bard who from life's early morn
Has ever the cross of a Christian borne,
For love of his Master despising the scorn,
Our brother, or pattern, our laureate born,
That gentlest of singers, dear Doctor Hartshorne.

The hopper's filled,
The gate is raised,
The rushing wave the mill-wheel finds,—
The wheels unskilled
Now move amazed,
And, hear, the new mill grinds!

Oft of old our Saxon fathers in the heated battle-fray,
While the foeman fiercely charged them in his terrible
array,

Held their hardy battle-council, heeding not the pirate
host,
Each encouraging the other, making each his soldier's
boast.

Strengthened then to new endeavor, strong they struck on
every side,
Where their leader led, they followed,—where their leader
died, they died.

Thus, my brothers, we are gathered at this festal board to-
night,
Soldiers, sons of Saxon soldiers, girded for a fiercer fight.

Come we not in weak indulgence here to waste a stolen
spoil,
But to strengthen one another for to-morrow's battle-toil.

Some have fought till worn and weary, and their hairs are
thin and gray,
Some are here in lusty manhood, some but entering the
fray;

Yet to one Lord, trusty vassals, each alike allegiance brings,
In our hands we bear his weapons, on our arms his golden
rings.

For we rose true knights and loyal to the Truth, our chosen
Lord,
As we left thy kind embraces, earnest, hopeful Haverford.

Haverford! ah, at the sound of that dear name, what mem-
ories throng
Through each mind,—the thrilling cadence of an old and
cherished song!

Memories of our strong endeavor, as we wrestled in debate
With the deep and burning questions threatening the church
and state,—

Memories of those other victories which with practiced limb
and brain,
Wrenched we from our bold opponents on the cricket field
again,—

Memories of the foot-ball's rush and tug and struggle on
the field,—
Memories of the wholesome slumber youth and health and
action yield.

Crowd into our minds cremations, rushes, hazings, Fresh-
man spoons,
Midnight revels in old Barclay, "hare and hounds" on
afternoons;

Cautious journeys up the turnpike, reckless coasting, while
beyond
Rings the frosty air as skaters skim across the frozen pond.

Yes, and all the dear old places one again in mind are seen,
Lo, the circle by old Founders' and the winding Serpen-
tine.

See the graceful bridge whose arch of sunsets gave the
fairest view!
Walk again the shaded hallway of old Maple avenue!

Clustered on the lawn's long slopes the trees aloft their
chaplets bear,

And the noble lines of lindens lead us to the place of prayer!

Comes the "Meeting House" before us, where of old our souls were stirred,

As we sat in solemn silence, sweeter than the spoken word.

And the words which once were spoken there, we never can forget,

'Mid the care and clash of life they comfort and inspire us yet.

Hear we o'er again the Juniors pouring forth their learning deep,

And those dull and droning lectures, during which we fell asleep.

We remember, too, the teachers who in toil our fancy fired,
Ever guiding, guarding, leading, with a vigilance untired.

Let the Old World boast traditions, grudge we not her storied name;

Haverford, thou hast thy heroes with a nearer, dearer fame!

Surely Smith and Swift and Gummere hold with thee a deathless place,

And thy halls re-echo ever the immortal name of Chase!

How these memories stir and thrill us, till we feel in glad amaze,

That our hearts beat high, and live we o'er again those joyous days.

O those days, those days, my brothers, we were flushed with life and youth;

All the future bloomed with flowers; all the sky was fair in sooth;

Every heart was true and steadfast, every friend was what he seemed;

Ah, alas, that we have wakened from that blissful dream we dreamed!

Wakened in a world of cant, of seeming, and of sad deceit,—

All that bloomed so fair before us but hypocrisy and cheat;

Wakened in a world where weakness e'er is trampled by the strong;

In a world where Right in shackles pleads in vain with vested Wrong;

Innocence the white-robed vestal sold for place to hoary Lust;

Manhood, Honesty, and Virtue lying prostrate in the dust

At the feet of Mammon, who in glory reigns the monarch crowned,

While the heaven and earth with praises of his majesty resound,

Till our souls sink down within us, and we loathe our living breath,

Listening with a nameless longing for the sweet approach of Death.

Down despond,—sad heart, take courage,—give no place to weak despair,—

Thrill with hope, and life, and light this sin-contaminated air!

Know the night is ever thickest just before the morning breaks!

At the night-mare's fearful climax, lo, the sleeping Samson wakes!

Build thy faith that from the chaos still must come to the righteous law,

And the solemn stars in heaven fight the fiendish Sisera!

Thus encouraged in the struggle let us strive whate'er the odds,

Knowing ne'er a noble soldier is deserted by the gods.

Oh the triumph, if we conquer; oh the bliss, if brave we fall,

Sweet Valkyries soft shall bear us to the joys of Odin's Hall!

In this faith our fathers fought amid the clash of clanging steel,—

And expressed in Christian symbols all our fathers felt we feel.

Onward, brothers, up and onward, effort brings her bright reward:

Seize the shield, put on your armor, boldly bare the bronzed sword!

But before into the fray we plunge with heartened heart and brow,

To our honored *Alma Mater* make we here a hero's vow;

By our fathers, strongly striving all their day to do the right,

By our brothers gone before us, fallen foremost in the fight,

By the Light that shines within us, by the Truth our trusted sword,

We'll be true unto thy teaching, oh, beloved Haverford!

H. S. ENGLAND, '88.

Philadelphia, Feb 21st, 1890.

THE GYMNASIUM SPORTS.

THE Athletic Association held its first regular in-door meeting in the gymnasium, Thursday evening, March 27th. The officers of the meeting were: Referee, F. F. Hallowell; judges, Messrs. Eaton and Thurber; clerk of the course, W. G. Audenried, Jr., '90; scorers, Steere, '90, Auchincloss, '90, Mitchell, '91, Stone, '92; measurers, McKeel, '91, Davis, '92, Gates, '93, and Crowther, '93; timers, Professor Leavenworth and Fuller, '91; starter, Mr. Eaton; marshals, Guss, '90, and Strawbridge, '92.

The meeting was a success. The entries for each event were large, which made competition ripe until the finish. Many of the competitors displayed a skill which, with further development, should make them promising candidates for honors at the Inter-state meeting in May. Several records were broken, and all the winners liberally applauded. The wrestling exhibition given by Thomas, '91, and Reeves, '93, was especially good. Among the other most interesting events were the bar vault, the running high jump, and the pole vault. At the last moment '93 culpably backed out of the tug-of-war, thus giving the victory to '92 by default. All the events were heavily handicapped in order to encourage entries among the new men.

The events with the winners follow:

Swinging vault—Sensenig, '93 (scratch), first, 7 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Longstreth, '90 (4 inches), 7 feet $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches, second.

Bar vault—Handy, '91 (scratch), first, 6 ft. 8 in.; Roberts, '93 (6 in.), Palen, '92 (5 in.), tied for second place at 6 ft. 6 in.

Standing broad jump—Walton, '90 (scratch), 8 ft. $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., first; Palen, '92 (6 in.), 8 ft. 10 in., second.

Standing high jump—Jenks, '92 (6 in.), 4 ft. $6\frac{3}{4}$ in., first; Collins, '92 (5 in.), 4 ft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., second.

Rope climbing—Shipley, '92 (8 sec.), first, 5.2 sec.; Vail, P. G. (scratch), 10.2 sec., second.

Running high jump—Hoffman, '92 ($\frac{1}{2}$ in.), 5 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., first; Brinton, '92 (6 in.), and Hart, '92 (5 in.), 5 ft. 1 in., tied for second.

Pole vault—Wright, '93 (9 in.), first, 9 ft. 5 in.; Baily, '90 (8 in.), 8 feet, second.

Exhibitions in wrestling were given by Reeves, '93, and Thomas, '91, and by McAllister, '92, and Muir, '92.

Walton, '90, Kirkbride, '90, and Griswold, '92, gave exhibitions of fencing.

INTER-COLLEGIATE CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

ON Saturday, the 5th inst., the I. C. A. held a special meeting, with President Wood presiding. The delegates present were Messrs. Colladay, Goodwin, Thayer, and Wood, from Pennsylvania; Balch and Brown from Harvard; Audenried, Baily, Blair, and Burr, from Haverford. It was decided to adopt the American plan, as proposed by the Penn Club committee, in all matches, unless by mutual agreement of the captains to the contrary. Pennsylvania and Harvard voted in favor, Haverford against. It was also unanimously decided to send a team to Canada to play the University of Toronto and local teams. On this committee were appointed Messrs. Baily, Brown, and Colladay. They were empowered to nominate a manager, and to arrange all details. Several amendments to the constitution were laid on the table until the annual meeting.

THE VIOLIN.

THE dreamy lamps burn low
In the dark deserted room,
Through the open window drifts
The amaranth's perfume,
The dreamy lamps burn low
As thou and I come in:
There sighs from the distant hall
The plaintive violin.

Thou sittest on a low divan,
I, lying at thy feet,
Look up in thy great eyes,
And in their depths, oh sweet,
I can read for what I long
Have hoped, I thought, in vain,—
The love light in thy eyes
Burns low and glares again.

The violin sighs soft,—
We are lost in the dance's maze,
As here and there we drift
In the ballroom's brilliant blaze.
The violin sighs soft,
And on through the dark and light
We drift together, love,
Toward the heaven thou makest bright.

LECTURES.

EDUCATION: DR. W. T. HARRIS.

ON Tuesday evening, March 3d, Dr. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, lectured in Alumni Hall on "Education as a Profession." Dr. Harris began by saying that the cause of education was in all its departments improving; but since people tend more and more to dwell in cities, that new and difficult problems arise which demand earnest attention. Now men rely upon inventions to perform the work formerly done by hand; thus the spirit of invention is fostered, and thus nations become nations of brain-workers, not mere laborers by hand as of old. The traditional drudge, living for years in quiet simplicity in the country, is being superseded by a less hardy but more brainy individual, with entirely new desires and motives, which bring up new problems for the educator. While city life nourishes individualism, it is not without its evils,—evils which every year become more prominent. Dr. Harris treated the subject broadly and philosophically; he stated the problem as it is, showed wherein were the evils consequent upon an ever-increasing population, and how best to provide for them.

RUSSIAN NIHILISTS AND NOVELISTS:

H. H. BOYSEN.

ON Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, Professor H. H. Boyesen, of Columbia College, delivered a very entertaining lecture. His subject was "Russian Nihilists and Novelists," and he held the close attention of the large audience throughout.

Nations as well as individuals, he began, pass through similar stages of growth. Russia is now in a state of transition from boyhood to manhood, and as boys' lives, so is this nation's youth. Boys are cruel, but not from an innate liking, only thoughtlessly so. Similarly Russia is cruel. Rus-

sia, continued the speaker, is properly not an European but an Asiatic country, and from her contiguity to Europe nihilism has arisen. The nihilist is terribly in earnest, but mistakenly he wishes to induce our civilization upon a semi-barbaric foundation. Said one of them to the lecturer, and as Professor Boyesen remarked, the words were terribly significant: "We all feel that it is ours to make the best use of the time between now and the scaffold." In other words, life is not worth living under present conditions; hence nothing can be lost by an effort toward change. On the other hand, much may be said on the Czar's side. Among the nobles corruption is everywhere, and only so long as the Czar allows their misdeeds can he count on their support. His life might be sacrificed to their sentiment. Thus he is between two fires.

Professor Boyesen then spoke of the three great Russian novelists: Turgénieff, Tolstoi, Gogol. Turgénieff, he said, is the historian of nihilism. His mother is the typical noblewoman in his novels; cruel and haughty. Turgénieff first became prominent in literary circles by writing an eulogy on Gogol, contrary to decree. He was therefore sentenced to Siberia, but on intercession of the prince, was only confined to his own large estates. There he studied serfdom, and wrote "The Memoirs of a Sportsman." This book passed the censors in separated portions. Intensely realistic are the stories, somewhat different from Mrs. Stowe's pictures of archangel Gabriels in black. Turgénieff had no public but the Czar, who read the book and abolished serfdom. On being thanked by Turgénieff, he replied: "It was you, not I." Professor Boyesen then told several Russian stories, and gave information about the customs and nature of the people. Russia, he said, is just civilized enough to be cursed with the vices of civilization. Instead of wash-

ing her hands, she covers them with French kids. The speaker then quoted from Turgénieff's table-talk, and insisted on the truth of this sentence of the novelist: "Russia must have enjoyment of liberty and abuse of liberty before she can have liberty."

Time forced Professor Boyesen to shorten his remarks on Tolstoi and Gogol. The former of these he considered the greatest living novelist. Anna Karénina is a grand theme treated grandly. The heroine is imbued with noblest feeling, and the whole book "makes for righteousness." The pathos of Serozha's changes in attitude toward his mother are unequalled by anything in English fiction. The very nobility of Anna's character causes her downfall.

Russian novelists, concluded the lecturer, have long outgrown romanticism; they steer close to actual facts, and avoid the strongly marked types of English novels. Three such artists as Turgénieff, Tolstoi, and Gogol distinguish a nation. The literary history of Russia is a book of martyrs.

JOURNALISM: CHARLES E. FITCH.

On the evening of March 14th the third lecture of the winter's course was delivered by Charles E. Fitch, Editor of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, and recently lecturer on Journalism in Cornell University.

The subject of the lecture was "Journalism as a Profession." At the beginning of his address Mr. Fitch referred to the three established professions, law, medicine, and theology, and showed how a fourth had grown to be established. He then passed to the requirements of an editorial career. He said a successful editor should be a constant student of American history, political economy, literature, and also have a wide acquaintance with men and affairs.

He spoke of the wide range of thought and the broad plane of life necessary for a successful editor, and then passed to some of the dangers of journalism. Speaking of these Mr. Fitch said: "There is the danger of self-conceit. Many editors have an exaggerated idea of their own importance. Happily the editorial 'we' is fast disappearing. Then again there is danger that the journalist will hold low views of human nature. The world is growing better, and vice is growing less and less. The relations of the editor to immorality and crime is exceptionally close. The public demands that scandal and phases of low life shall be told, and it would be strange if journalism was not smirched a little by it.

"There is great danger to the journalist from superficiality. English journalism is characterized by deeper learning and purer rhetoric than American, but it is at the expense of enterprise. There is also danger from partiality. The editor of to-day must cultivate the judicial mind, and put away prejudice. The first thing an editor should learn, and the last thing an editor should forget, is that he should never use his paper for his personal end, to explode his personal grievances, to show his personal spite, or to revenge his personal injuries.

"Finally, there is a danger from lack of conviction. Many persons believe that writing is a commodity like sugar or coffee, a mere putting together of words. I am appalled at times at the tendency of my profession to unsettled convictions, but still convictions should not be put on and off like a garment. They are not to be had for the asking.

"These are some of the dangers. On the other side we see more and more that journalism is growing in intelligence. More and more it is cleansing itself of pollution. More and more it is becoming a powerful public force. More and more it is eliminat-

ing its prejudice and partiality. More and more it is becoming positive in its convictions. I rejoice that the colleges are taking up this matter of journalism. The educated young men of this country may solve its problems and elevate this broad and growing profession."

Mr. Fitch was greeted with applause, and his eloquent lecture was highly appreciated by the audience. Charles Emory Smith was present, and made a few remarks. He was received with great enthusiasm.

ALUMNI PERSONALS.

'54. John B. Garrett will assume the duties of President of the college during the college year '90-'91.

'60. Clement L. Smith, A.M., Dean of Harvard University, published an article recently in Harvard Classical Studies on a subject from Tacitus.

'61. Edward Bettle was an interested spectator of the late in-door sports. It is encouraging for the students to have a representative of the Board of Managers at such meetings.

'62. Wm. B. Broomall has been appointed solicitor for a new electric railway company in Chester. He has secured a charter in spite of much opposition from an established company.

'76. Frank H. Taylor has recently been appointed manager of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Yale locks and Weston cranes.

'85. Wm. S. Hilles has been proposed as a member of the Delaware Historical Society. He delivered a lecture a short time since in the Wilmington Y. M. C. A. rooms on "Our Civil Laws."

'85. Arthur W. Jones, who is studying for an A.M., has taken charge of the Freshmen's Latin in the absence of Professor Sanford.

'85. Charles W. Baily had a very narrow escape in Louisville during the recent cyclone, as he was in a hotel which had its roof blown off.

'86. Theodore W. Richards, Ph.D., will have charge of the chemistry in the Harvard Summer School during the coming summer.

'87. A. C. Garrett visited the college on the 2d. He expects to remain at Harvard for two years more, at the end of which he will take a Ph.D.

'88. J. Esrey Johnson has invented an automatic air-brake regulator, which is being put on the Baldwin engines.

'88. M. B. Stubbs has accepted an engagement as chemist, beginning April 1st, in Whitall Tatum's glass works, Millville, N. J. He will return to Johns Hopkins University in about two years to finish his course.

'88. F. C. Hartshorne visited the college on the 20th. He is said to be a strong candidate for high honors in the University Law School.

'88. F. W. Morris, Jr., and J. Esrey Johnson, Jr., with Thomas Evans, '89, were interested spectators of the in-door sports.

'89. W. F. Overman married Miss Frances Lytle at Twelfth St. Meeting House April 2d. D. C. Lewis, '89, acted as best man.

'89. L. M. Stevens will return to the college next year to take a graduate course in mathematics.

'89. C. H. Burr has been appointed by the committee having the matter in charge to write the chapter on athletics in the History of Haverford College, soon to be issued, vice Wm. S. Hilles, resigned.

'89. D. C. Lewis and W. H. Fite visited the college recently.

TO DEATH.

NOW friends are gone, and all about me life
Looms dark and dreary as the wintry sea
And clash of arms,—the e'er unending strife,—
The hopeless hoping for what ne'er can be;—

The very emptiness of all the world,
Except for sin and its attendant throng
Of curses, punishments upon me hurled,
Which I must bear and stagger weak along,

Until at last I sink into thy arms,
And, helpless, bless thee faithful as thou art;
For thy cold hand the weary spirit warms
As icily it grasps the dying heart.

Now bear me o'er the bosom of the deep
Toward unknown shores where dreamless I may sleep.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW YORK, March 13, 1890.

Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN:

Dear Sir:—I see in the current issue of THE HAVERFORDIAN an editorial on the subject of the foot-ball captaincy.

The idea of electing the captain the spring before each season has often occurred to me, and with much force. It seems to me that more authority should be vested in this officer. He should be freely and often consulted in regard to the make-up of the team, and his opinions should carry weight with the ground committee. He should advise and direct each member of the candidates or team, and have *complete* authority on the field.

I mention these requisites because experience has shown me that too much power rests with our ground committees and too little with the captains. Yours truly,

G. C. W., '89.

Editor of THE HAVERFORDIAN:

Dear Sir:—As the time is nearing for the Alumni Prize contest, an objection to the way this event has been carried on in years past immediately presents itself, and the writer cannot refrain from bringing it before the college, with the sincere hope that the fault may be corrected. Reference is made to the slight recognition of the contest by the faculty of the college, or possibly the committee of the alumni in whose care the event is. No more attention is given to the contest than if it were an ordinary requirement, and every spring it passes off with no audience to enjoy the affair, except the judges and a few of the students. It seems no more than right to the contestants that invitations should be distributed—and very freely too. A similar event at other colleges is a matter of much account. Invitations are sent out long beforehand in anticipation of an enjoyable time.

The contests here have always been of the best order, and, as a rule, have called out the best talent of the two upper classes, but to a stranger visiting the college it would appear to be no more than an ordinary literary society meeting, so slight is the interest taken.

There is a certain feeling that a large audience arouses in a speaker which acts as an impetus in bringing out his best efforts, and one thoroughly in accord with public speaking generally, but when he attempts to win a prize for proficiency as one who has developed a faculty for public speaking, behold, the public is not there.

It is to be presumed that there are reasons in not giving out more invitations, but they are invisible to most of us, and, unless too weighty, we humbly ask that they be laid aside in favor of bringing about a good contest. Truly yours,

T. M.

LOCALS.

Detwiler, '92, has been compelled to temporarily leave college on account of ill-health.

Brinton, lately of the Freshmen Class, expects to enter the class of '94.

The Physical Laboratory and Gymnasium have been fitted out with electric lights.

Brown, '93, will start in a few days for a three weeks' trip to Florida for the benefit of his health.

R. E. Fox, '90, gave his class a dinner on March 26th, at his home, Bryn Mawr. W. G. Audenried, Jr., acted as toast-master.

Dr. Crew gave a lecture before the Friends' School, Wilmington, Del., on the morning of March 27th. Subject, Electricity.

The class base ball teams have elected their captains: Jenkins, '90; Fuller, '91; Hoffman, '92; and Edwards, '93.

Professor Morley is soon to change his residence. He will live in the vicinity of the Episcopal church, Bryn Mawr.

A new stone wall is being put up on the Grammar School grounds along the Lancaster pike.

The *Friends' Review* is publishing President Sharpless' lecture upon "The Spirit of Early Quakerism."

Professor Sanford contemplates an extended trip to Rome, as soon as the recovery of his health permits.

F. N. Vail, graduate student, received the medal for general excellence at the in-door sports March 27th.

The girls' astronomy class of Germantown Friends' School visited the Haverford observatory on the evening of April 1st.

The following Seniors contemplate a graduate course at college next year: Cottrell, Hibberd, Haley, Gilbert, Steere, and Tatnall.

J. Preston Thomas, of Whitford, Pa., one of the Board of Managers, will have a general supervision over the college grounds next year.

The Bauer Library has been delivered, and is stored away until arrangements are completed for shelving and classifying the volumes.

Oberteuffer, '93, has resigned his position upon the Ground Committee of the Base Ball Association, and Jenkins, '90, has been elected in his place.

The Freshmen have played three games of base ball with the Grammar School nine, all of which they won. Wood and Edwards were their battery.

Reeves, '93, was elected, March 13th, to the vacancy upon the Ground Committee of the Athletic Association caused by the resignation of Audenried, '90.

Professor J. Rendel Harris has received a check for \$80 from David S. Tabor, of New York City, which the latter has raised for the purchase of a photographic fac-simile of the Codex Vaticanus.

The Base Ball Association has laid out and leveled off a diamond within the running track, which will hereafter be used. The old grounds near the observatory will be fenced in and added to the farm.

Dilworth P. Hibberd, '90, has been granted the Haverford fellowship for graduate work, and will take his major subject in mathematics under Professor Morley.

Tests for the different events in the in-door sports were held some days before, in which Class I. carried off 137 points, Class II. 100 points, and Class III. 102 points.

The plaster casts of various inscriptions which were procured by Professor Harris during his recent journey in the East, have been arranged upon the walls of Alumni Hall.

Professor E. D. Cope, of the University of Pennsylvania, lectured on the 20th of March, in Association Hall, on "The Story of Geology," and Pres. Sharpless on March 27th on "The Story of Astronomy."

Collins, '92, Shipley, '92, as delegates from Haverford, and Hoffman, '92, from Bryn Mawr, attended the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association held at Norristown on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of March.

The Engineering Department made two castings for Engine No. 2 during the past month. The first one occurred on Monday, the 17th ult., and was very successful; the second, on Monday, the 31st, when four moulds out of five were perfect.

The annual snow fight between the Sophomores and Freshmen took place at the Bridge March 6th. The poor snow left but little chance for more than a wrestling contest, and at the end of ten minutes both classes were willing to stop and call it a draw.

Mr. Charles H. Adams delivered a very interesting lecture upon Napoleon Bonaparte, at Association Hall, Philadelphia, March 3d. Tickets were kindly given to the College for distribution, and a number of students took advantage of the opportunity.

Two petitions have been circulating through the college the last month, one to the Czar of Russia, asking him to alleviate the sufferings of the Siberian exiles; and the other to the Congress of the United States, petitioning them to lower the appropriation for the new navy. The majority of the students signed both petitions.

The Physical Laboratory has lately been augmented by the arrival of Sir William Thompson's Centi-Ampère Balance, a new invention for measuring currents of electricity with great accuracy. There are at present six of the same kind in this country.

W. M. Guilford, Jr., '90, has left college to accept the position of assistant manager in the Lebanon Nut and Bolt Works, Lebanon, Pa. Prior to his leaving he was given a reception by Coffin and Cottrell in their rooms. He will return in June to graduate with his class.

Walton and Kirkbride, opened a series of class-assemblies, which always form an enjoyable part of the final year, with a rather informal "at home" to their class on the night of Mar. 21st. Stump speeches, class songs, and instrumental music were the order of the evening.

On Monday, March the 24th, the first game for the class base ball championship was played between '91 and '93. '91 had three graduate students in their team—Burr, Thurber, and Slocum—who did good work. The Freshmen batted and fielded very well, and won with ease. Score, 22 to 5.

The classes—Greek I. and Greek II.—will unite for the remainder of the year upon one of their three hours a week, and Prof. Gifford will deliver lectures upon Greek art, starting with the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Phœnician, and tracing the bearing which these have upon the development of the former.

On March 5th there were two exciting cross-country runs. The two-mile run was won by Roberts, '93, in 15 min. 30 sec. Edwards, '93, was a good second; time, 15 min. 31 sec. The other run, over a somewhat longer course, was won by Collins, '92; time, 19 min. 20 sec. Jenks, '92, was second; time, 19 min. 30 sec.

The Loganian House of Commons held one of its most interesting meetings of the year on March 21st. After the usual preliminaries, a bill was introduced by the Prime Minister, providing for the erection of a monument to the regicide Harrison. The attack, at times heated, was immediately opened by the leader of the Opposition. When the discussion was finished, a vote declared the bill lost.

The Athletic Association has decided to offer a gold medal for the best all round work in general athletics. The prize will be awarded in a special contest held May 21st. The events which will determine the winner are to be the 100 yards dash, 440 yards dash, half-mile run, putting shot, running high jump, and running broad jump. Each contestant will be obliged to enter all the events, and the points will be the same as in the gymnasium sports just held.

Charles Emory Smith, editor of the *Philadelphia Press*, accompanied Charles E. Fitch on the evening on March 14th. After the lecture, Mr. Smith was called upon by the President, and he made a few remarks eulogistic of Mr. Fitch and his lecture. Among other things he spoke of an interview he once had with Emerson. Emerson advised Mr. Smith to study history half an hour every day if he wished to become a successful journalist. Mr. Smith said his experience justified the soundness of this advice. Mr. Smith was given a warm welcome by the students.

Owing to the serious illness of Professor Sanford, the elective Latin has been deprived of recitations, and compelled to take up work in the line of portions assigned to be read prior to an examination. A. W. Jones, graduate student, has been taking the Freshmen, and Professor Ladd the Sophomores. In a short time a substitute will be secured to take the Latin classes temporarily, while the clerical portion of the Registrar's work will fall to Mr. Jones, who will continue his class in Latin. Dr. Crew will hereafter grant all excuses from recitation and collection.

On the evening of March 28th the Prize Essay contest came off in the Everett Athenæum. The following was the programme: 1st, "Looking Backward," C. Osborne; 2d, "Colleges and the Newspapers," W. M. Hart; 3d, "Politics as a Profession," T. S. Kirkbride; 4th, "Changes," J. M. Steere; 5th, "The American Cricket Plan," J. W. Muir. The decision was reserved for a few days, in order to allow the judges an opportunity for a perusal of the essays. Mr. Hart, '92, was finally awarded first prize, and Mr. Kirkbride, '90, second.

Junior Exercises will be held on March 16th this year. Following is the programme: 1st, "George Stephenson," by D. L. Mekeel; 2d, "Congress To-Day and Fifty Years Ago," by W. W. Handy; 3d, "Hamilton," by H. A. Todd; 4th, "The Negro Question," by D. H. Blair; 5th, "Gustavus Adolphus," by H. Alger; 6th, "A Pioneer of Professional Literature," by G. Thomas. The exercises will not be public.

The Glee Club gave an entertainment in Alumni Hall on the evening of March 24th, to which the faculty and students were invited. The following is the programme: 1st, "Laughing," by Glee; 2d, "Fairly Caught," by Quartette; 3d, "Happiest Land," by Glee; 4th, "Festival March," by Quartette; 5th, "How Can I Leave Thee," by Glee; 6th, "Sleeping I Dreamed Love," by Quartette; 7th, "Long Day Closes," by Glee; 8th, "Hark, 'tis the Dancers," by Quartette; 9th, "Rhine," by Glee.

EXCHANGES.

IN the *Lafayette* for February 6th we notice a very sensible editorial on "College Papers." "The college paper," it begins, "partakes more or less of the nature of a magazine, but, unlike the modern magazine, its editors are not overflowed with matter." The lack of literary matter is discussed, and the question of the place of fiction in college journals is considered. This conclusion is reached: "If a college journal can support a good literary department without the aid of fiction, it is probably so much the more fortunate; but if the students refuse to aid the editors by contributions, they must put up with the college story." One is naturally led to ask what constitutes the ability to support a good literary department. We do not know if it is the usual thing to look for this support from outside the editorial staff,—we do not in the *HAVERFORDIAN*,—but one would naturally expect ten editors to be able to evolve a literary department excluding fiction, which, it seems to us, has no place in the college journal. It can hardly be an index of the work that a man is

doing in college; it can hardly interest its subscribers. Most of it savors strongly of youthful days at school, when one knew so well what to do when one was allowed to choose one's subject,—a story, of course.

But even the wildest of our Western exchanges rarely contain anything quite so bad as "A Basket of Grapes," a story in a recent *Dartmouth*. We do not quite comprehend how it got into the *Dartmouth*. It is just a little difficult to criticise this story, for criticism is necessarily comparison, and "A Basket of Grapes" cannot be compared with anything which it has been our misfortune to read. It is enough to say that it is utterly devoid of object, of meaning, that the writer's ideas of noble youths and maidens are exceedingly peculiar, and that the style could not be more stilted and unnatural. This is the first sentence: "I'll wager a basket of those new and tempting grapes that make so attractive the corner store, that I can beat you in a dash across the campus." Who would say "that make so attractive the corner store" and "a dash across the campus"? Has the writer not discovered that we, of a day whose ruling spirit is realism, at least demand that our characters speak like human beings, and not like the interesting characters in first lessons in German or French, that tell us that "He has more potatoes than the son of his uncle's poor parents." The whole story is as impossible, as ridiculous, in fact, as this sentence. Let us, if possible, do away with college fiction, but if we must have it, let it be at least worthy to appear in a backwoods weekly.

The *College Journal*, of Georgetown, contains a picture of the foot-ball team in its February number. The literary tone of the paper is very good, the greater part being done apparently by the editor-in-chief. Among other work of his, is an article on Marie Bashkirtseff that is especially worthy of notice. A translation of Horace's Ode "Malcenus atavis edite regibus," by a sophomore is felicitous, as is also the "Library Table," a column of book reviews.

The name of the *Reveille*, from Cheltenham Military Academy, is apt to impress one rather unfavorably with the lack of originality in the

school it represents, but beyond its name it cannot be unfavorably criticised. The design of the cover is unusually well done, and is extremely appropriate for a military school. The reading matter is up to the general standard of the paper, and is, as a whole, a worthy brother of its near neighbor, the *Ogontz Mosaic*.

AMONG THE POETS.

HEAVENLY LOVE.

If a body meet a body
Coming through the sky,
If a body hit a body
In a body's eye,
And all the worlds go smashing, crashing
Round about the sphere,
Pray, don't you think 'twould beat all mashing
Ever you saw here?

If the bodies kiss the bodies
Up among the stars,
If the bodies mad at bodies
Go and tell their Mars,
And sewing-circles then should follow
With celestial rows,
Pray, don't you think 'twould beat all hollow
Little Earth's pow-wows?

—Brunonian.

BONAVENTURE CEMETERY.

THY massive oaks, whose branches meet o'er head,
Like pillars of some vast cathedral stand,
And through thy nave by groined arches spanned
The night wind moans a requiem o'er the dead.
Adown thy walls the moon's soft light is shed,
Casting dark shadows on thy floor of sand;
The bittern's cry sounds from the near marsh land,
O'er which the chilling sea mists swirling spread.
No life or motion, save the old grey moss
That, festooned from thy branches, ghostly sways,
As from the arches tattered banners toss
In some old church, where, in the wan moon's rays,
The wavering shadows strange designs emboss
O'er armored effigies of olden days.

—Nassau Lit.

WHY?

WHY has music left the brook?
Why the woods so cold and bleak?
Why has poetry forsook
The place that seemed a paradise complete?

Why have wild-flowers ceased to bloom?
Why have song-birds ceased their lay?
Why is noon-day clothed in gloom,
And Nature lost her charm? O, tell me, pray

Ah! I know the reason well!
She, so bright, petite, and fair;
She who loved this shaded dell

In all its beauty, is no longer there!

—Lehigh Burr.

TO MY GUITAR.

[*A Midnight Fantasia.*]

FINISHED is evening's toil,
Heart-sick and weary,
Seeking grim care to foil,
Sad-faced and weary;
Gladly I turn to thee,
My ally often,
Praying thy melody
Sorrow to soften.

Sweet minstrel of the heart,
Tenderly singing,
Bidding its woe depart,
Happiness bringing;
Low speaks thy voice to me,
Quieting sadness,
Soft echoes, bringing me
Calmness and gladness.

Turned low, the yellow light
Softens and mellows;
Sleep, gliding through the night,
Broods o'er my fellows;
Deep from thy throbbing breast,
Sympathy speaking,
Softly is voiced that rest
Which I am seeking.

Conjured by magic rare,
Gracefully moving,
Bright spirits of the year
Past me are roving;
Charmed by thy murmur low,
Spell-bound they hover;
Now gliding to and fro,
Now fluttering over.

Back to the days gone by
Gently I'm drifting;
Dark clouds from memory
Slowly are lifting;
Scenes of my early youth!
Bright is the vision;
Seems now my soul in truth
'Midst fields elysian.

Scenes called to life by thee,
Sorrow to banish,
When from its power I'm free
Lightly they vanish.
Swift flee the shades away,
In grandeur dawning,
Bright breaks the glorious day,
Hail! happy morning!

—Brunonian.

APRIL.

April! who, with caprice, now sad, now gay,
Both smiles and weeps, as fickle maidens do,
When, with coquettish arts they strive to woo
Some bashful youth, soon yielding to Love's sway;

So do you seek to win the artless Spring,
Touching his heart with falling tears in show'rs,
Or smiling with the sun; till fragrant flow'rs
His eager hands as off rings to you bring.

—Brunonian.

VESPERS.

MELLOW flushes faint and quiver
Softly round the couch of day ;
On the bosom of the river
Timid breezes float and play.

Comes the night-watch—orbs surrounding—
Swiftly thro' the pensive air ;
Gentle melodies resounding
Lull asleep the tired player.

Slow the silvery vespers breaking
Sweetly over hill and dale,
Tuneful echoings awaking,
Softly sings the nightingale,

—*Lehigh Burr.*

ASHES OF ROSES.

ASHES of Roses, fresh from the fire,
Dead and grey, lie they, heaped on the pyre.

* * *

Once there was budding, once there was bloom ;
Once there was blushing, once sweet perfume.

Which was the white rose, which was the red ?
Which was first rose wooed from its bed ?

Which was first lipped by summer's soft breeze ?
Which was first stung by the merciless bees ?

Which was first slain by man's cruel knife ;
Was there no sigh when it gave up its life ?

And the white rose shall lie close to Lillian's breast ;
And the red rose in Miriam's dark hair shall rest.

To be crushed ; then forsaken ; their beauty forlorn ;
With no one to pity, no one to mourn.

Ashes of Roses, fresh from the fire,
Dead and grey, lie they, heaped on the pyre.

Ashes, gray ashes ; waft, waft them away,
Ye four winds of Heaven, in wild, wanton play !

—*Ursinus College Bulletin.*

A DREAM OF SUMMER.

GENTLY rocks the row-boat on the peaceful tide,
As the rippling waves splash soft against its side.
Breezes light are playing on the waters wide,
As we float.

Moonlight beams are falling white as snowy flake,
Unseen hands direct the course we are to take,
Thus as twilight falls we cross the silent lake
In our boat.

Clocks are striking midnight as we homeward go.
Why across the waters comes the boat so slow ?
Fairies hold the tiller ; wafting breezes blow
As before.

Gladly would I ever thus float down life's tide,
Happy if we two on board might ever ride ;
Gliding gently onward, drifting side by side,
To the shore.

—*Brunonian.*

OMNIA VINCIT AMOR.

A GENTLE wind laden with sweetness rare
Sighed o'er the dale ;
And made each blade of grass, each flower fair,
In homage quail.

An amorous rose more willing than the rest,
Such rev'rence bent,
His opening petals touches the lily's breast,
In love intent.

And behold I see 'neath the quick'ning gloom
The lily pale ;
And a deathly white replaces her bloom
Down in the dale.

The rose petals with rare redness blush,
The gloom above
Can scarce conceal the first effulgent flush
Of new found love.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

A NAME.

I FOUND a name, a simple thing,
And yet 'tis worthy to be sung ;
A tiny pearl in Hellas' string,
This Daphne of Pelusium.

I see the Grecian galleys ply,
And catch the city's busy hum,
There broods the calm of Egypt's sky
O'er Daphne of Pelusium.

The chain is broken ; by the deep
These gems lie scattered, one by one,
And thou art wrapped in endless sleep,
Fair Daphne of Pelusium.

—*Ogontz Mosaic.*

FIFTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.

SENT WITH SOME FLOWERS.

Yes'tre'en as St. Valentine
Said his gay good night,
One whose name is simply " Thine "
Chanced to see his flight.

Gallant to the very last,
Full of airy quips,
He, in flitting fleetly past,
Kissed his finger-tips.

So divine his little hand !
With that kiss alone,
Down from meads of lover's lands
Show'rs of buds were blown.

Dear, I send them all to thee,
With his breath of bliss
Still about them,—but for me
Save thou, sweet, the kiss !

—*Ogontz Mosaic.*

TO A WOOD FIRE.

WHEN winter winds are blustering outside,
 And piling in deep drifts the feathery snow,
 When from the barn the shivering cattle low,
 And long for meadows green and pastures wide,
 Full oft upon the rug of leopard skin
 I love to lie and watch thy ruddy blaze,—
 The sunshine stol'n from sultry August days
 And kept till now the knarled logs within,—
 And dream long dreams of distant tropic lands,
 Where through the dark green leaves the orange glows
 And every stream 'neath leafy shadow flows,
 Where the light foot dances on the golden strands,
 Ah! there full oft on fancy's wing I go,
 Transported by thy blaze and ruddy glow.

GENERAL COLLEGE NEWS.

The *Lehigh Burr* has offered a gold medal for the best individual record in lacrosse.

The programmes of the Haverford College Y. M. C. A. for the second half year are out.

There is a movement on foot at Yale to secure the erection of a hospital building, to be called the Yale Home.

University of Pennsylvania expects to send up both a 'Varsity and Freshman Eight to the races at New London.

Yale has accepted the challenge of the Atlanta Boat Club, and the race will probably be rowed on Lake Saltonstall.

The candidates for the Freshman Nine at Yale have been reduced to twenty-eight. They are coached daily by G. A. McClintock.

Through the efforts of the Glee and Banjo Clubs of the University of Pennsylvania, the debt on their boat-house has been entirely paid.

The Babylonian explorers sent out last year by the University of Pennsylvania have secured 3,000 tablets, which will soon be brought back to the University.

A new prize has been announced at Harvard. It amounts to \$250 a year, and will be awarded for the best thesis presented by a successful candidate for honors in English or modern literature.

The summer courses at Harvard this year will include chemistry, physics, botany, geology, English, French, German, engineering, and physical training.

The new grand stand at Princeton is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. John J. McCook. It will be made to seat 750 persons, and will be the finest college grand stand in the country.

The University of Pennsylvania expects to take first place in two events at the Inter-collegiate meeting—putting the shot and running high jump. It also has hopes of winning the mile-walk.

At a meeting of the Harvard Union, held recently, the subject of debate was: *Resolved*, That Harvard athletic contests should be confined to New England. The question was decided in the negative, by a vote of 23 to 12.

The Tennis League is to be continued at Harvard this season. The 16 best players of the University play matches with each other almost daily, from April 14th to May 24th. Five tennis racquets are to be given as prizes.

Dohm, '90, of Princeton, has a remarkable record as a runner. From May 9th, 1888, to October 5th, 1889, he ran in 31 races, in which he took 25 first prizes, three seconds, and three thirds. In every race he ran from scratch.—*Yale News*.

A new scholarship, to be known as the Scott Hurst Scholarship, has been founded at Yale. It is the income of \$5,000, and will be conferred upon two students, one Junior and one Senior, for intelligent industry and approved scholarship, without any specific examination.

One of the most promising short distance runners at the University of Pennsylvania is Warrick of the Medical School, who won first place in the quarter-mile-run at the Philadelphia Academy of Music in February. Warrick will try for several events in the Inter-collegiate sports.

Prof. Loissette's Memory System is creating greater interest than ever in all parts of the country, and persons wishing to improve their memory should send for his prospectus free, as advertised in another column.

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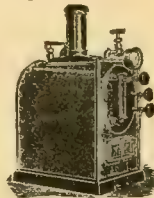
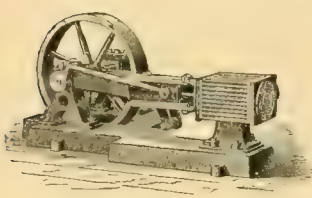
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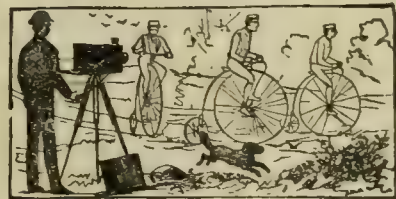
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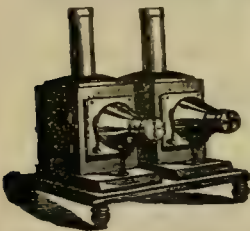
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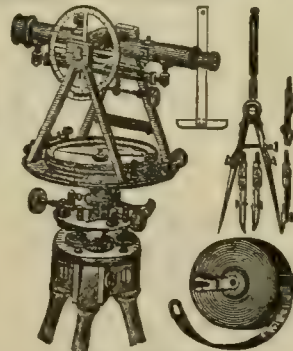


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